

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**

**ABSTRACTS**

**VOL. 4, NO. 2**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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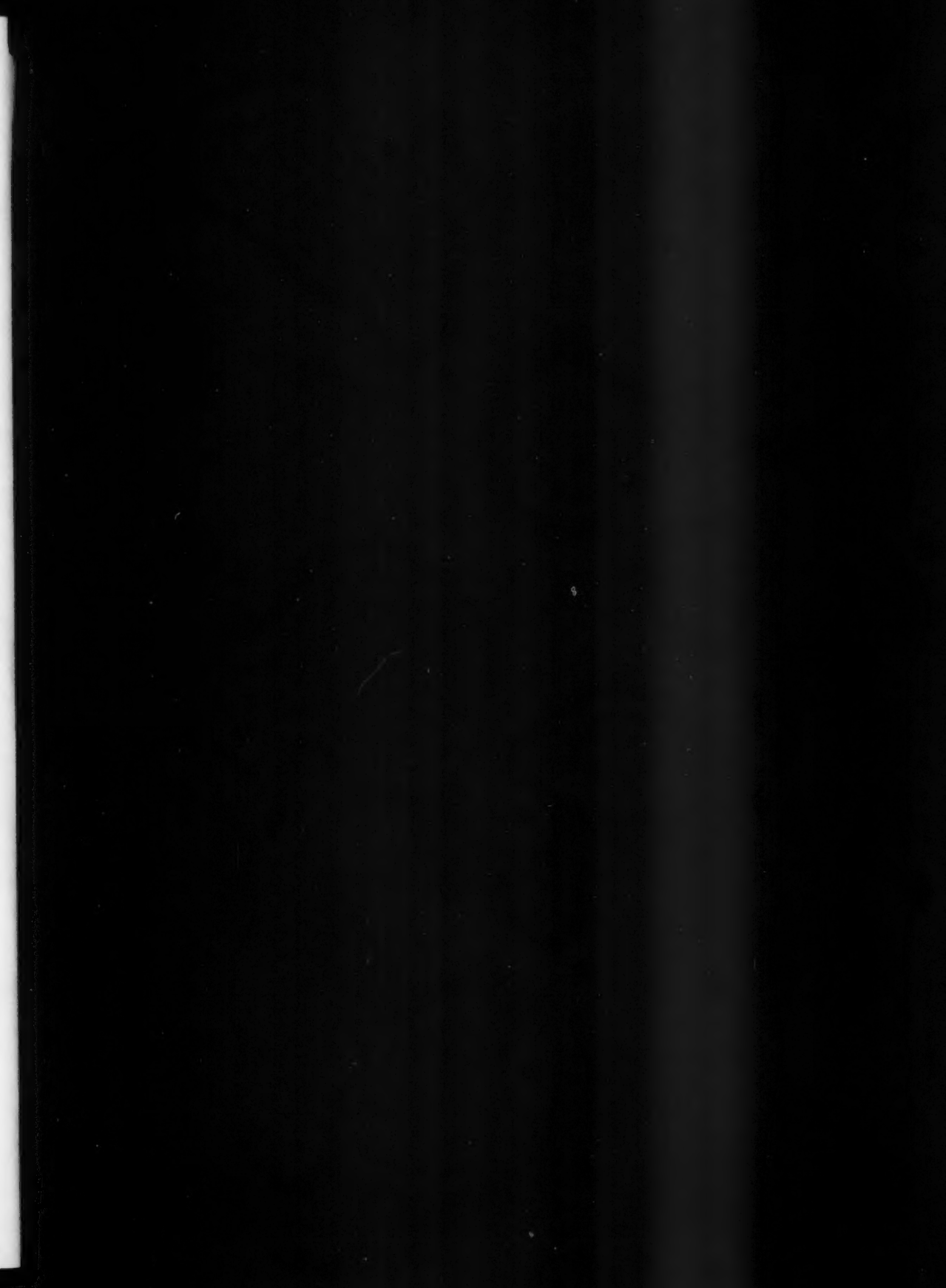
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VOL. 4, NO. 2

CONTENTS

ABSTRACTS.....	183
CURRENT PROJECTS.....	319
LIST OF JOURNALS.....	342
INDEX.....	349



4679 Cook, Fred J. F.B.I. and organized crime. Ramparts, 4(1):16-26, 1965.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has not only failed in its fight against organized crime, but has frequently obstructed the work of others.

4680 The National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organizations and the White Paper. Child Care, 22(1):28-30, 1965.

The National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organizations of Britain supports the reference to the development of a family service in the White Paper, "The Child, the Family, and the Young Offender," but cautions against leaving a child in a home which, by its inadequacy, is a major factor in the maladjustment and delinquency of the child. The Council doubts that the measures contemplated to increase the number of social workers will be adequate. It approves the White Paper's position that the efforts of voluntary societies and individual volunteers should be maintained and strengthened.

4681 Kansas. Community Mental Health Services. Seminar on the battered child syndrome. Topeka, 1965, 67 p.

Professional concern for the plight of children who are mistreated physically by their parents has increased in recent years. The consensus seems to be that medical, social, and legal institutions for constructively coping with the problem of parental mistreatment of children are inadequate. The seminar on the battered child was held because of these concerns. Its purpose was to allow persons primarily in mental health professions to discuss together many of the ramifications of this problem. Persons with social welfare, legal, and public health backgrounds were also present to present the various aspects of child abuse. As a result of this seminar, participants recommended subsequent regional and state meetings on the subject of the battered child. It is hoped that this casebook and proceedings might serve as a guide for these future meetings.

CONTENTS: Case summaries; Summary charts; Issues and questions; Medical aspects of child abuse, by Patricia Schloesser; Legal aspects of child abuse, by Dan Hopson, Jr.; Psychiatric aspects of child abuse, by Joseph Satten; Summary of group discussions.

4682 Passin, Herbert. Japan joins the Hipster International. Reporter, 34(2):45-47, 1966.

The League of Criminals in Japan is a rather unorganized movement devoted to bringing about a sexual-political revolution and creating a disharmonious society. Its members believe that all respectability and convention based upon restraint is absurd and that the true path to revolution and freedom is through self-reliance and complete self-indulgence through art and sex.

4683 Ross, Alexander. The menace of insane killers at large. Maclean's, February 5, 1966, p. 7-9, 35.

Potential killers are often free in society as a result of a combination of personal oversights and legal shortcomings.

4684 University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings sixth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1965. Kentucky, 1965, 68 p.

The theme of the sixth annual Institute of Probation and Parole Supervision was "new dimensions: dealing realistically with correctional problems." Some of the topics discussed were that parole and probation require qualified, informed personnel for decision making; that the correctional service is a system in need of better management practices in administrative functions and caseload supervision with interprofessional collaboration and interdisciplinary communication to treat the offender as an integrated individual; that properly interpreted standardized scientific research data can help predict and prevent recidivism by examining the causes, expenses, and results of the treatment program; that in equating rehabilitation possibilities with protection, there must be a distinction between normal and pathological behavior; and that prevention and control programs require predictive efforts and improvements in social, legal, and educational institutions.

CONTENTS: Problems in probation and parole: administration, by John A. Wallace; Problems in probation and parole: interprofessional collaboration, by Charles L. Newman; Problems in probation and parole: interprofessional collaboration, by Joseph Beatty; Problems in probation and parole: research, by William Jacks; Problems in probation and parole: the anonymous letter writer, by Martin Tytell; Utilization of physical science materials in the correctional field, by Martin Tytell;

Dealing realistically with correctional problems: understanding the youthful offender, by Ralph Brancale; Dealing realistically with correctional problems: individual treatment approaches, by Howard Borsuk; Dealing realistically with correctional problems: group treatment approaches, by John Wall; Dealing realistically with correctional problems: prevention and control programs of delinquency and crime, by Bernard Russell; Dealing realistically with correctional problems: intramural and external staff training, by Harry W. Schloetter; Appendices.

4685 University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, 39 p.

The theme of the 1964 Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision was "utilization of the community as an adjunct to community services." It drew career personnel from agencies in eleven states; specific agencies represented included adult and juvenile probation departments on both state and local levels and a military representative from the Department of Mental Hygiene at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The diverse group had the benefit of exposure to men experienced in probation and parole and such related fields as psychology, psychiatry, social work, medicine, and religion.

CONTENTS: Institute administrators, faculty, and consultants program; General orientation, by Charles L. Newman; Relationships in delinquency and crime prevention, control, and treatment, by Philip Green; Religions contribution to crime and delinquency: constructive use of religion in corrections, by Paul E. Engstrom; Public social services: an adjunct to correctional programming, by Kenneth W. Kindelsperger; Psychological tests and measurements: implications for the correctional field, by Lovick Miller; Field officer reports to the parole board: the pre-parole investigation, by Charles P. Chew; Community programs for crime and delinquency prevention, by Roy Votaw; Supervision of probation staff - training and evaluation, by Ben Meeker; Administrative problems in correctional management, by Lloyd McCorkle; Group methods in probation and parole supervision, by Lloyd McCorkle; Caseload management, by Charles L. Newman; President's message, by F. L. Charlton; Historian's report, by Nat W. Perdue; Appendix.

4686 Green, Philip. Relationships in delinquency and crime prevention, control, and treatment. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 3-5.

A catalogue of federal programs for state and local crime prevention, control, and treatment programs involving grants, matching grants, coordination, and cooperation includes: (1) The Children's Bureau which provides guidance, standard setting material, consultations, and information about children; (2) National Institute of Mental Health which provides grants, scholarships, and stipends for expanding programs in the field of juvenile delinquency; (3) The President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency; (4) Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offender's Act which provides for training personnel and for demonstration projects; and (5) Acts which relate to training unskilled workers including Manpower Development Act, Youth Opportunities Act, Employment Opportunities Act, Domestic Peace Corps, and Economic Opportunities Act.

4687 Engstrom, Paul E. Religion's contribution to crime and delinquency prevention: constructive use of religion in corrections. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 6-9.

Religion can help the offender by offering values, goals, understanding, and hope. The Church as an institution can offer the offender material support, employment help, education, counseling, recreation, and worship. The Church has failed the offender by being clanish, rigid, and unadjusted to community needs. There should be better communication and closer cooperation between the church and corrections.

4688 Kindelsperger, Kenneth W. Public social services: an adjunct to correctional programming. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 10-12.

Since 1962, there has been more opportunity for states to provide rehabilitation, casework and psychiatric services to individuals receiving public assistance. However, it is still necessary to upgrade the quality and quantity of community services. Probation

and parole officers must become more knowledgeable of resources available to aid in the rehabilitation of an offender and play a role in the improvement of community services.

4689 Miller, Lovick. Psychological tests and measurements: implications for the correctional field. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 13-15.

Testing has become a highly complex science. There are two areas in testing that relate to correction: decision making and planning. Prediction is tied up with risk and percentage rather than individuals. Where cost factors are involved, predicting becomes more accurate because of the greater risk involved. The problem of prediction is beset with many variables and it may not be possible to predict well enough to offset the costs.

4690 Chew, Charles P. Field officer reports to the parole board: the pre-parole investigation. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 16-18.

The parole board members at the parole hearing depend upon the pre-parole report. The report should be all inclusive, giving the total background and plans for work, home, finance, and recreation in the event of release. The parole officer should be concise, concrete and factual in making his report. In writing about the offenses he should include the motive behind the offenses, the background of the situation, and the motivation for parole. The data given as to prior record should merely be a statement of the numbers of offenses and their disposition.

4691 Votaw, Roy. Community programs for crime and delinquency prevention. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 19-20.

Delinquency prevention is intervention with appropriate services in the community to keep youths within socially acceptable boundaries. To prevent juvenile delinquency in a given community, there should be family counseling, a high school program to supplement learning

and vocational training, and involvement of the total community.

4692 Meeker, Ben. Supervision of probation staff: training and evaluation. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 21-24.

The probation supervisor should have confidence in his subordinates, recognize individual differences, give them freedom to use their abilities, be available for consultation, have knowledge of resources, and give fair assignments.

4693 McCorkle, Lloyd. Administrative problems in correctional management. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 25-27.

The administrative problems in corrections include: (1) budgeting; (2) formulating and executing specific goals that can be realistically achieved; and (3) effective communication between administrator and staff.

4694 McCorkle, Lloyd. Group methods in probation and parole supervision. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 28-31.

Therapy is an effort to change the attitudes and values that are responsible for an individual's difficulties. Group therapy has an advantage over individual therapy in that the individual can learn more from his peers than from an alien person. The therapist must be honest, have a consistent point of view, and the ability to communicate with groups.

4695 Newman, Charles. Caseload management. In: University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work, and others. Proceedings, fifth annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, July 1964. Kentucky, 1964, p. 32-33.

Caseload management is a tool for handling excessive caseloads. There are three categories involved: the degree of criminality; the period of time out of prison determining



maximum, medium or minimum supervision; and the extent of personal need and response to supervision.

4696 Simon, Rita James, & Shackelford, Wendell. The defense of insanity: a survey of legal and psychiatric opinion. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 29(3):411-424, 1965.

An opinion survey was conducted among attorneys and psychiatrists in the United States on the following topics: the role of the psychiatrist as an expert witness in cases involving a defense of insanity; the relation between mental illness and crime, with emphasis on the defense of insanity; and the Ruby trial. The sample consisted of 251 psychiatrists and 251 lawyers; 139 psychiatrists and 79 lawyers returned the questionnaires. Disagreement was found to be greatest in regard to the system of calling expert witnesses: two-thirds of the psychiatrists were in favor of abolishing the adversary system and introducing a system of court-appointed or impartial experts; over 75 percent of the lawyers supported the adversary system; lawyers and psychiatrists with experience in insanity trials differed even more sharply than respondents who lacked experience. The difference reflected the lawyer's doubts about the quality of the expert opinion and the psychiatrist's potential influence on the jury. On the part of the psychiatrist, it reflected his dislike for the role which he has to play in court and for the limitations which are placed on the information he may give to the court. On two related topics more agreement was found than was expected: (1) most lawyers and psychiatrists were in favor of more stringent qualifications for psychiatric experts than exists today; and (2) neither were as critical of psychiatrists who testify under the present system as could be concluded from a review of the literature. The most important finding was that attorneys and psychiatrists agree much more on specific issues pertaining to criminal responsibility, commitment, and release than the literature would imply.

4697 Gutman, Jerry J. New approach to treatment of the narcotic addict. *Correctional Review*, no vol.(November/December):10-12, 1965.

The narcotic addict is a person with an ill-defined sense of identity and no sense of purpose or goal in his life; he is immature, hedonistic, and insensitive to the needs of others. Little in the way of goal setting or sustained motivation can be left to his discretion. In the Narcotic Addict Outpatient Program of the California Rehabilitation Center many ex-addicts relapse to use of drugs after

release. The parole officer's job is to provide the ex-addict with new and challenging experiences; his relapse must not occur on the same low level as when he was initially committed. Instead of returning to the California Rehabilitation Center as a complete failure to "group" his shortcomings, he returns to "group" his successes and is encouraged by the support of his peers. The program has accomplished much in changing the ex-addict's self-defeatism to progressive self-realization. It has shown that the addict is amenable to treatment, although corrective treatment needs to be forced upon him. The job of the parole officer is to get the addict's family to accept the need of goal setting for him and to convince the ex-addict that he has social worth and can change.

4698 Kempf, William A. Key to expanded opportunities. *Correctional Review*, no vol.(November/December):13-16, 1965.

The California Department of Corrections and the Parole Division is facing a trend toward a highly competitive labor market in the placement of inmates. From now until 1970, the Department will make its contribution to the California work force by releasing 45 to 50 thousand inmates to compete for jobs. To meet the challenge, Correctional Industries and Education must commit more of their resources to the education of inmates and the improvement of the quality and quantity of on-the-job training and technical instruction. Opportunities for both academic and vocational education must be provided and the two programs must be better coordinated. Industries might consider a program whereby selected workers would be paid while they attend school courses which have practical application to their work. This work-study program is one approach to raising the level of inmate training.

4699 Szabo, Denis. Société de masse et adaptations psychoculturelles. (Mass society and psycho-cultural maladjustments.) *Revue Française de Sociologie*, 6(4):472-486, 1965.

The victims of industrialization which supplied the army of the maladjusted and of potential offenders of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries are being replaced by minorities of the culturally handicapped. From among these come the majority of maladjusted individuals who are in conflict with the law. In the United States, a substantial proportion of this group is Negro; they represent the extreme case of psycho-cultural maladjustments. A complete assimilation of

the values of success, such as the spirit of competition, is the most important prerequisite for adjustment; a lack of it appears to be the prime reason for maladjustment. The change in the nature of maladjustment from socio-cultural to psycho-cultural has bearing upon social theory. The historical methods of sociology may be advantageously combined with structural and functional analyses in order to elicit the elements of change in social behaviors and values. Morals and their "crises" cannot be evaluated without reference to values which are essentially variable in different historical periods. There is a need for new concepts which are better suited to the needs of an analysis of present society; criminality which had its roots in socio-economic conditions is giving way to a criminality brought about by the contradictory attractions of freedom. Theories of cultural conflict, of subcultures, and contra-cultures are efforts to create a theory able to explain the new phenomena. For empirical research it is important to focus our analyses on the interaction between culture and personality. In this respect, a study of the moral deed is the most important problem faced by criminologists. By deepening our understanding of its nature, we may be able to answer the questions relating to the reasons for the behavior of a certain type of individual within his socio-cultural settings. A typology of the criminal personality, its prevalence, and its relation to the various subcultures should also result from such research.

4700 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Iowa Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Woodbury County juvenile detention needs. Des Moines, 1965, 7 p.

The total number of children detained in Woodbury County, Iowa, in 1964 and 1965 was more than twice the number of children who would be expected to require detention care on the basis of experience in other cities. There is further evidence which indicates that detention is being overused in the county: from available statistics, all those children held in jail probably did not require secure detention. It is recommended that immediate efforts be made to develop emergency, temporary shelter care facilities in cooperation with the Iowa State Board of Social Welfare. Since the economy of developing a detention home for Woodbury County alone is questionable, the most likely possibility is some form of a multi-county facility.

Available from: Iowa Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1101 Walnut, Des Moines, Iowa

4701 Millerson, G. L. Society's attitude to the offender. *Approved Schools Gazette*, 59(9):361-365, 1965.

Law enforcement officers and the general public differ in attitudes toward offenders. Generally, the British public feels that criminals should be punished. The attitudes of law enforcement officers depend upon the changes in the penal system which affect sentencing, detention, and aftercare. Currently, more attention is being directed toward meeting the needs of the individual offender by treatment and rehabilitation. Judges' attitudes toward sentencing are more consistent in the extremely serious or mild cases, but fluctuate widely in cases of intermediate seriousness. Penal institutions have conflicting attitudes toward punishment, treatment, and aftercare methods. Enlightenment about the causes and treatment of crime and greater public acceptance of responsibility for rehabilitation is necessary.

4702 Clarke, R. V. G. "Success rates" of T. S. Formidable (Portishead Nautical School). *Approved Schools Gazette*, 59(9):369-371, 1965.

The "success rates" of seagoers leaving T. S. Formidable (Portishead Nautical School) were compared with those of boys from an average senior approved school. The criterion for "success" was no conviction for any offense within three years of leaving the training school. For each of the 10 years studied, the success rates of the seagoers were consistently higher than those of their contemporaries from the approved school. The higher success rates of the seagoers may be a reflection of the unsatisfactory criterion use to measure "success." At sea, there is less of an opportunity to commit offenses; any offenses which are committed are dealt with as internal matters of discipline and do not come to the attention of the authorities. If, by using more valid criteria, it could be established that seagoers really are more successful on release, this finding would provide support for those who argue that it is not necessarily in the interest of all boys to be returned to their homes as soon as possible.

4703 Davies, J. W. D. Villa Dei Gerani: a visit to an Italian approved school. *Approved Schools Gazette*, 59(9):371-375, 1965.

Villa dei Gerani, one of 30 approved schools run by the Italian Ministry of Justice, takes boys ages 14 to 16 of average intelligence apprehended for minor offenses and attempts to reeducate and rehabilitate them through a

vocational and social training program. The emphasis on training for a trade or profession in order to gain employment after leaving the school, the high staff-pupil ratio, and the maintenance of the small school method is recommended to Great Britain and other countries for its success.

4704 O'Neill, J., & Gregory, W. H. Kingswood Special Unit. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(9):375-380, 1965.

The Kingswood Unit introduces a special form of treatment for boys who have failed to respond to the usual form of training and education in British approved schools. It is a maximum security institution with a therapeutic outlook and approach. The services of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a social worker, and teachers are provided. The boys are often taken on trips outside the institution, home leaves are granted periodically, and parental visits are encouraged.

4705 Brown, Jeff. Tahoe notebook. Holiday, December 1966, p. 76-94, 159, 160.

Gambling and life at Lake Tahoe are discussed.

4706 The confession controversy. Time, December 3, 1965, p. 62, 65.

The controversial 1964 Supreme Court decision in the case of Escobedo v. Illinois stipulating that a confession obtained without warning the suspect of his right to silence and counsel is invalid has divided opinion in most of the lower courts across the United States. The Escobedo decision needs to be clarified by the Supreme Court.

4707 Bald, Wambly. New weapons for crime fighters. Input, 2(2):20-23, 1965.

In New York City, police training and methods are being modernized. The apprehension of law breakers is speeded up by the use of computers in the search for fingerprints, and the adoption of a city-wide police telephone number with an electronic answering system. The police department has been employing a UNIVAC 490 Real-Time System on an experimental basis in an attempt to apprehend scofflaws and other offenders through the rapid identification of auto license plates.

4708 Pomrenke, Norman E. The dilemma in police recruiting. Popular Government, 32(3):7-8, 28, 1965.

The increasing crime rate, the need for preventive work with juveniles, and the number of post World War II police recruits reaching retirement age during 1965-1970 are all factors contributing to the urgency of effective police recruiting. The greatest deterrent to recruiting is the unfavorable public attitude toward police. Problems in recruitment will continue until the public's image of the police force is improved.

4709 Social Planning Council of Hamilton and Districts. Corrections Committee. Report of case conference pilot project committee on delinquency prevention. Hamilton, Ontario, 1965, 8 p.

A case conference project brought together personnel from various social agencies to discuss selective cases from the files of the Juvenile Bureau of the Hamilton, Ontario Police Department to improve the coordination of services, to identify children with pre-delinquency tendencies, and to provide effective preventive services. A sample of 30 children aged 6 to 9 was chosen. The children were matched into pairs based on age, sex, home environment, and religion, and were divided into experimental and control groups. They all had had minor contacts with the police. At the conferences the police record of the experimental group was read, and each agency gave a report of their relation to the case. Discussion of suggested treatments followed. The conference provided means for professional and non-professional workers in various disciplines to exchange ideas and become aware of each other's problems. No evaluation of the preventive effect of the conferences on the experimental group as compared with the control group is yet available.

4710 Frigmore, Charles S., O'Leary, Vincent, Berry, William, & others. Rehabilitation and the public offender. Rehabilitation Record, 6(6):20-37, 1965.

Recent laws passed by Congress reveal a recognition of the importance of vocational rehabilitation of offenders and the need for expanded research into improving the training programs for correctional workers. The Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act provides funds for a three-year study of manpower in corrections. It is hoped that federal participation in correctional services will

help to professionalize the services, increase salaries, and improve morale. Services financed and administered by the state have suffered from a lack of consensus as to the role of various disciplines. Examples of increased training for professional workers in vocational rehabilitation include the establishment of institutes at universities to train social workers and the participation of social work educators in summer training programs.

4711 Bennett, James V. Crime and punishment. Diplomat, February 1966, p. 14-17.

Treatment rather than punishment should be the approach to crime prevention. In the United States, since 1937, a more enlightened handling of prisoners has greatly reduced recidivism by emphasizing rehabilitation and training for post-release activities. More reforms are needed in the prison system so that a larger percentage of prisoners can be restored to society as useful citizens, capable of supporting themselves and their families.

4712 Treves, Renato. Una ricerca sociologica sull'amministrazione della giustizia in Italia. (A sociological research project on the administration of justice in Italy.) Reprint from, Rivista di Diritto-Processuale, 20(2):1-25.

The National Center of Prevention and Social Defense in Italy (Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale) is carrying out a research program entitled, "the administration of justice in changing Italian society." Its objectives are to initiate and give momentum to investigations into the sociology of law through interdisciplinary work in which jurists and social scientists will participate; and to attain a global knowledge of the administration of justice, through which it will be possible to formulate the necessary reforms to cope with the demands of a rapidly developing society. The main body of the research has been centered around the fundamental problems of modern Italian law: organization of judicial machinery, the judicial profession, the judiciary ideology, the attitude of the public in connection with the administration of justice, and the time and cost of lawsuits. Some facets of the project have already yielded positive results.

4713 Contra Costa Council of Community Services. The development of "new careerist" positions in the Richmond Police Department, by Gordon E. Misner. Walnut Creek, California, 1966, 70 p. (Publication No. 103) \$1.00

In April 1965, five "new careerists" selected to fill newly-created positions as Police-Community Relations Aides in the Richmond, California Police Department reported to the Richmond Community Development Demonstration Project offices for training and orientation. This was one aspect of a larger New Careers Program undertaken by the Richmond Community Development Demonstration Project operated under the auspices of the Contra Costa Council of Community Services and financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The New Careers program is designed to create new caretaking roles among members of the low-income population and support and strengthen already existing roles; to alter the perspectives of established institutions in regard to the abilities and potentialities of the depressed groups to participate meaningfully in the innovation of new policies and procedures; and to develop specific methods by which the introduction of low-income people into the operational structures of institutions can effectively change the nature of these services so that they can better serve low-income people. Receptiveness on the part of Chief Charles E. Brown has apparently been one of the key factors in the successful establishment of the program in the Richmond Police Department. Job responsibilities and a job description were developed, with the job title eventually changed from Police New Careerist to its current status, Police-Community Relations Aide. A total of 175 applications were received for the 17 New Careerist positions in the school department, Police Department, Survey Research Center, and indigenous community organizations. The New Careerists participated in a formal orientation program established by the Project staff. On July 1, 1965, five of the new careerists were formally assigned to the Police Department for training, where they were permitted to participate as trainees in the regular Recruit Training School being conducted by the department for its new officers. Then they were assigned to the Juvenile Bureau (Crime Prevention) and began to assume their duties as Police-Community Relations Aides. The terms of the agreement between the Project and the Police Department carefully prescribed the area of the city in which the work of the Aides was to be concentrated. Some areas adjacent to the City of Richmond could also benefit from the establishment of effective police new careerist programs: the City of San Pablo; the City of El Cerrito; and the County of Contra Costa.



CONTENTS: About the author; Introduction; The approach to the host agency; Preliminary implementation of the new careerist program; The contract between the project and the police department; Police new careerist; Administration; Organizational acceptance of the new careerists; Metropolitan aspects of the new careers program; illustrations.

Available from: Contra Costa Council of Community Services, 2717 North Main Street, Suite 9, Walnut Creek, California, 94596

4714 Miles, Arthur P. The relationship of social theory to practical utilization in criminology. (Paper presented at the fifth International Criminological Congress, Montreal, September 1965.) *Prison Journal* 45(2): 7-16, 1965.

Recent American criminological theory has been identified with three basic streams of thought: individual psychology, social psychological learning theory, and functional sociology. Of the three, psychological theory is the only one which has had any influence on correctional administration. Social theory, whether differential association or anomie theory, has had little application because it has not been validated by empirical research, because sociologists have limited experience in the clinical and administrative aspects of correction, and because of the relative recency of criminological theories. Moreover, correctional administration personnel are under pressure to do the job here and now with whatever tools they have at hand, and the public still tends to think of crime in moral rather than clinical terms. Consequently, to achieve a greater integration of social theory and practice in corrections, more emphasis should be placed on controlled research, sociologists should acquire more first-hand experiences, and correctional workers should be versed in sociological theory as part of their training.

4715 England, Ralph W., Jr. Ideologies and corrections. (Paper presented at the fifth International Criminological Congress, Montreal, September 1965.) *Prison Journal*, 45(2):17-22, 1965.

The scant body of research evaluating the effectiveness of correctional-preventive measures consistently concludes that they have been much less successful than was assumed a priori. The apparently high rates of disappointing outcome in preventive-correctional programs are, in considerable degree, manifestations of a cultural legacy inherited from humanitarianism, utilitarianism and the middle

class ethic which bind these programs to ideologies rather than to scientific knowledge. Although abandonment of ideological orientations is impracticable, the foregoing would suggest the exercise of greater restraint in automatically assuming the soundness of ideological elements in preventive-correctional programs.

4716 Schnur, Alfred C. The state of corrections and the state of correctional research. (Paper presented at the fifth International Criminological Congress, Montreal, September 1965.) *Prison Journal*, 45(2):23-33, 1965.

Although society often does not seem to know what it really wants accomplished or how it wants its criminals handled, correctional agencies, nonetheless, are obliged to make these decisions. Research in corrections can help solve problems of defining purpose and of achieving objectives in handling convicted law violators but it cannot be the panacea for correctional problems. Once a society has selected its correctional goals, research can indicate the possibilities for attaining these goals; much more research is needed. Correctional research has in the past, and can in the future, help in the determination and achievement of correctional goals.

4717 Johnson, Elmer H. Administrative techniques in corrections as a tool for theoretical research. (Paper presented at the fifth International Criminological Congress, Montreal, September 1965.) *Prison Journal*, 45(2):34-43, 1965.

The practical problems of initiating theoretical research within action agencies are symptomatic of ideological conflicts inherent in the field of correction generally and in research as a professional activity. In the field of correction, ideological conflicts can be summarized under the labels of innovation versus ritualism, treatment versus punishment, treatment versus safekeeping, and standardization versus individualization of treatment procedures. Issues in theoretical research involve the question of pure versus applied research, professional values versus administrative goals, and scientific versus moral questions. Beyond these problems, it can be stated that the future of theoretical research rests on the development of skills in the behavioral sciences among all correctional personnel manning the treatment programs.

4718 Cupp, William L. Institutional environment, social structure, and the rehabilitation of offenders. Paper presented at the fifth International Criminological Congress, Montreal, September 1965.) *Prison Journal*, 45(2):44-52, 1965.

The study of a minimum security institution for youthful first offenders reveals patterns of leadership and influence that contrast significantly with those found in the trusty quarters of a maximum security prison. In the institution for youthful offenders (referred to as "Youth Center") inmate leaders differ significantly from non-leaders, and these differences appear to lie in the direction favorable to constructive leadership. Although background data furnished by administrative records fail to show significant relationship to leadership preferences, sociometric analysis reveals close association between leadership preference and elements of favorable personal evaluation. These are interpreted as being consistent with the rehabilitation process. Finally, the comparative stability of the findings at the "Youth Center," despite a complete turnover of inmates, suggests that the contrasting patterns reflect differences in milieu of the two correctional institutions.

4719 Stiller, Richard. Sex practices in prison. In: Rubin, Isadore, ed. *Homosexuals today*. New York, Health Publications, 1965 p. 82-85.

In some institutions, the possibility of homosexual contact is reduced by rigid discipline; this approach can control but not cure the problem. The only prison in the United States which permits the humane practice of conjugal visits in which husband and wife can engage in marital relations is the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

4720 Walker, Kenneth. Homosexual law reform. In: Rubin, Isadore, ed. *Homosexuals today*. New York, Health Publications, 1965, p. 107-111.

The Homosexual Legal Reform Society of Britain is directing its efforts toward implementation of the Wolfenden Report. All that is needed to bring about the desired change is that homosexual behavior in private and between consenting adults should no longer be regarded a criminal offense.

4721 Ritz, Wilfred J. Criminal law. *Virginia Law Review*, 51(7):1409-1426, 1965.

An unusually large number of criminal cases were reported by the Supreme Court of Appeals during the 1964-1965 term, and federal courts continue to explore the details of Virginia criminal procedure in federal habeas corpus proceedings. The habeas corpus proceedings brought by Virginia prisoners which dominate the federal courts are those involving claims of denial of counsel or inadequate representation by counsel. Convictions, their sustinements or reversals are examined to ascertain whether there has been any repudiation of rights in offenses involving contempt, homicide, rape, and theft.

4722 Gendreau, Gilles. L'entrevue dans le contexte de la rééducation totale. (The interview in the context of total reeducation.) *Quebec Society of Criminology Bulletin*, 4(2):13-21, 1965.

A first general principle concerning the interview in the context of total reeducation of delinquents is that reeducation takes place as a result of an intense, personal corrective experience. A second principle is that teachers serve as models for the corrective experiences of their students and that teacher education is fundamental to the quality of reeducation. A third principle is that the teacher must involve himself actively in the social life of individual members of the student group. A fourth principle is that teachers must have a definite view of the place of the interview in the totality of reeducation. Interviews are one of the means used to intensify relationships and to utilize the therapeutic opportunities of the setting. Among the prerequisites necessary for effective use of the interview as an instrument of reeducation are: (1) an institution which creates an favorable atmosphere for good interpersonal relations; (2) an approach to reeducation based on both philosophical thought and practical application; (3) that the institution's administration consider its role as educational; and (4) that teachers participate in the planning of a reeducation program based upon daily observation of students.

4723 Wolf, Sidney, Freinek, Wilfried R., & Shaffer, John W. Frequency and severity of rule infractions as criteria of prison maladjustment. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 22(2):244-247, 1966.

In order to explore the usefulness of prison rule infractions as criteria of prison malad-

justment in a correctional institution for youthful offenders, records of such infractions over a six-month period were analyzed for a sample of 309 inmates. An exhaustive tabulation of 28 possible rule infractions was completed; the infractions were ranked as to seriousness by six members of the administration staff of the institution, and scale values were determined. Intercorrelation of several subsequently derived indices of prison maladjustment led to the conclusion that the total number of rule infractions and the scale value of the most serious offense committed were the two most satisfactory criteria. Age was found to be inversely related to both frequency and severity of infractions committed, but intelligence level bore no relationship to either of these criteria.

4724 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. California Medical Facility. The validity of two parole prediction scales: an eight-year follow-up study. by Don M. Gottfredson and Kelley B. Ballard, Jr. Vacaville, California, 1965. 77 p., app.

Two Base Expectancy Scales, developed from studies of California parole samples followed for two years after their release on parole, have been tested previously. A related offender classification method was also found predictive of parole performance. In order to investigate further the validity of these classification methods, they were studied with various criteria of performance during eight years after release on parole. Subjects were the 1,810 men who were paroled in 1956 and who were previously studied during the first two years after parole. Thirty percent of the subjects were classified as having no difficulty during the eight years when "difficulty" included absconding, sentences to confinement of 60 days or more, or return to prison. Forty-two percent had no major difficulty, defined as absconding or return to prison (regardless of convictions). Sixty percent had not been convicted of new major offenses punishable by imprisonment for a year or more; 40 percent were convicted of major offenses and returned to prison before the end of eight years. Both Base Expectancy Scales studied were found to have valid relationships to favorable performance during the eight years after parole. This was found with 937 men in a test sample when favorable performance was defined as absence of absconding or prison return. Offender subgroups defined by earlier studies were also found to differ in performance during the eight year follow-up period. The proportions of men in the favorable category varied over subgroups from 87 percent among "late offenders" to 17 percent

among "delinquent users." A new Base Expectancy Scale was devised and tested; it was found to be equally valid but no better than the other two scales. The Expectancy Scales studied are predictive of the major difficulty criterion used and of new major property crimes; they are not predictive of major offenses against persons or against narcotics laws.

4725 Haxby, David. The adult offender. Probation, 12(1):4-10, 1966.

The recent British White Paper on The Adult Offender shows instances of uncertainty about what such terms as "training" or "treatment" in prison mean and whether an offender who improves does so because of the fact of imprisonment or because of what happens while he is in prison. The Paper speaks of a "recognizable peak" in the prison training of an offender after which he "may go downhill," but no one has yet found a way to identify the peak if there is one. The White Paper fails to discuss the problem posed by short sentences; on that subject the British National Association of Probation Officers (NAPO) suggested that prison be reserved for those who need or are likely to benefit from long periods of training. The most important proposal of the document is the plan to give the Home Secretary authority to release on license and under supervision any prisoner who has served one third of his sentence or 12 months, whichever is shorter. This scheme has weaknesses and its motive appears uncertain. If a prison system is geared to encouraging inmates to lead good and useful lives then an offender's date of release should be determined according to his progress. Once he is fit for release continued detention is unjustifiable. NAPO suggested that within a fixed maximum sentence release on parole should be possible at any time at the discretion of the Home Secretary. There is no indication in the Paper how decisions about parole will be made, nor are procedures for revocation specified. NAPO suggested that revocation should be dealt with by a court rather than being a matter for administrative decision. The probation service is named as the body to undertake parole supervision but this raises many important questions about what can be expected of the probation officer; parole cannot be expected to become a substitute for therapeutic treatment inside prisons. Finally, according to the government's proposals, the courts will have the power to impose longer sentences on persistent offenders, a category well defined to make it applicable to those who represent a real threat to society. This move must be welcomed, but there must be clarification of what



is expected of a probation officer when he is charged with "controlling" the persistent offender after his release.

4726 Kavanagh, K. H. Pennsylvania's parole system. Probation, 12(1):10-12, 1966.

Parole in Pennsylvania is a correctional measure related to the needs of the offender's personality and the gravity of his offense. The duration of a prison sentence is determined by a board fully informed of the offender's crime and skilled in evaluating his readjustment with a view to release for a period of supervision in the community. The Pennsylvania Parole Board has authority to parole prisoners serving more than two years imprisonment, prisoners sentenced under the Intermediate Sentences Act, and prisoners sentenced under the Sex Offenders Act. The Board is required to consider psychiatric and psychological reports from the warden and the probation and parole officer. The probation and parole officer, with a combined caseload of between 100 and 200, begins the inmate's preparation for parole when visiting the prisoner's family to prepare family members for the offender's return. Caseloads in Pennsylvania are so high and the volume of pre-sentence and pre-parole reports so great that it is impossible to operate in most cases at more than a superficial level. A system designed merely to make dramatic cuts in the prison population can achieve little more than a shift in pressure from prisons to parole, thereby reducing the effectiveness of parole as a form of treatment.

4727 Walker, Nigel. The misuse of probation. Probation, 12(1):12-14, 1966.

Such statistics as are available in Britain strongly suggest that (1) fines and discharges are not followed by high conviction rates for typical first offenders; and (2) that in comparison, the reconviction rates for first offenders placed on probation are rather high. It is therefore impossible to argue that it is known how to select those first offenders who are likely to do well on probation. The time of the highly trained and overloaded probation officer should not be wasted by putting the typical first offender on probation. Instead, probation should be the normal method of dealing with the reconvicted offender who has failed to respond to a fine, discharge, or binding over.

4728 Monger, Mark. Casework and the money payment supervision order. Probation, 12(1):14-18, 1966.

The British Magistrates' Courts Act of 1952 provides that a magistrates' court, having imposed a fine, or ordered payment of costs or compensation, may place an offender under the supervision of a person appointed by the court, normally a probation officer. The order continues to have effect until the sum is paid or the offender is committed to prison in default of payment. Casework under the Money Payment Supervision Order (MPSO) is viewed with uncertainty by probation officers because many courts regard it as a substitute for probation and because a client can terminate casework by paying his fine, thereby in some cases nullifying efforts to help him. The use of the casework relationship, on the other hand, may have the opposite result from that desired by the court: the value the client may place upon the relationship may operate against payment being completed. The best work with MPSO clients is carried out by officers who are willing to employ their casework skills but who are aware of the dangers and therefore able to go as far as is necessary, but no further unless the needs of the client make it imperative.

4729 Palmer, D. S. Group work in probation. Probation, 12(1):18-20, 1966.

Descriptions of probationer groups which appeared in an earlier issue of Probation failed to answer some fundamental questions relating to group work in a probation setting. (1) Which kind of client needs a group setting in order to achieve growth and what kind of group will be best for a particular client? (2) What are the models on which a group should be constructed and what is the aim of the group? It appears essential that an aim should be delineated and all material from the group should be related to that aim. (3) What happens when group members get outside and continue the group? This "group defensive maneuver" involves an element of hostility towards the leader and shows how members "pair off" after the session. In some cases extra-group activities are more real than the group itself and the group may maneuver to prevent the leader from finding out about these activities. The leader is often in a collusive position of not wanting to see that there is no group but only a shared fantasy of one. (4) Finally, the group gives roles to members who "enjoy" these roles and group members often have a shared, projective fantasy in which a typical life experience of one will be projected onto a fellow member. The group then acts as if projections are

reality and the leader may attribute characteristics to a member which may be totally wrong. Group sessions have been conducted long enough to allow us to arrive at some general concepts; these would most usefully be elaborated under such headings as "selection," "aims," and "models."

4730 Blauner, Robert. Whitewash over Watts. *Trans-action*, 3(3):3-9, 54, 1966.

The eight man McCone Commission, appointed by Governor Brown of California to investigate the conditions which provoked the Watts riots in Los Angeles, reported its findings in 86 page volume, "Violence in the City - An End or a Beginning." It overlooked the social, political, and economic meanings of the riots, avoided fixing honest responsibility and based the documentation for the causes on hearsay more than fact. The oversimplified treatment of the real problems of unemployment, cultural backwardness, and poor police-community relations glosses over the complexity of the needs of Negro job training, the impact of technological developments, and the effect of population trends. Overlooked also is the effect the Negro's cultural impoverishment has on his educational, job, and social performance. A crash program of pre-school education, smaller classes, and better guidance and counseling is recommended. More Negroes than the report indicated were involved in the attack, which was primarily against property owned by whites. Watts is consistently more deprived and disadvantaged than Los Angeles. The riot gave the community an identity, and it gave the predominant group of rioting males a way of fighting back.

4731 University of Missouri. Freedom of Information Center. Obscenity and the Supreme Court, by Ralph L. Lowenstein. Columbia, 1966, 6 p. (Publication No. 154)

The Supreme Court is expected to hand down a landmark decision on obscenity early in 1966. In it, the Supreme Court must devise less vague tests for obscenity than it has given in the past, if only to protect itself from becoming a review board for every obscenity case brought in the United States. Current obscenity tests which have been evolving since the first major decision in 1842, are unworkable as evidenced by the great number of cases, from both the state and federal lower courts, which are ending up on the doorstep of the Supreme Court. Thus the Supreme Court will have to provide a clarification of old tests or establishment of new ones which can be applied with fairness and uniformity by lower court judges.

4732 Benjamin, Michael, & Schmidt, Helmut. Die Verantwortlichkeit für leichte Vergehen. (Responsibility for minor offenses.) *Staat und Recht*, 15(1):28-44, 1966.

Minor offenses in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) consist of a relatively limited and independent group of violations of criminal law. They comprise minor "attacks on socialist property" (fraud, larceny, embezzlement) as well as violations of the rights of citizens (insults, minor injuries). They cause only minor damages and their perpetrators are usually aware of having acted against the principles of morality and of socialist life. They are usually dealt with not by courts but by social organs of justice (e.g., arbitration commissions) to which regular courts ordinarily transfer jurisdiction. In the case of slander, the injured party may initiate action by going to a social organ of justice directly without recourse to a court of law. This practice should be applied to other minor offenses also without a preliminary investigation. Such minor offenses should be dealt with in the criminal code as a third class of offenses beside felonies and misdemeanors.

4733 Cavallin, Hector. Incestuous fathers: a clinical report. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(10):1132-1138, 1966.

During a period of 18 months, 381 convicted felons underwent psychiatric evaluation at the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center; in 12 cases incest had been reported by the authorities or by the families of the patients and was acknowledged by the patient as having taken place. The average age of the offenders at the time of detection was 39.1 years; in the majority of cases the incestuous relationship had gone on for some time lasting from a few months to a maximum of three years. As a group, the incestuous fathers were clearly different from the other offenders. Only two had prior criminal records and none had been in mental hospitals prior to arrest. Compared with the rest of the offender population, they had a level of intelligence and training far superior to the average. With one exception, patients had been married only once and most had large families, averaging 5.1 children. In all cases the relations with their wives was strikingly similar: she was seen as threatening and rejecting. A major symptom evident in all cases was a certain degree of projection and paranoid thinking. MMPI results indicated inadequate object relations, weak psychosexual identity, signs of unconscious homosexual strivings, and projections as a major defense. Like other paranoid subjects,

the patients felt a strong hostility toward their mothers who were seen as neglectful and absent in most cases. In adult life their identification with the mother was transferred to the wife and to the daughter. The hypothesis arrived at was that incest is primarily an expression of unconscious hostility that fuses with primitive genital impulses and is discharged toward the daughter.

4734 Williams, Glanville. Euthanasia and abortion. *University of Colorado Law Review*, 38(2):178-201, 1966.

Various attempts to change the law to allow voluntary euthanasia have been made both in the United States and Great Britain. The objection to euthanasia is religious, suggesting that an acceptance of voluntary euthanasia would lead to a general disrespect for the sanctity of life. The only alleviation of the traditional attitude has been to recognize that a doctor is entitled to administer drugs in order to overcome pain, even though the result may be to shorten life. An exploration is made of the practice of abortion in Christian countries. The restrictions on legal abortion in the United States has created the largest problem of illegal abortion in the world. Numerous circumstances are suggested where legalized abortion should be considered necessary for health, eugenic, psychological, social, and moral reasons. A program is offered legalizing abortion under specific circumstances.

4735 Southfields Residential Group Center. The residential group center as a treatment method for selected youthful offenders age 16 and 17, by John M. Wall, Albert Elias, and Albert Axelrod. Anchorage, Kentucky, 1966, 12 p.; and Southfields four-year statistical summary. Anchorage, Kentucky, 1966, 47 p., tables.

The Southfields Residential Group Center, founded in 1961, upon the principles developed in the Highfields project in New Jersey, is a group treatment center which houses 20 male delinquent youths between 16 and 18 years of age who have not been previously committed to a state training school and who are neither physically, intellectually, nor psychologically handicapped. Treatment at the Center is based upon the assumption that most delinquents become involved in anti-social offenses because of their adaptation to their environments. In treatment, the peer group is used as a medium of change and as a source of influence over its members. Guided group interaction sessions are conducted five

evenings a week for one and a-half hours per night. These sessions, though strongly dependent on the other features of the program, are the major method of treatment. In them the boys are led to reorient their values, attitudes, and behavior and to become independent of delinquent peer group pressures. They progress through four stages in which the leader takes different roles and which are intended to lead to a keen self-awareness on the part of the boys. The four year statistical summary which is included gives data on the successes and failures of Southfields' program. It indicates that the Southfields graduate has a much better success rate and a much lower recidivism rate than either Kentucky Village releasees or non-graduates from Southfields.

4736 Paulson, Monrad G. Legal protections against child abuse. *Children*, 13(2):42-48, 1966.

The child abuse problem does not require new legislation, since these criminal acts are already covered by law. Juvenile courts are given power in every state over "neglected" children; proof of neglect centers on two questions: what really happened in incidents between parent and child; and, can the facts be characterized as "neglect." Protective supervision may be utilized to keep the child in his home and still provide supervision and surveillance. Many states provide protective services in order to improve the child's environment within a family; they are usually provided without court order. Statutes must encourage the reporting of child abuse and neglect. Laws which require physicians to report cases where abuse is suspected exist in all but three states and the District of Columbia. Some states designate that reports be made to police, another law enforcement agency, or the juvenile court; others to designate public or voluntary child welfare agencies. The police authority is often designated since its services are available both night and day. There is a growing trend, as evidenced by the statutes adopted or revised in 1965, toward the designation of the public welfare department either as one of the agencies to receive reports or as the agency to carry the chief responsibility for making the initial investigation following a report. A central registry of child abuse cases serves an important function, since it helps detect those "repeater" cases of parents who would normally escape attention by going from doctor to doctor or from hospital to hospital with their children.

4737 Toro, Eugene F., & McGowan, Leo P.  
The right to counsel in criminal proceedings.  
Rhode Island Bar Annual, 2(no number):1-27,  
1965.

The right to counsel in a criminal proceeding is established in the United States Constitution by the Sixth Amendment and incorporated within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment by the United States Supreme Court. Despite the scope and sweep of the language of the Supreme Court, it has been established law that the guarantee of counsel does not apply to every step in the criminal prosecution, but only to what has come to be known as the "critical stages" of the criminal proceedings. This is not construed to be a denial of due process of law. On the question of the right to counsel prior to court appearance, the Massiah and the Escobedo cases specified at what point in the proceedings it was an abuse of constitutional rights to interrogate without cautioning as to silence and advising as to right to presence of counsel. A review of the holdings of the various state courts in the application of the ruling in the Escobedo case tends to show that in most instances a strict interpretation of the facts in the Escobedo case is applied. Confessions and statements are considered admissible when the accused was cautioned and advised of right to counsel but refused same; in cases where the statement was voluntary after caution of silence; and where the State interprets the Escobedo case to indicate that a direct request for counsel is a prerequisite.

4738 Wehner, Berndt, & Müller, Hubert.  
"Jugendkriminalität" als Schlagwort. (Juvenile delinquency as a catchphrase.)  
Kriminalistik, 20(3):113-116, 1966.

West German criminal statistics are being consistently misinterpreted by professionals as well as the general public. It has been stated repeatedly and in various sources that the percent of juveniles and adolescents involved in criminal acts is disproportionately higher than that of the adult population. The source of the many erroneous conclusions are the police statistics themselves which divide minors into three groups, namely children (birth-14 years), juveniles (14-18 years), and adolescents (18-21 years) while combining all adults over 21. The misinterpretations are made by those, however, who compare crime rates of only one group of minors under 21 with the total population of adults. In Düsseldorf, where statistics were compiled for the 21-25 and the 25-30 year old group,

crime rates of the 14-21 year olds were comparable to the rates of the 21-30 year olds. The crime rate in Düsseldorf shows a decline only after age 30.

4739 Szirba, Rudolf. Verhaftung (Festnehmung) nach Österreichischem Recht. (Arrest in Austrian law). Kriminalistik, 20(3):133-135, 1966.

The prerequisites for the arrest of suspects are defined in detail in Austrian law. Basically, a person may be arrested only upon an express judicial order (warrant) and arresting officers must obtain an order when possible. A judicial order for arrest is not necessary under certain specified conditions: when the offender is surprised in the act of committing his offense or immediately afterwards is suspect of having committed it; if the offender attempts to escape or is likely to escape; and if there is danger of collusion or the destruction of evidence. In addition to these conditions, it must have been impracticable to obtain a judicial order for the arrest of the suspect. Similar regulations govern the arrest of persons for misdemeanors (Übertretungen) and administrative violations (Verwaltungsübertretungen).

4740 United Nations. International review of criminal policy: bibliography 1964.  
New York, 1965, 67 p. \$1.00 (Sales No. 66. IV.2)

The bibliography consists of references to technical publications, including both books and pamphlets, and articles in periodicals. It has been compiled from a variety of sources, including book announcements and reviews in technical periodicals directly or indirectly concerned with the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. These bibliographies are intended to give a comprehensive view of current technical literature relating to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Items were selected for inclusion on the basis of their relevance to the subject. In keeping with the trilingual nature of this publication, references in English, French, and Spanish have not been translated. References in other languages are either transliterated or appear in the original, accompanied by English translations. The following are the principal subject headings used in the topical classification: criminology, penal law, penology, criminal statistics, juvenile delinquency, criminal procedure, judicial organization and administration of justice, police, suppression of the traffic in persons and related matters,



vagrancy, gambling, betting and lotteries, historical studies, personalities, and bibliographies.

4741 Ropp, Barlow. Involuntary manslaughter in Kentucky: past, present and future. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(4):770-780, 1965.

Prior to the passage of the Kentucky Revised Statute 435.022, in 1962, anyone convicted of involuntary manslaughter could receive a maximum penalty of twelve months imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. The new law made involuntary manslaughter either a felony or a misdemeanor, depending on whether it was first or second degree; the former is defined by "wanton indifference" and the latter by "reckless conduct" in terms of negligence. A key court decision based upon the new law clarifies it: in Lambert v. Commonwealth it is made evident that many cases which had previously been considered murder or voluntary manslaughter, now fall into the new category of involuntary manslaughter. It is now contended that the old common law crimes of felony murder and negligent murder, and the decision-made offense of negligent voluntary manslaughter are now grouped under involuntary manslaughter, first degree, and that the former negligent manslaughter and misdemeanor manslaughter are now in the category of involuntary manslaughter, second degree. The courts have stated also that the defendant must have had conscious knowledge of the probable consequences of his act, to be culpable. While the recent Kentucky legislation seems to be an advance, the trend in court decisions is to establishing "implied intent" on the part of the defendant, and in New York State, specific intent to commit crime must be shown to convict felony murder. The Kentucky statute, however, allows for the prosecution of criminal negligence cases, and permits juries to return convictions where they might have hesitated to do so previously because of harsh penalties. It also provides a clearcut definition of what constitutes involuntary manslaughter, thus benefiting both society and the accused.

4742 Baesler, Scotty. The juvenile offender, some problems and possible solutions. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(4):781-789, 1965.

Three distinct phases of law enforcement apply when dealing with juvenile offenders: (1) the preliminary disposition of the offender with special emphasis on background; (2) juvenile court theory; and (3) theories of juvenile punishment. In a study of juvenile arrests in Lexington, Kentucky it was established that one-third of the total number of those

arrested were detained by police. Detention, however, is not an effective deterrent to the juvenile offender, and may be harmful to him. The juvenile court, although characterized by an informal atmosphere, often denies the defendant due process of law, including representation by counsel, right to public hearing, and other basic procedures of a court of law. It is suggested that the county juvenile judge appoint a juvenile trial commissioner to organize juvenile personnel and the juvenile department in general. Punitive theory is advocated as a means for dealing with juvenile offenders by those who feel it is a measure for the protection of society. Advocates of the rehabilitation theory argue that their procedures will integrate the offender into society, but this has not yet been conclusively proven. Punishment must precede rehabilitation, and a tough line attitude toward offenders has been shown to have obtained results. The delinquent juvenile must be rehabilitated, and to do this, he must be made to respect the law and society.

4743 Olson, Bruce Trevor. The California grand jury: an analysis and evaluation of its watchdog function. Thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Master of Criminology in the Graduate Division of the University of California, Berkeley, 1966, 465 p.

The basic purpose of this study was to describe how the California grand jury discharges its watchdog functions using data contained in the final reports of grand juries. Several types of data were sought: the organization of the grand jury; the objectives and goals of the grand jury; the methods and processes used by the grand jury; and the priorities of grand jury concern in contemporary local government. A secondary purpose of the study was a tentative evaluation of the grand jury which would be useful in answering certain commonly asked questions regarding the watchdog function. The bulk of grand jury commentary reviewed may be classified under the following categories: general administration of local government; administration of criminal justice; education; fiscal; community health and safety; and public works. Less of the grand jury's efforts today are expended in non-governmental areas of community life than was true in earlier years. Its objectives cluster around the classic virtues expected of American government: efficiency, economy, equity of assessments, taxation, and expenditure. In some respects the California grand jury appears socially passive, rarely exercising its unusual and potentially dynamic powers. The grand jury is only effective when certain local conditions favor the

development of its full potential. Its personnel must be exceptional, the courts must be solidly behind it, and it must have the favor and cooperation of persons fully committed to the idea of good government.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Origins of the watchdog functions; Selecting, impaneling, organizing and financing the California grand jury; Environment and evolution of the grand jury final report; An analysis of grand jury final reports: contents, jurisdiction, objectives, format; Conclusions; Bibliography; Appendices.

4744 Szabo, Denis. *Criminologie*. (Criminology.) Montreal, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1965. 565 p. \$9.00

Until the end of the 19th century, the study of criminality was dominated by a moralistic and juridical viewpoint; from that period on, however, experimental and observational sciences have become increasingly interested in the criminal as a person. Today criminology has evolved to the point where it concentrates on the study of socio-cultural characteristics in conjunction with psychological factors. The synthesis between these two perspectives, however, is still far from complete and constitutes one of the major tasks of contemporary criminology. No satisfactory typology of criminality exists in present criminological science; much of the confusion results from an insufficient understanding of the fundamental criteria constituting the basis for a formulation of typologies. These criteria include: legal criteria, based on penal law; personality criteria, based on psychology and psychiatry; sociological criteria of an etiological character; and preventive criteria, based on the possibility of treating and rehabilitating criminals. The confused and ambiguous state of the philosophy on which prison systems rest, is reflected in the ambiguity concerning the role of prisons as treatment institutions or as institutions protecting society from irresponsible criminals. Examining the situation of Canada in particular, one finds that although criminal acts have increased rapidly in the last 15 years, there is increased public interest, multiple efforts to apply scientific knowledge to the problems of criminality, and a renewal of the penal system. The main problem throughout Canada is the dearth of qualified personnel to keep pace with the increased demands made by modern criminological theory and practice.

CONTENTS: Criminological science definitions; Criminogenic factors; Criminal typologies; The future of prisons; Criminology in Canada; Evolution and present state of the judiciary and law enforcement systems in Canada.

4745 National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, 434 p. \$5.50

Since the last yearbook on juvenile delinquency was published by the National Society for the Study of Education in 1948, the composition of American cities has changed radically. The move from the cities to the suburbs by middle class families and their replacement by ethnic minorities have given the present urban problems racial implications. Juvenile delinquency is regarded as a symptom of the alienation of urban youth from society and its established institutions. The yearbook is a summary of the major research efforts and programs which deal with social maladjustment in urban society. Emphasis is on programs that are an integral part of the public school.

CONTENTS: Review of trends, by William W. Wattenberg; Background of deviancy, by Marcia K. Freedman; Social deviancy among youth: types and significance, by Robert J. Havighurst; Sociological perspectives, by David J. Bordua; Personality and individual social maladjustment, by Eli M. Bower; Masculine identity and career problems for boys, by Winton M. Ahlstrom; Discontinuities in role expectations of girls, by Catharine V. Richards; Programs of early identification and prevention of delinquency, by William C. Kvaraceus; A school curriculum for prevention and remediation of deviancy, by Carl L. Byerly; School-community relations and maladjusted youth, by Carl L. Marburger; Work-experience programs, by Daniel Schreiber; Special classes for children with social and emotional problems in the public schools, by Nicholas J. Long and William C. Morse; Programs for deviant girls, by Kate Hevner Mueller; Rehabilitation programs for deviant youth, by Joseph D. Lohman and James T. Carey; The training of educational specialists for emotionally disturbed and socially maladjusted children, by James J. Gallagher and James C. Chalfant.

4746 Wattenberg, William W. Review of trends. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 4-27.

Most current research in social deviancy is based on an environmental approach. The sociologists advocate treatment through control of cultural forces. In contrast, clinicians look to various forms of individual treatment. These basic differences have not been resolved. An all-embracing theory of deviancy or juvenile delinquency may never be established, since all forms of human behavior are multiply

caused. So far there has been no proven program which, by its application, can reduce delinquency or social deviancy. Ideas are developed and tested, but too often the programs based on new ideas are not evaluated.

4747 Freedman, Marcia K. Background on deviancy. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 28-58.

In the United States, the period of youthful dependence is prolonged. This has resulted in a "youth culture" with its own set of values. Apart from marriage, going to work is the only way to achieve adulthood. The average age of entry into the labor force has risen in this century as a result of increased skill requirements. Stable employment is almost impossible for those under the age of 18. College youth also show the effects of prolonged dependence. Deviant behavior may be a response to enforced isolation from the adult world.

4748 Havighurst, Robert J. Social deviancy among youth: types and significance. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 59-77.

In order to understand social maladjustment, it is useful to see it against the perspective of deviancy. Social maladjustment is an undesirable form of deviancy. However, there are desirable forms of deviancy which should be encouraged by the educational process. Education's functions with respect to deviancy are: (1) to reduce as far as possible anti-social and asocial deviancy; (2) to increase the quality and amount of socially and individually desirable deviancy; and (3) to encourage innovation.

4749 Bordua, David J. Sociological perspectives. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 78-102.

At the end of World War II, sociological theories of delinquency centered around the concepts of area approach, social disorganization, differential association, and culture conflict. The theorists have been criticized for their neglect of high-status areas and

for ignoring the problem of individual differences. Recent subculture theories include the status-deprivation approach and the opportunity structure theory. The most fundamental problem of proof posed by the subculture theories is that they are not stated in propositional form. They are open to various interpretations.

4750 Bower, Eli M. Personality and individual social maladjustment. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 103-134.

If an individual can function within the primary institutions of his society, he is considered adjusted. Many of the socializing functions previously performed by the family and church have been transferred to the school. The adjustment of an individual in school is dependent on his ability to use symbols. The way an individual perceives, assimilates, and uses data is an indication of his adjustment. An object which has no representational symbol cannot be conceptualized. If there are insufficient objects and events in a child's environment, he will have little opportunity to mediate a variety of words, pictures, sounds, textures, and tastes. Thus, ego processes will be insufficiently developed. Children need help in developing effective ego processing styles in order to become adjusted adults.

4751 Ahlstrom, Winton M. Masculine identity and career problems for boys. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 135-163.

One-third of male youths in the United States in the 1960's will use college or other educational training to achieve adulthood and as a means of entering a career. The decrease of apprenticeship opportunities and technological changes have increased the unemployment rate for high school graduates who do not go on for additional training, but those with fairly continuous development in the early stages of life will more than likely make a fairly satisfactory adult work-role adjustment. Alienated youths who drop out of school are handicapped by a lack of basic mental skills enabling them to use school as an avenue toward adulthood, and by a lack of basic attitudes toward work and the work role stemming from their subcultural pattern of life. Early identification of these youths in the elementary grades, with appropriate



help provided at crucial stages in their development, will lead to reducing the size of this group.

4752 Richards, Catharine V. Discontinuities in role expectations of girls. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 164-188.

Some of the discontinuities in the role expectations of females can be eliminated or minimized by more effective planning for the kind of woman that a girl should become in an egalitarian society. Other discontinuities are intrinsic to life. Discontinuities are made complex by the confusions and conflicts attendant on our resistance to implementing social designs dictated by human values and our enthusiastic devotion to mechanistic changes.

4753 Kvaraceus, William C. Programs of early identification and prevention of delinquency. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 189-220.

In spite of research in the field of delinquency, there is no validated body of principles that can be used in delinquency prevention. Identification of the delinquent at an early age is important for preventive work. No effective test for delinquency prevention has yet been developed. Many of the large urban centers in the United States are planning or have instituted a "total-approach" program of delinquency prevention. Since no prevention method offers insurance of success, these programs should be carefully evaluated for their effectiveness before more time, money, and energy are poured into any specific program. What works in one milieu may not be effective in another.

4754 Byerly, Carl L. A school curriculum for prevention and remediation of deviancy. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 221-257.

The public schools in the United States should assume responsibility in alleviating the problems of disadvantaged youth by providing programs of compensatory education. This requires that the schools alter their objectives and

procedures. Disadvantaged children are handicapped by a lack of appreciation for education. By the time they reach school age they have developed an unfavorable impression of school. Learning disadvantages attributable to the home environment include the poor speech and language patterns of parents, few experiences with the world through books and trips, and few opportunities to ask questions. The disadvantaged child tends to have a poor attention span. There is general agreement that educational materials and procedures must be adapted to the level of the children concerned through individualization and nongraded instruction. Building a positive self-image and strengthening the ego should be primary objectives of the school's program. Instructional materials should depict realistic situations in an urban society. Emphasis on middle class values and middle class characters in readers should be avoided.

4755 Marburger, Carl L. School-community relations and maladjusted youth. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 258-279.

Parent-school and community-school relationships have become increasingly difficult to establish in an urban society. Few urban schools have ever attempted to establish relationships with the community. The principal and the teacher should work together to bring the community into the school. The community activities carried on after school should help to enrich the daily curriculum of the school.

4756 Schreiber, Daniel. Work-experience program. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 280-314.

The work-experience program for disadvantaged youth should be an integral part of the total public school program, under the supervision of the Board of Education. School based work-experience programs give maladjusted, alienated youth a chance to improve their self-image and an opportunity to learn good work habits.

4757 Long, Nicholas J., & Morse, William C. Special classes for children with social and emotional problems in the public schools. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 315-343.

The rise in the number of special classes for maladjusted children is the result of increased concern with mental health and the possibilities of prevention and treatment of mental illness in a milieu setting. The majority of the classes are for boys at the elementary school level. The most common behavior problem represented is of the "acting out" type. Methodological approaches in special classes range from the therapeutic approach to the traditional educational approach. Many programs achieve a balance of the psychiatric and educational emphases. One effective technique is "life-space interviewing," which is a way of talking with children so that their deeper feelings are understood and their life events are used for control and disciplinary purposes.

4758 Mueller, Kate Hevner. Programs for deviant girls. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 344-372.

Census data in the United States for 1960 show that there are more girls than boys in the 16-20 age group who are unemployed and who are not enrolled in school. Although the teenage girl has difficulty in finding work, since she sees her future role as a wife, housekeeper, and mother, she is not alienated from society if she is not part of the labor force. Schools provide a means for meeting the needs of girls. Certain parts of the school curricula, such as homemaking and child care programs, are still useful and important. Vocational programs provide them with skills which they will be able to use in later employment. Schools need better programs geared to meeting the needs of girls exhibiting potential problem behavior, the unwed mother, and the married student.

4759 Lohman, Joseph D., & Carey, James T. Rehabilitation programs for deviant youth. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 373-397.

In the ten year period from 1950 to 1960, the 12 largest cities of the United States

lost two million white residents. They were replaced by almost two million non-white residents. Cities have not been able to assimilate these migrants. Unemployment and delinquency rates are highest among the new migrant groups. The primary controls which operated through the family and the neighborhood are being replaced by secondary controls, operating through agencies such as the schools and the police. Programs attempting to prevent delinquency have been individual-oriented, group-oriented, or community-oriented. None of the programs has recognized the importance of treating the problem behavior of young people without labeling the behavior delinquent. The public naming of the delinquent and the resultant self-concept of the youth as delinquent must be avoided.

4760 Gallagher, James J., & Chalfant, James C. The training of educational specialists for emotionally disturbed and socially maladjusted children. In: National Society for the Study of Education. Sixty-fifth yearbook, Part one: social deviancy among youth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 398-422.

The demands for the public schools to accept greater responsibility for the treatment of emotionally disturbed children is a result of the size of the problem and the inadequacy of the mental health and guidance services. Facilities for training specialists to teach maladjusted children are in short supply. Universities are not training many persons to work in programs for disturbed children. The teachers working with these children have a nursery or elementary teaching background or psychology training. Successful teaching experience is desirable for a teacher being considered for work with disturbed children. In-service programs have the advantage of allowing the teacher to put into practice the ideas presented in the training program.

4761 Peters, Karl. Die Grundlagen der Behandlung junger Rechtsbrecher. (Principles for the treatment of juvenile delinquents.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 49(2):49-62, 1966.

During the greater part of this century the tendency in Germany has been to adapt juvenile law and juvenile court procedure to adult criminal law and criminal procedure. The questions facing legislators and society today are whether this trend can be reversed and whether new concepts can be introduced into the treatment of young offenders which will do justice to their needs and which will be

in accordance with ethical, social, and biological realities. Concepts of adult criminal law which have influenced the juvenile court law have prevented pedagogic principles from being the basis of treatment for young offenders: juridical, rather than pedagogic, thinking has affected the evaluation of delinquent acts, the determination of measures and penalties, and the correctional treatment of young offenders. Juvenile court law and procedure and especially juvenile corrections should be separated entirely from concepts governing criminal law and adult corrections; concepts such as retribution, custody, and punishment should be replaced by pedagogic principles. In legal terms, the juvenile court law should form a unit with juvenile welfare law.

4762 Holzbach, Helmut, & Venzlaff, Ulrich. Die Rückfallprognose bei heranwachsenden Straftätern. (The prediction of recidivism of youthful offenders.) Monatschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 49(2):66-87, 1966.

According to Article 105 of the West German juvenile court law, youthful offenders aged 18-21 may be dealt with by the juvenile court or the general criminal court depending upon their degree of maturity. To test the value of this provision, the records of 971 youthful offenders who were adjudicated between 1954 and 1959 by the district court of Göttingen were examined. It was assumed that for reasons of immaturity and of retarded development those youths who were adjudicated by the juvenile court should show a lower rate of recidivism than offenders whose maturation was thought to be completed. Results contradicted the assumption. Of 299 youthful offenders who were adjudicated according to juvenile law, 33.3 percent recidivated, which was almost equal to the rate of those adjudicated according to criminal law (32.6 percent). The findings exposed the difficulty of finding reliable criteria for the determination of the maturity of youthful offenders. Criteria mentioned in criminological literature and utilized in juvenile court practice have been unable to discriminate developmental from habitual offenders. It was further found that the determination of maturity on the basis of specific psychological criteria was no more reliable than the judgment of the juvenile court judge based on his subjective impression. Finally, a comparison of criteria of recidivating and non-recidivating youthful offenders who were dealt with by the juvenile court failed to reveal a significant criterion predictive of success (non-recidivism).

4763 Developments in the law: confessions. Harvard Law Review, 79(5):935-1119, 1966.

The basic issues in the confessions controversy, the extent of coercive police interrogation, the need for noncoercive interrogations, and the varieties of interrogations are set forth. The theory of admissibility of a criminal defendant's out-of-court statements is explained. An analysis is made of the substantive rules governing the admissibility of confessions as to voluntariness under common law, the common law rules in federal courts, and the decisions of the Supreme Court under due process; concerning confessions obtained during illegal delays in arraignment, the doctrine of the McNabb and Mallory cases are discussed and evaluated; the development of the use of the Sixth Amendment pertaining to right to counsel as a doctrinal solution to the confessions dilemma is traced in the cases involving confessions obtained in absence of counsel and the Escobedo case is interpreted and its implications are examined; confessions and the exclusion of evidence obtained as an indirect consequence of police violations are considered, and the scope of the exclusionary rules is discussed. An explanation is made of how the courts deal with tacit admissions by silence of the accused or his equivocal replies to statements made in his presence and how the courts deal with admissibility of withdrawn guilty pleas. There is a complete analysis of the procedural treatment of confessions before trial and in the trial court. The corroboration required in criminal cases is discussed with particular attention given to the requirement of corpus delicti. The article also concerns itself with interrogation and trial procedures in regard to confessions under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The experience of England, Scotland, India, Canada, and France and their systems of law with regard to confessions in the investigation and trial of a criminal case are covered with respect to issues that have proved important in the United States.

4764 Stubbs, Roy St. George. On crime and punishment. Manitoba Law School Journal, 1(3):283-290, 1964-1965.

The five theories advanced to justify the infliction of punishment are: (1) to secure for the public a period of protection from the offender; (2) to deter others from the commission of offenses by instilling in them a sense of fear; (3) to deter the criminal himself from future crimes; (4) to gratify the demand of the public for primitive justice; and (5) to reform the criminal. Legal history has established that severity of punishment tends to defeat its purpose. With

the growth of scientific knowledge, more enlightened methods of dealing with criminal offenders are being evolved so that the penology of the future is treatment, not to fit the crime but to fit the offender.

4765 Schulman, Perry W. Confessions by juveniles. *Manitoba Law School Journal*, 1(3):291-296, 1964-1965.

Before an incriminating statement made by a child can be admitted in evidence at his trial, the Crown must first establish that the statement was voluntary in that it had not been elicited from him either by fear of prejudice or hope of advantage held out by a person in authority.

4766 Dinitz, Simon. Delinquency in the New Society. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: *Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-21.*

The problem of delinquency is closely related to the changing nature of society. Three major social "revolutions" contribute to the instability of social organization and thus to delinquency: the industrial revolution has caused occupational and geographical dislocations; the communications revolution has broken down the barriers and isolation which used to provide community stability; the mobility revolution has made people dissatisfied with their socio-economic position and they have not remained in the community long enough to build traditional ties. All of these changes have produced a fluid situation in which normal community controls do not function. Some of the resulting social instability contributing to delinquency are family disorganization, the decline of traditional value systems, and the absence of social controls.

4767 Leist, J. W. A psychiatrist looks at delinquency. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: *Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-21.*

The psychiatrist may be of help to the juvenile court judge in making decisions relating to diagnosis and disposition of the abnormal juvenile offender. Juvenile delinquents may be classified as "normal" or as any one of a variety of deviations from

normalcy. The "normal" child is generally in good health, has a capacity for enjoyment for both play and work, has close friendships as well as rivalries, has realistic expectations of success, and is capable of a wide range of emotions. Major classifications of the abnormal child include: the sociopathic personality which shows an almost complete lack of normal emotion and an inability to communicate; the passive-aggressive personality in which anger is either completely lacking or is excessive and expressed physically; the "adjustment reaction of adolescence" in which characteristics are not very different from those of the normal nondelinquent; the emotionally unstable personality; and the mentally deficient. In some instances, there is a progression from less serious to more serious classification even while the child is institutionalized. The severe delinquent or criminal personality is usually sociopathic.

4768 Dinitz, Simon, & Leist, John W. Discussion period. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: *Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-24.*

The delinquency problem might best be dealt with by bringing it back into the community. Small local institutions within the community, specialized community facilities, and more individualized and intensive treatment should be provided. Personal contact on the lower levels can accomplish more. Delinquency is the result of certain aspects of our society, such as affluence and an emphasis on consumption rather than production. The traditional values which used to motivate people are absent. Some important means of controlling delinquency include: early identification of the delinquent individual and treatment according to needs of the case; cooperation between psychiatrist, judge, and correctional personnel; use of confinement for treatment rather than just as punishment; and directing more attention toward control of the environment of the younger child.

4769 Selby, Paul L., Jr., & Young, Don J. The hearing process. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: *Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-54.*

The jurisdiction and philosophy of the juvenile court can be discussed from the case-law and statutory standpoint by dividing the hearing process into six parts: jurisdiction,



intake, detention, investigation, the adjudicative hearing, and disposition. Juvenile court law is essentially civil in nature, unlike adult law which is criminal. Jurisdiction is broad and emphasis is not on punishment but on correction. Procedure in a juvenile case is quite different from that of an adult case: a child does have rights but these rights are different than those of an adult offender. Various courts face widely different problems, however, there are areas of common interest based on the underlying juvenile court statute and juvenile court jurisdiction within the six aspects of the hearing process.

4770 Mayar, John J. The disposition process. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-11.

Depending on the kind and amount of information available to each, different judges will make different dispositions in exactly the same cases.

4771 Keve, Paul W. Issues in court administration. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-17.

Administrative duties in the juvenile court have developed and expanded as facilities have grown. The smaller the court the more the administrator may have to be familiar with the technical problems as well as with the administrative problems. Larger courts may meet the need for administrative-technical staff by using advisory committees, consultants, or supervisors. The organizational structure of the court should be made clear to all.

4772 Donohue, John K. The treatment process. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-17.

In dealing with juvenile delinquents, it should be remembered that many respectable adults of today were involved in similar activities when they were young but were not apprehended or were not punished. The treat-

ment process in the juvenile court is better able to meet individual needs than in the adult court where public pressures are strong to punish according to the crime in spite of individual needs. However, social work cannot take precedence over the court order: the probation officer must support the court order once it has been given even if he feels it does not meet the individual's need. More intensive treatment tends to give faster results: the court that uses the services of a psychiatrist, family worker, child welfare worker, or other consultants will find this an economy in time and money. A major flaw in the treatment process is the lack of facilities. Offenders are often put in prison simply because there is no other place available.

4773 Hall, Jay. Decision making. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-12.

According to the Lewin Force Field Analysis Approach, human behavior stabilizes at the point where the "restraining forces" exactly counteract the "driving forces." If the forces on either side can be identified, change can be planned. Forces on both sides are either person-centered or environmental. Once the forces are identified, the kinds of change resulting from different manipulations must be determined. Increasing the restraining forces alone will often not result in a reduction of the behavior since the tensions produced by change may have the opposite effect. Other means of reducing the level of behavior are: reducing the driving forces, creation of substitute behavior, combining an increase in restraining forces with a decrease in driving forces. Behavior must then be stabilized at this lower level. The success of this type of change depends on the susceptibility of the individual to change.

4774 Blum, Arthur. The judge and community change. Paper presented at Juvenile Court Judges Seminar 1963. In: Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. Final Report 1965. Columbus, 1965, p. 1-10.

Inter-agency cooperation is necessary in dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency. Some efforts have been made through advisory and financial committees, but little

has been done to bring organizations together on a higher level. The role of the judge in this cooperative effort within the community is unclear but it seems to be one of leadership and initiation of programs rather than active participation. A major problem is the lack of facilities within the community for dealing with delinquency. Another problem is that to most agencies working with juveniles, the delinquents are a small percentage and demand less attention than the non-delinquent majority. It is left to the juvenile court to handle the delinquents. The court often performs functions outside its field simply because there is no other agency in the community to do so, or because persons involved are unaware of available facilities.

4775 Downes, David D. *The delinquent solution*. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1966. 295 p. \$10.00

The term "delinquent solution" does not refer to any solution for delinquency, but to the idea that certain kinds of delinquency can best be understood as solutions to "problems of adjustment" encountered by lower class youths. While this approach has its roots in the work of American sociologists in the 1920's and 1930's, it needed the "subcultural" formulations of Cohen and others (from the mid-1950's on) to link it with the mainstream of social structural work on the extent and effects of limited educational opportunity, economic inequalities, and culture conflict along social class and intergenerational lines. This approach has been subjected to considerable criticism and empirical testing, and this book describes and assesses both the various "subcultural" theories, and the critiques which surround them. The author also assesses the relevance of the approach to the situation in Great Britain. On the basis of post-war social enquiries into delinquency, and of his own work into the nature of delinquency in two inner London boroughs, Dr. Downes suggests that modifications of "subcultural" theory fit our conditions sufficiently to make the case anew for radical change in both educational opportunity and the career prospects of young workers.

CONTENTS: The concept of delinquent subculture; Delinquent gangs; American theorization on delinquent subcultures; Extensions and critiques of subcultural theorization; Delinquent subcultures: the English experience; Delinquent subcultures in Stepney and Poplar: statistical summary; Delinquent subcultures in Stepney and Poplar: informal observations; Summary and conclusions; Bibliography.

4776 Anderson, Nels. *The hobo: the sociology of the homeless man*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1965. 296 p.

In this study of homeless migratory and casual workers, conducted in Chicago in 1922, five different types of homeless men were found to exist: (1) the seasonal laborer; (2) the migratory, casual laborer (the hobo); (3) the migratory non-worker (the tramp); (4) the non-migratory casual laborer; and (5) the bum. The homeless, casual and migratory workers were segregated in great numbers in four distinct areas of the City which comprise Chicago's hobohemia. The concentration of hobos in Chicago was a result of the area's need for unskilled workers and its function as a center of transportation, commerce, and employment for the states of the Mississippi Valley. The causes which reduce a man to the status of a homeless migratory and casual worker were found to be: (1) unemployment and seasonal work; (2) industrial inadequacy; (3) defects of personality; (4) crises in the life of the person; (5) racial or ethnic discrimination; and (6) wanderlust. Social services to this group of people have been remedial and unorganized. It was found that these men prefer temporary work to permanent positions and that they tend to find jobs through private agencies rather than through public employment offices. Hobos constitute a womanless group and such sexual isolation results in the resort to prostitutes and in sexual perversions. Hobos generally do not participate in the civic life of the community and, although they are frequently arrested on vagrancy charges, they are seldom involved in serious crime. The findings of this study indicate: (1) that any fundamental solution to the problem must be on a national level; and (2) that the problem of the homeless migratory worker is but one aspect of the larger problems of industry, such as unemployment, seasonal work, and labor turnover.

CONTENTS: Hobohemia, the home of the homeless man; Types of hobos; The hobo problem; How the hobo meets his problem; Appendices.

4777 Tanner, R. E. S. *Drug addiction in East Africa*. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1(1):9-29, 1966.

The governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania have laws controlling the import, export, cultivation, purchase and sale, and use of dangerous drugs and their derivatives. The only indigenous drug classified as dangerous by the three countries is hemp. The illegal importation of drugs is limited to opium, which is sold to Indians and Pakistanis. The export of drugs to countries other than those

immediately surrounding the region is confined to American and European seamen at the main ports. The use of hemp appears throughout the entire region of East Africa and is not limited to certain tribes or areas. The Kenya police estimated in 1962 that 50 percent of the Nairobi adult population used it. There is no support from the general public for prosecutions, police searches, or the giving of evidence. Although Kenya has the most prosecutions for the use of hemp among the three countries, this reflects police efficiency more than the actual incidence of hemp smoking. The governments concerned cannot be said to have a specific policy on the use of hemp other than to retain existing legislation which was established in concurrence with international agreements.

4778 Berliner, Arthur K. Narcotic addiction, the institution and the community. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1(1):74-85, 1966.

Institutionalization is felt to be a necessary first step towards rehabilitation for most narcotic addicts because it deprives them of any chance to fall back on the use of drugs and because pressures encouraging the use of therapeutic measures are stronger within an institution than in the community. While institutionalization may have certain drawbacks, such as dependency gratification and anti-social inmate codes, such features may be combated through individual and group therapy and through establishing patient councils and ward self-government, which systematically offer the patient opportunities for the exercise of initiative and responsibility. In institutionalized treatment, the hospital staff seeks to construct a milieu which will interrupt the socially and personally destructive life pattern which the patient had been pursuing before his confinement. Work and education are important components of institutional rehabilitation programs as they provide patients with specific skills which will allow them to live in the community as responsible adults. Where possible, family members may be incorporated into the treatment program in an effort to improve interpersonal relations. Pre-release units within institutions help inmates to accomplish a successful transition from institutional life to community life. Community aftercare with an aggressive case-work approach is needed to help the ex-addict remain free of drugs.

4779 Drug addiction: the second report of the Interdepartmental Committee. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1(1):131-146, 1966.

Among the conclusions of the second report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction in Great Britain are that: (1) there has been a disturbing rise in the incidence of addiction to heroin and cocaine; (2) the main source of supply is the over-prescribing of these drugs by a small number of doctors; (3) there is now a need for further measures to restrict the prescribing of heroin and cocaine, limiting the prescription of these drugs for addicts to doctors on the staff of treatment centers; (4) all addicts should be listed with a central authority; (5) special treatment centers for addicts should be established; (6) powers should exist for the compulsory detention of addicts in such centers; and (7) an advisory committee should be set up to keep the whole problem of drug addiction under review.

4780 Allen, Stephen M. Glue-sniffing. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1(1):147-149, 1966.

Since 1960, the use of plastic and cement glues to induce intoxication through inhalation seems to have become widespread, particularly among male youths. The same socio-cultural milieu which seems to give rise to narcotic addiction may be a factor in the incidence of glue-sniffing. There are no federal laws regulating plastic or cement glues; however, in New York it is now illegal to sell dangerous glues to youths under 18 years of age except when it is sold with a model kit or to a member of a hobby association.

4781 Radzinowicz, Leon. *Ideology and crime*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1966. 152 p.

Ideology and Crime reproduces Leon Radzinowicz's James S. Carpentier lectures delivered at the Columbia University Law School in 1965. It provides a critical examination of attitudes on crime from the 18th century to the present. The classical codes which the philosophers of the enlightenment produced in reaction to the barbarities of the law under the ancien régime in France are taken as the starting point. Their liberal humanist theories are contrasted with those of the determinist thinkers of the 19th century who attempted to explain crime as the inevitable product of certain psychological, physiological, or economic conditions. The study analyzes the development of criminology in the 20th century and seeks to



establish a more pragmatic approach to the complex problems of penal sanctions, of determining criminal responsibility, and of controlling criminal behavior.

**CONTENTS:** The liberal position; The deterministic position; Towards a pragmatic position I; Towards a pragmatic position II; Note on incidence of crime in the population of England and Wales; Bibliography.

4782 Schur, Edwin M. Crimes without victims: deviant behavior and public policy, abortion, homosexuality, drug addiction. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965. 180 p. \$4.95

Abortion, homosexuality, and drug addiction are the three most controversial social problems confronting American society. Each problem involves the willing exchange between consenting individuals of strongly demanded yet officially proscribed goods and services. In each case, the criminal law can define offenders but not the victims. Each of the problems also has certain medical, legal, psychological, and sociological aspects. To the extent that these aspects have been studied, detached scientific observation has inhibited researchers in directly challenging the law, yet key aspects of the problem may be directly attributable to legal proscriptions. Policy is not only a reaction to an existing problem. The relation between policy and problem is reciprocal as a specific policy may cause new problems or make existing ones worse. The crime of the abortion-seeker, the homosexual, and the narcotic addict is that they violate repressive social norms which have been transformed into the laws of society. Greater public understanding of the problem is needed before existing laws can be revised to help rather than reject the deviant.

**CONTENTS:** Deviance and public policy; Abortion; Homosexuality; Drug addiction; Crimes without victims.

4783 Abortion. In: Schur, Edwin M. Crimes without victims: deviant behavior and public policy, abortion, homosexuality, drug addiction. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965, p. 11-66. \$4.95

The strong demand for abortion in the United States cuts across various social classes. It is sought not only by women who wish to erase the results of their "immorality," but by large numbers of married mothers who, for various reasons, feel unable to carry through their pregnancies. The prohibition on abor-

tion has prevented hospitals and physicians from performing the operations and has kept legal abortions to the minimum. The major effect has been to divert abortion-seekers to illegal channels and to establish the economic base for an illicit traffic in such operations which have become a highly profitable and well-organized enterprise. A lack of complaints inhibit law enforcement action against illegal abortionists; police must rely on surveillance and raiding techniques and, in addition, face the problem of courts which are often unwilling to strictly enforce the law. By being forced to seek the services of the illegal abortionist, the pregnant woman is exposed to dangers which she would not be exposed to in the hospital. The futility of attempting to curb abortion has led to proposals for less restrictive laws to insure that a substantial proportion of abortions will be performed under safe and less demoralizing conditions. There is probably only slight support to allow abortion on socio-economic grounds, but there is strong professional support for proposals to broaden the psychiatric grounds and to add humanitarian and eugenic indications.

**CONTENTS:** Therapeutic abortion; Self-induced abortion; The abortionist; Illegal organization; Law enforcement; After effects of abortion; Abortion as a social institution; Religious and ethical aspects; Policy alternatives; Summary.

4784 Homosexuality. In: Schur, Edwin M. Crimes without victims: deviant behavior and public policy, abortion, homosexuality, drug addiction. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965, p. 67-119. \$4.95

Research into the causes of homosexuality should continue, as should treatment of individual cases, but not in the expectation that any dramatic breakthrough will supply a "solution" for this social problem. It is more meaningful to focus on the question of public policy in this area and to seek control over any secondary aspects of the problem arising from specific policies. Both the informal and formal reactions of society significantly shape the problem of homosexuality. The causes of inversion (confirmed homosexuality) are obscure, but a key aspect is the process by which others identify and treat the individual in question as a homosexual, through which he eventually comes to view himself as one. Whatever identity problems the invert has are worsened by his being labeled a criminal and being forced to conceal his condition if he wishes to participate in respectable social activities. Laws against homosexual acts do not control homosexuality; the low visibility under which the acts may

occur, the lack of a complainant, and the ambiguity of the public make these laws highly unenforceable. The major effect of anti-homosexuality laws are a heightening of the invert's vulnerability to blackmail and other forms of exploitation, and the encouragement of police corruption and repressive enforcement procedures. Secondary results consist of the impact on the homosexual himself, his attitude toward his sexual inclinations, toward society, the various types of discrimination he experiences, and the demoralizing and humiliating behavior into which he is pushed. These laws help to create an aggrieved minority and make many individuals more unhappy than they otherwise would be, without effectively dealing with the problem. The long-run effects of a less repressive policy are not clear, but there is no evidence that it need result in a substantial increase in homosexuality.

CONTENTS: Theories and misconceptions; Prevalence and distribution; Laws and law enforcement policies; Patterns of exploitation; The homosexual community; The homosexual prostitute; Status and occupation; Homosexuals: a minority group; Identity problems; "Adjusted" homosexuals; Prevention and treatment; The law; Summary.

4785 Drug addiction. In: Schur, Edwin M. Crimes without victims: deviant behavior and public policy, abortion, homosexuality, drug addiction. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965, p. 120-168. \$4.95

Although it is not a crime in the United States to be a narcotic addict, the practical effect of laws that make it illegal to possess narcotics and of regulations banning the prescription of these drugs to addicts by physicians make it a crime. The addict's illegal purchase of narcotics thus clearly constitutes a victimless crime. The addict is not likely to complain about his supplier and hence the laws banning the sale of narcotics are highly unenforceable. The results of this situation in shaping the addict's self-image and behavior are profound. To evade police and maintain contact with illegal sources of supply, together with the shared problems of adjustment, lead to the development of a subculture of narcotic addicts. The problem of narcotics addiction thus embodies tendencies observed in the social problems of abortion and homosexuality. Treating the addict as a patient rather than as a criminal may drastically reduce the secondary aspects of the narcotics problem by making it unnecessary for him to turn to crime to pay for illegal purchases. Proposals for reform aimed at abolishing the illicit traffic in drugs and placing

addicts under medical care often include the possibility of medical provision of low-cost drugs where it is thought necessary. Such plans are still controversial, but compromise laws have already been passed in some states. The prospects for reform will depend on the attitudes toward addiction developed by professional groups and disseminated to the public at large.

CONTENTS: The "dope fiend" myth; Causes of addiction; Drug laws and enforcement; Addict crime and subculture; Treatment; The British experience; Steps toward reform; Arguments against legalization; Public attitudes toward addicts; Summary.

4786 George, B. J., Jr. Extraterritorial application of penal legislation. Michigan Law Review, 64(4):609-638, 1966.

Venue relates to the place of trial of a particular case, while jurisdiction relates to the broader issue of judicial power to act. In Anglo-American law there is much confusion in separating jurisdictional problems and problems of venue. In civil law countries, the question of the territorial application of penal legislation is resolved within the substantive penal law and is distinctly divided from the procedural matter of the choice of forum in which the apprehended offender is to be tried. There is much to suggest the adoption of the flexible civil law traditions in American criminal practice. Congress can enact criminal legislation to apply extra-territorially, based on the delegated powers in the Constitution and can invoke the jurisdictional concepts found in international law. Federal legislation has been applied to cover activities done primarily outside the borders. The states also have the power to penalize conduct outside their boundaries, but the courts in their interpretation have mostly invoked the territorial principle, failing to meet the pragmatic needs of law enforcement. The language of the American Law Institute Model Penal Code which has not yet been enacted as such in any state, and in three state statutes accomplishing similar results should encourage the state courts to focus their attention less on the territorial principle as such, and more on the interests sought to be protected by legislation. As for the place of trial for inter-jurisdictional crime, there is no problem under federal law because Congress provides for the venue of offenses not committed within any state. Under state law, the problem is more complicated and rests on the construction of the jury-trial provisions in the state constitution. There would be no major problem if the approach of identification of the interest to be protected by

the legislature and the nature of its impairment were to be used. To avoid the excuse of potential conflict of interest for non-exercise of other concepts of jurisdiction, it would be desirable to create special rules to resolve this conflict in the best interests of all concerned.

4787 Redston, George, & Crossen, Kendall F. The conspiracy of death. New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1965. 248 p. \$5.00

Co-authored by a man who has lived and worked on both sides of the law, this book tells the story of crime, the Mafia and the Syndicate as they have operated in California over the last two decades and still operate today.

CONTENTS: Exile from Chicago; The "yellow" rose of Texas; Oranges and "juice"; Your friendly finance company; The bandit with one arm; The bug; Over the hill and far away; The synthetic Capone; 38 ways to success; Michael Cohen: author and holy man; Humpty Dumpty has a great fall; Time out for time; Beginning of a legend; Murder most foul; Murderer-at-large; Midnight madonnas; Mainlining and other sports; Business as usual; His brother's keeper; The straight and narrow; Only the pros get paid; Written in blood; Police, politicians and pay-offs; The second government; The Mafia's best friend.

4788 Hoover, John Edgar. Four decades. Police Journal, 39(4):179-189, 1966.

In his review of the problem of crime in the United States, the Director of the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation notes that the incidence of crime, particularly in recent years, has been rising alarmingly and that no end of this trend is in sight. Among the motivating forces effecting change was the advent of the automobile which gave the criminal mobility, enabling him to flee local jurisdictions; the prohibition era which gave criminal gangs power on the basis of bootleg profits; and the rise of organized crime and criminal empires from the proceeds of the sale of narcotics, prostitution, and protection rackets. Increased F.B.I. jurisdictions became powerful weapons, together with its investigative tools in the form of its Identification Division and its Crime Laboratory. The basic source of the crime problem confronting society, it is believed, stems from a general retreat on the part of adult Americans from the recognition of an objective norm of morality.

4789 Radaelli, Uberto. In appendice ad un dibattito sul senso dell'autonomia. (Supplement to the debate on the meaning of autonomy.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(10):1-3, 1965.

Italian educators and social workers unanimously agree that today's maladjusted adolescents are more autonomous in their relations with adults. In modern Italian society, the social hierarchy is established not according to age but according to achievement capacity. Thus, adolescents will respect adults predominantly because of their demonstrated knowledge and technical abilities. This novel aspect of interpersonal relations must be taken into consideration by social workers in their attempts to obtain insights into the conflicts and aspirations of their clients.

4790 Guarriello, Ovidio. Il tempo libero nell'istituto d'osservazione. (The organization of spare-time activities in a diagnostic center.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(10):13-20, 1965.

The objective of a diagnostic center is to formulate a complete diagnosis of adolescents before their admission into a rehabilitation center. Among the many aspects of diagnosis, the promotion of a recreation program is of considerable importance. In view of the limited time period in which he works, the educator must concentrate on a series of brief creative activities which will permit a valid diagnosis. The diagnostic center at Aquila, Italy realizes such a program through sports, work, and studies which permit the educators to discover the focal interests of the adolescents and suggest the means through which they can best be rehabilitated.

4791 Carazzolo, Dora Migliore. Programmi rieducativi americani ed europei a confronto. (A comparison of American and European rehabilitation programs.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(10):35-48, 1965.

Judging from the works of American authors, much criticism in the United States has been leveled at the methods and practices of rehabilitation institutions for juveniles, especially as concerns individualized treatment without reference to group culture or community life. Rehabilitation programs in the United States differ from European programs on three basic counts: (1) in the modalities and utilization of observation; (2) in the use of spontaneous creative activities and various forms of interpersonal communication for reeducational purposes; and (3) in the training of personnel. More-

over, in the United States the term "education" does not have the connotations of personal contact between educator and client that it does in Europe.

4792 Breda, Renato. *Invito alla professione dell'educatore specializzato*. (Invitation to the profession of specialized education.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 12(10):49-68, 1965.

Italy maintains six main types of rehabilitation institutes ranging from clinics to reform schools. Under the present system, aspirant educators undergo a one-year training program in which they must successfully complete a varied array of courses relating to their future work. Plans are being made for a second year of training to supplement the first one.

4793 U. S. Prisons Bureau. Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Michigan. Inmate education at the Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Michigan: a report of findings, evaluations and recommendations, by Calvin B. Michael. Milan, Michigan, 1965, 40 p.

The program of inmate education at the Federal Correctional Institution at Milan, Michigan was studied for the purpose of describing and evaluating it. The findings were derived from interviews with staff, teachers, and inmates, direct observation of facilities and equipment, study of special materials and documents, reports prepared by staff members, and institutional files and reports. The findings, evaluations, and recommendations are reported in six parts: the philosophy and objectives of inmate education; the organization and administration of education at Milan; education and training programs; facilities, equipment, and materials; inmate population; and research and evaluation of educational and training programs. Significant among the thirty-nine recommendations are those calling for a delineation of institutional objectives, increased interdepartmental cooperation and communication, a higher degree of staff training and education, a curriculum review, increased training and educational facilities, and the creation of an extra-institutional program studying the released prisoner and the effects of his educational experiences.

4794 Levy, Herbert Monte. Justice: after trial (Part 1). *New York Law Forum*, 11(2):240-313, 1965.

In order to study whether the statutory and judicial rules governing the granting or denial of new trials sought on the basis of newly discovered evidence promote justice to the convicted and to society, (i.e., whether they are relevant to the solution of the clash of the principle of desirability of finality of court judgments and the interest of a democratic society in removing the possibility of an unjust conviction), the history of new trials on the basis of newly discovered evidence is briefly discussed. As a general rule, the statutory law and judicial interpretations require that one or more of the following conditions be met to one degree or another as a condition for granting new trials, depending upon the type of newly discovered evidence: the evidence must be in fact newly discovered; diligence on the part of the applicant must be shown; the new evidence must not be impeaching or merely impeaching; it must not be cumulative or merely cumulative; it must be material; it must be such that it will, to one degree or another, affect the result of a new trial; it must be presented promptly, or at least within the statutory period of limitation. There follows an analysis of the way in which each of these conditions has been applied in the federal courts, New York, California, Illinois, and Louisiana.

4795 Gonin. L'introduction aux psychothérapies de groupe dans diverses institutions pénales. (Introduction to group therapy in various correctional institutions.) *Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal*, 89(4):500-514, 1965.

A team of group therapists from Lyon introduced group therapy on an experimental basis in several French correctional institutions. It was not used as the only treatment method available to the inmates. In most cases, those inmates who were to be released soon were selected for group therapy. Offenders with mental troubles, sex offenders, and persons over thirty were generally excluded, although exceptions were made. The development of the groups showed a distinct pattern. From an anarchical feeling of freedom, the group proceeded to the establishment of interpersonal relations under the supervision of the therapist. Eventually a typical structure of the group emerged, subgroups came into existence, and the groups tended to choose their leaders. In the last stage, behavioral changes of particular group members during their presence in the group could be observed. However, in many cases, the individuals re-



lapsed into states of depression after they had left the artificial environment of the group. After release, most former participants in group therapy forgot about the group and no longer maintained mutual contacts. Nevertheless, despite instances of recidivism, the results of group therapy from the point of view of the resocialization of former offenders are generally satisfactory. From the criminological point of view, group therapy has offered a valuable insight into offender personality.

4796 Extrait du rapport général sur l'activité des services de l'administration pénitentiaire durant l'année 1964. (Abstract of the general report concerning the activities of the Prison Administration Service in 1964.) *Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal*, 89(4):515-612, 1965.

The annual report of the French prison administration for 1964 gives information in the following topical divisions: prison inspection; study and research projects; correction legislation; probation and post-release assistance; personnel; economic and technical measures; and statistics on prison population. Substantial progress has been made in the construction of modern correctional institutions, in the training of personnel, and in the application of new methods of treatment. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure brought some important changes in the system of correction, such as the adjustment of correctional regulations governing young adults to those of juvenile delinquents. Lack of personnel and inadequate salaries remain serious obstacles to the efficiency of correction in France.

4797 Conseil supérieur de l'administration pénitentiaire: séance du vendredi 25 juin 1965. (Superior Council of Prison Administration: meeting of Friday, June 25, 1965.) *Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal*, 89(4): 613-656, 1965.

The meeting of the Superior Council of Prison Administration in France, held on June 25, 1965, concentrated upon problems of the French prison system in 1964. The prison population keeps increasing more rapidly than the facilities for correction. An especially high percentage of the prison population is represented by foreigners, particularly Algerians. The population of juvenile delinquents increased from the average of 7,000 in 1960 and 9,000 in 1964 to 10,225 on June 1, 1965. In the Paris area, the increase of crime and the corresponding increase of the prison population

created serious problems of overpopulation in correctional facilities. In the use of parole, the year 1964 was a setback: the number of parolees was the lowest in ten years. Also, the system of minimum security detention has made little progress. Opportunities for probation are not being sufficiently used although the number of probation cases has increased. The main obstacle to the modernization of correction and to the professional advancement of personnel is the lack of funds.

4798 Rapport annuel de l'éducation surveillée. (Annual report on supervised education.) *Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal*, 89(4):671-738, 1965.

The excerpts from the annual report for 1964 on "supervised education" in France give data concerning training schools, reformatories, foster homes, and other institutions concerned with the reeducation of juvenile delinquents. Statistics refer to the characteristics of inmates, and to the activities of observation centers, counseling, field observation, institutes of reeducation, and foster homes. The reeducation of juvenile delinquents is subordinated to the Supervised Education Service, a government agency. The Service also controls publications and motion pictures for children. Considerable research in the field of reeducation has been carried out at the Center of Vaucresson. The report also includes information about improvements made in 1964 in particular institutions of reeducation.

4799 Blaustein, Albert P. African legal periodicals: a bibliography. *Law Library Journal*, 59(1):93-96, 1966.

This is a bibliography of the legal periodicals in, for, and about the nations of Africa.

4800 Investigation of juvenile delinquency. *National Sheriff*, 18(2):22, 26, 34, 1966.

Excerpts from the Senate Congressional Record of February 19, 1966, concerning the statement of Louisiana's Senator Ellender, relating to Senate Resolution 199 to investigate juvenile delinquency indicate that Senator Ellender feels that the struggle against juvenile delinquency should be conducted on the local level. The program of educating and organizing high school students as junior deputy sheriffs, being conducted by the sheriff of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana is an excellent example of juvenile delinquency prevention on a local scale.



4801 University of Texas. School of Law. Southwest Center for Law and the Behavioral Sciences. Readings in correctional change. Austin, no date, 148 p.

As a normal part of their participation in the programs of Southwest Center for Law and the Behavioral Sciences, scholars from all over the United States and from many disciplines, have written many articles for distribution to program participants. These writings are now assembled in a book of readings on correctional change which tries to present, in practical terms, the importance of psychology, sociology, social work, and the law for the field of corrections.

CONTENTS: The correctional worker as an agent of change, by Jay Hall and Martha S. Williams; Dynamics of attitudinal and behavioral change: the theory of cognitive dissonance, by John D. Jecker; Some applications of attitude change research to the parolees, by John D. Jecker; Law as a vehicle for change, by Monrad Paulsen; Person-centered approaches to change, by Charles H. Shiresman; Using peer groups as forces for change, by William R. Arnold; A framework for planning behavior change in juvenile offenders, by Peter B. Lenrow; Changing times and our institutions: or participants, not recipients, by J. Douglas Grant; Correctional change through training, by Louis Tomaino; Self-evaluation by change agents, by Don M. Gottfredson; The challenge of correctional change: the interface of conformity and commitment, by Jay Hall, Martha Williams, and Louis Tomaino.

4802 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Council of Judges. Proceedings, thirteenth annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 1965. New York, 1965, 78 p.

A summary is presented of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Council of Judges of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The General Session of the meeting reviewed Council activities and pending projects, and heard speeches on problems of concern to judges during the recent past. The Juvenile and Family Courts Section discussed the following topics: juvenile traffic violators; guides to attorneys in juvenile courts; open court hearings; and model juvenile court rules. A resolution was unanimously passed refuting the position of open juvenile court hearings and endorsing the NCCD statement on these hearings in Montana which condemned laws requiring public identification of juvenile delinquents. The Criminal Courts Section discussed the problem of conveying to the bench, bar, and community the significance to defendants and the community of the

sentencing process. It was dealt with under three headings: (1) guides to the attorney on the sentence; (2) application by the judge of the socio-legal approach in sentencing; and (3) wiping out the stigma of a criminal record. Also discussed was Judge Holt's article, "The judge's attitude and manner at sentencing"; organized crime; the Council's draft of the publication on search and seizure; the Model Sentencing Act; restitution of victims of crime; and bail.

4803 Lawder, Lee F. "Operation Crime-Stop." Law and Order, 14(4):26-28, 94, 1966.

"Operation Crime-Stop" is a crime prevention program, instituted by the police in Chicago, designed to increase public cooperation with the police department. The citizen is encouraged to report any suspicious occurrence in his place of business, his home, or on the streets. The program was started in April 1964; there has been a 12 percent decrease in the crime rate from 1964 to 1965.

4804 Golden, Jay. Civil disobedience: prelude to anarchy. Law and Order, 14(4):86-89, 1966.

The apathy of the average citizen in regard to civil disobedience is endangering law and order just as much as the demonstrations and riots themselves. A safe society cannot prevail if every citizen has the prerogative of determining which laws he will conform to and which he will not. In enforcing the law the police need the cooperation of the public.

4805 United Prison Association of Massachusetts. What are the sources of knowledge about crime in the U.S.A.?, compiled and edited by Albert Morris. Boston, 1966, 32 p. (Correctional Research Bulletin No. 15)

Published information on crime and criminal offenders may often be misleading unless one is aware of the exact meaning of criminological terminology. Writings on these subjects vary in emphasis and authority and should always be read critically. The most widely used source of nationwide information about the extent, distribution, and trends in crime is the "Uniform Crime Reports" issued by the F.B.I. and based upon data voluntarily supplied by several thousand police departments throughout the United States. Data recorded in the U.C.R. are grouped under two major headings: (1) index of crime, based upon offenses known to the police; and

(2) arrest data, giving arrest rates for all criminal acts by population group and trend data by population, age, sex, and race. Probably the most commonly used source of information about the extent and distribution of juvenile delinquency is the annual publication of the U. S. Children's Bureau, "Juvenile Court Statistics." Analysis of juvenile delinquency in this work is based solely upon cases that come before a national sample of juvenile courts. Studies done by professionals and published in professional journals devoted to the problem of crime probably have a good level of reliability and objectivity. The book reviews in these journals are reasonably dependable guides to the more extensive monographs and to other booklength writings that may be worth examination. Books and articles written by offenders may be useful as a source of information on crime when read with caution and an awareness of the writer's purpose.

4806 Schapper, Beatrice. Sex molesters. Youth Leaders Digest, 28(5):163-173, 1966.

Contrary to common belief, the sex molester has previously known his victim in two out of three cases. Medical opinion now generally holds that the sex offender is a mentally ill, immature adult. When molestation has taken place, any injury to the child depends largely upon the attitude of those around him. We are far from knowing all the answers for the prevention of sex offenses, but better use could be made of what we already do know.

4807 Constant, Jean. La protection sociale et judiciaire de la jeunesse. (Social and legal protection of youth.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(5):375-435, 1966.

The system of social and legal protection of youth in Belgium was put on an entirely new basis by the law of April 8, 1965. This law established a nationwide organization which is to operate in the interest of both minors and their families. In each district (*arrondissement*) Committees for the Protection of Youth were created, with appointive members. The Committees intervene in selected families, upon the consent of those concerned, and inform public agencies about actions to be taken for the protection of youth. In contrast to former legislation, the object of the law is not only the protection of juvenile delinquents, but also other maladjusted youths and juveniles in danger. Old juvenile courts were completely reorganized. The jurisdiction of the new courts extends beyond the limits of criminal action, to most cases involving both parents v. children, and children and

parents v. society. The institution of obligatory suspension of parental power was abolished. Other measures designed to assist those parents who do not satisfactorily fulfill their parental tasks were substituted. In the future, rules of criminal procedure are to be applied in proceedings for suspension of parental power. Improved protection of the youth is also expected as a result of the postponement of legal majority from 16 to 18 years of age.

4808 Piret, J. M. Action sociale préventive et assistance éducative. (Preventive social action and educational assistance.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(5):436-469, 1966.

In France, the struggle against the maladjustment of youth has been waged through the effort to transform social and economic conditions which generate maladjustment, through the organization of recreation, and through various special measures. At the initial stage of preventive social action, the responsibilities of the police and gendarmerie in the discovery and reporting of cases has increased. In the initiation of the treatment of maladjusted youth, close cooperation between social workers and the judiciary has proved necessary. For the increased and many-sided tasks involving treatment of maladjusted youth, however, the available number of trained personnel has been completely inadequate. In the organization of education it has been imperative that the state should not take over the family's responsibility to take care of the children.

4809 Cameron, J. M., Johnson, H. R. M., & Camps, F. E. The battered child syndrome. Medicine, Science and the Law, 6(1):2-21, 1966.

To demonstrate the frequency of child abuse in England, a study was made of 29 children who were victims of parental abuse. Fifty-five percent of the victims were under the age of one and 79 percent less than two, with a mean age of 14.3 months; 16 were male, 13 female. A major feature was the discrepancy between clinical findings and the story supplied by the parents. Bruises of the head, face, and neck were obvious in over half the cases; internal injuries were mostly within the skull; subdural hemorrhage was present in two-thirds of the cases. The skull was fractured in 40 percent of the cases. Ninety percent of the children who died had had previous injuries. In a number of cases there was some defect in the parental character

structure, frequently the infant was a product of an unwanted pregnancy, a pregnancy which began before marriage, too soon after marriage, or at some time felt to be extremely inconvenient. Regardless of the physician's personal reluctance to become involved in such cases, a complete investigation involving a full radiographic study is necessary for the child's protection, together with steps for the prevention of future abuse through normal medical channels, social services, and, in extreme cases, by legal sanctions.

4810 Pennsylvania. Internal Affairs Department. A selection of articles for and about policemen. Harrisburg, 1965, 125 p.

There are a number of observations of and recommendations for the administration and operation of an urban police force of which all police organizations should be aware. Civil service commissions can make public employment attractive through the administration of sound civil service rules, job qualifications and specifications, and selection of capable employees. These criteria must be applied especially to police jobs. In the area of crime statistics and information, the police must strive to expand the existing data and improve the techniques of collection. Public attitudes towards law enforcement must be considered by police departments, and police conduct and ethics must be exemplary. All policemen should be aware of the weight and admissibility of the three types of evidence: hearsay, wiretapping, and confessions, as well as the effects of various police procedures on civil liberties. Fire police are an essential auxiliary to effective police work and must be integrated into regular police functions. Police efficiency can be increased through manpower distribution and specialization, while uniformity of statistics can be insured through use of the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports. Police departments must cooperate with other municipal agencies, and a policewomen's auxiliary is a needed arm of law enforcement. Police should also be aware of the new requirements for the right to counsel as set forth in the Gideon and Escobedo cases. The need for a civilian review board is best determined by analyzing whether the existing departmental complaint procedure is adequate.

CONTENTS: Local government civil service commissions; Parks, playgrounds, and police; The role of the state in collecting statistics on crime, law enforcement, and prisons; Police conduct influences public attitudes towards law enforcement; What policemen should know about evidence; Fire police: important assistance to municipal police; Status of

police under the optional charters for third class cities; Police retirement systems in cities of the third class; The police and free elections; Focus: police-fire integration; Increasing police department efficiency through manpower distribution; Police procedures and individual liberties; F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports; The police in departmental interaction; The feminine arm of the law; Due process and criminal justice - Gideon and Escobedo cases - the right to counsel; Civilian police review boards: an objective appraisal.

4811 Wright, J. Skelly. The renaissance of the criminal law: the responsibility of the trial lawyer. Duquesne University Law Review, 4(2):213-223, 1965.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have sought to make good the constitutional promise of equality to rich and poor alike by making the protections of the Bill of Rights applicable to the states. This has caused a renewed interest in criminal law. The archaic process of bail does not serve current needs and is unjust to those who are financially unable to make bail. The new approach to bail as prescribed by the Vera Foundation Project requires expansion. As to right to counsel, the Mallory and Escobedo decisions and the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 do not answer all the problems that may arise in criminal proceedings. The Escobedo decision has been criticized as interfering with police investigations, but police investigations should focus on obtaining evidence from sources other than the accused. The criticism of recognition by the courts of the constitutional rights of a person charged with crime reflects a basic misunderstanding of the Bill of Rights. The right to counsel extends to misdemeanor and felony cases under the federal practice and only to felony cases in the states, but many states have recognized their obligation in misdemeanor cases. However, in neither federal or state courts is the right of counsel respected as to petty offenses. This should be remedied. There are cases in which the defendant has sufficient funds for counsel, but because of personal unpopularity, the unpopularity of his cause, or because of the crime with which he is charged, he is unable to obtain counsel. The American bar must develop a tradition of compulsory service. Lawyers must begin to accept such clients.

4812 Robinson, Cyril D. Arrest, prosecution and police power in the Federal Republic of Germany. *Duquesne University Law Review*, 4(2):225-301, 1965.

The introduction to this study of arrest, prosecution, and police power in the Federal Republic of Germany deals with the governmental structure, judicial system, jurisdiction of the courts, classification of offenses, and important conceptual differences between the German and American law of arrest. Topics discussed are: (1) an analysis of the German law of arrest, with particular emphasis on the code provisions dealing with provisional apprehension, the standards to be applied by a court in issuing an order to arrest, non-arrest for petty offenses, release, detention, and preventive measures that the police may take; (2) amendments made to the German Code of Criminal Procedure in December 1964, effective April 1965, which substantially modified the law of arrest and related rights; (3) prosecution with emphasis on those principles and practices which allow nonprosecution of lesser offenders; (4) police organization and power, and police practices; (5) the police officer, prosecutor, and judge in German society.

4813 New York (State). Investigation Commission. Recommendations of the New York State Commission of Investigation concerning narcotics addiction in the State of New York. New York, 1966, 19 p.

The New York Commission of Investigation undertook an inquiry into the problem of narcotics addiction in the State in order to assess its extent and its impact on the community in terms of crime and law enforcement; to examine existing programs dealing with addiction; and to offer recommendations for action. The one significant and uncontroverted fact which emerged from the inquiry was that its program of rehabilitation, which relies principally on the voluntary application of the addict for treatment, can be sufficiently broad and comprehensive to deal effectively with the total problem of addiction. The experience of the Metcalf-Volker Act of 1962 showed that the average street addict does not have sufficient motivation to stick with any long range rehabilitation program. In February 1966, the Governor of the State of New York sent to the legislature bills designed as an all-out attack on the problem of addiction and its attendant crimes. The proposed legislation embodies most of the recommendations for action which the Commission found necessary. Incorporated in this legislation are features which the Commission deems to be of prime importance: stiffer sentences for distributors and pushers; compulsory treatment, rehabili-

tation, and aftercare for addicts; and placing full operating responsibilities in a central authority.

4814 Guarna, Anthony A. Delinquencies involving violence in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania: an analysis. *Quarterly*, 22(4): 46-49, 1965.

An investigation was conducted to determine whether there has been an increase in violent delinquencies among juvenile offenders from 1930 to 1960, using statistics of the Juvenile Court of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and census data for the years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960. Information was obtained on the name, age, sex, race, address, education, date of delinquency, location of the act, and description of the act. The classification of delinquency as violent or non-violent was made on the basis of this information. During the four selected years there was a total of 1,141 delinquency cases of which 6.5 percent were classified as violent. Over the 30 year period, the total delinquency rate was found not to have risen considerably. The number of violent delinquents in comparison to the general juvenile population increased from 1930 to 1950 but decreased sharply by 1960. The percentage of all juvenile delinquents who were classified as violent was 2.5, 4, 12, and 7, respectively, for the four years studied. There is no evidence to support the belief that an increasing number of all delinquencies are violent acts against the person.

4815 Barry, John. International cooperation in crime prevention (Part 1). *Detective*, 9(11):6-7, 1965.

Experience has shown that incarceration alone is inadequate in diminishing crime or rehabilitating offenders. Punishment should be conceived as a continuation of the educational process, designed to rehabilitate and reform the offender.

4816 Barry, John. International cooperation in crime prevention (Part 2). *Detective*, 9(12):6-7, 9, 1965.

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was founded in 1962 in order to assist these areas in developing and utilizing advanced methods in the fields of crime prevention and treatment of offenders.



4817 Bickel, Alexander M. After the arrest: interrogation and the right to counsel. *New Republic*, 154(7):14-16, 1966.

Counsel, either privately paid or assigned, should be available to arrested persons during interrogation at the police station. The provision of such counsel need not seriously weaken police efficiency.

4818 Goldfarb, Ronald. No room in the jail. *New Republic*, 154(10):12-14, 1966.

The District of Columbia Jail, which was built in 1875 to house about 695 prisoners, currently houses an average of 1,200 inmates. Approximately 700 of these are being held awaiting trial. Overcrowding and the lack of things for the inmates to do are the prevailing conditions in the jail.

4819 Canada. Justice Department. Juvenile delinquency in Canada: report of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1965. 377 p. \$2.50

The Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Canadian Department of Justice was established in 1961 to: (1) inquire and report on the nature and extent of juvenile delinquency in Canada; (2) find ways and means of insuring effective cooperation between federal and provincial governments; and (3) make recommendations concerning steps that might be taken by Parliament and government to meet the juvenile delinquency problem. A broad approach was utilized in the inquiry in an effort to obtain an understanding of the total problem. The Committee found that from 1957 to 1961, the number of juveniles brought before the court rose by 17 percent, and the number found delinquent rose by 27 percent or nearly triple the rate of increase in the general population. The largest proportion of delinquent acts consisted of offenses against property rather than offenses against persons; acts of violence were relatively infrequent, and gang delinquency is generally not a problem in the large urban areas. Data on the disposition of cases, employment status and educational status of both juvenile delinquents and youthful offenders, and on the nature of juvenile delinquency in Canada are given in the appendices. The Committee found that there is no simple explanation for the cause of juvenile delinquency, and that sociological, psychological, hereditary, and other factors all play their part in producing anti-social behavior. It was concluded that the nature and extent of juvenile delinquency in Canada point up the

need for a substantial contribution, in time, effort, and money, by the federal authority in order to work toward a countrywide program of prevention, treatment, and care. Among the many recommendations of the Committee are: (1) improved statistics; (2) equality of juvenile services throughout Canada; (3) specialized treatment of juvenile offenders; (4) reform of the laws dealing with juvenile offenders and juvenile court procedures; (5) changes in juvenile probation procedures; (6) limiting the use of detention; (7) establishment of group foster homes and aftercare programs; (8) intensification of delinquency prevention measures; and (9) establishment of a Youth and Delinquency Research and Advisory Center which would have research, coordination, and consultative and advisory functions.

CONTENTS: Introductory; Legal control of juvenile behavior; Treatment of the juvenile offender; Criminal liability of parents and other adults; Prevention; Research; Conclusion and summary of recommendations; Appendices.

4820 Pennsylvania. Parole Board. Post-release violation rates in relation to age at release. Harrisburg, 1966, 3 p.

In order to determine parole outcome, a five-year study was made of the 2,012 parolees who were released on parole in the State of Pennsylvania during 1960-1961. The purpose was to ascertain whether the data agreed with studies mentioned in publication number five of the National Parole Institutes entitled "Gross Personal Characteristics and Parole Outcome." Parole violation rates were found to decrease as the age of male parolees increases, as age at release increases it is more likely that if any further criminality occurs it will be a misdemeanor rather than a felony. The Pennsylvania findings were, except for parole violation rates of female parolees, in remarkable agreement with data furnished by other states. Whereas Pennsylvania and Wisconsin report lower violation rates for female parolees, the New York State data show higher rates for females than males. Further studies are necessary to arrive at definite conclusions with regard to violation rates of female parolees.

4821 Dozier, Edward P. Problem drinking among American Indians: the role of socio-cultural deprivations. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 27(1):72-87, 1966.

Excessive use of alcohol is one of the major problems of American Indians; arrest rates



for alcohol-related offenses are 12 times the national average. There is, however, no evidence that the Indian is inherently more susceptible to alcoholism or excessive drinking than any other racial group. The causes must instead be sought in historical, social, and cultural factors. The most important of these factors is the Indian's deep sense of inadequacy and inferiority stemming from his relations with the white man. Under the weight of deprivations, Indians have often sought relief in alcohol. Drinking is a recognized evil in all Indian communities, and, in some, traditional controls are effective. The problem of alcohol abuse arises with the breakdown of traditions. To alleviate the problem, it is suggested that laws prohibiting Indians to drink should be abolished; they are ineffective and prevent Indians from drinking in ways that permit learning the controlled use of alcohol. Religious programs are successful only for a short time, while individually oriented programs, such as psychotherapy and Alcoholics Anonymous, are successful only with highly acculturated Indians. The most promising way to control excessive drinking is through group-oriented programs which encourage Indian participation.

4822 Wagner, W. Zur Reform der Organisationsdelikte (Teil II, III, IV). (Concerning the reform of the organization offenses Parts 2,3,4.) *Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht*, 20(2):97-100; 20(3):185-192; 20(4):287-293, 1966.

The West German law on associations of August 1964 as well as recent decisions of West German courts, clarified the concept of criminal association. West German legislation refers to organizations forbidden by action of West German courts. This primarily concerns organizations with headquarters abroad, especially in East Germany, which maintain undercover subsidiary organizations in West Germany. The punishable activities enumerated are membership, campaigning for a forbidden organization, and its support with money. Criminal association may also be held against independent candidates for office who pursue the aims of a forbidden organization, even if they are not in contact with it.

4823 Ranft, Otfried. Keine üble Nachrede durch Strafanzeige? (No libel as a result of criminal charge?) *Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht*, 20(2):107-109, 1966.

According to the West German Criminal Code a person who informs State prosecuting authori-

ties of another person's criminal acts runs considerable risk of being prosecuted for libel if his information should not prove true. Such a prosecution is based on Article 186 of the Criminal Code. According to one opinion (Miller), this Article should be interpreted loosely and not applied if the informer gives false information because of careless examination of the facts. Such an interpretation, however, would not provide sufficient protection against prosecution for libel. On the other hand, even strict interpretation of Article 186 does not constitute undue risk for an informer, if it is recognized that it should be applied only to those facts which the informer actually maintained. If he reports to the prosecution authority only the facts which he knows or considers to be true and leaves further conclusions to this authority, he cannot be prosecuted according to Article 186.

4824 International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. Sixth annual conference report, September 26-October 1, 1965, Miami Beach, Florida, 74 p.

Representatives from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Canada, and U. S. local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies considered the problem of drug abuse and narcotic addiction at the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association Conference in Florida in 1965. Differences of opinion were expressed as to whether to deal with addiction as a sickness or as a violation of the law. The problems discussed were the international traffic in drugs, deaths resulting from barbiturates, motor accidents resulting from drug use, organized crime and its profits from drug sales, the prevalent narcotics in use, the relationship between narcotic addiction and crime, the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, and different methods of law enforcement. Reports were presented of the various methods of treatment now being tried.

CONTENTS: Keynote address, by Henry L. Giordano; International narcotic traffic: narcotic problems in Ontario, by E. S. Loree; Narcotic addiction: report to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of a second on-the-site study of the British narcotic system, by Henry Brill and Granville W. Larimore; Report on Mayor's Committee on Narcotics, by Catherine B. Hess; Dangerous drugs: barbiturate fatalities in a metropolitan community, by Joseph H. Davis; Transcript of panel discussion on Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965; Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, by W. B. Rankin; A panel discussion, by Paul

A. Pumpian; A manufacturer's views of H.R. 2, by Alfred J. D'Angelo; Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, by Philip V. Fisher; Legal and related narcotic problems, by Francis R. Moran; Narcotic profits--an intelligence dilemma, by A. Robert Manzi; U. S. customs and narcotics enforcement, by Fred L. C. Patton; Narcotic enforcement, New York State enforcement, by John J. Bellizzi; Narcotic enforcement in Miami Beach, by Rocky Pomerance; Enforcement problems in California, by Matthew M. O'Connor; Narcotic enforcement in Detroit, by Vincent W. Piersante; New York City narcotic enforcement, by Vincent L. Broderick; Narcotic addiction problems: marijuana and crime, by James C. Munch; Role of the practicing physician in relation to narcotic addiction problem, by Robert W. Baird; Current trends in treatment of opiate addiction, by Malachi L. Harney; Demonstrations and civil disobedience, by Raymond H. Momboisse; Civil rights vs. property, by Quinn Tamm.

4825 Skousen, W. Cleon. The Communists declare war on U. S. Police (Part 3). Law and Order, 14(3):6-9, 65, 1966.

Until a short time ago, the Communist leaders stayed in the background and manipulated student riots or demonstrations in the United States through intermediaries. Recently, however, Communist professionals have been overtly directing these outbursts. Moreover, they have undertaken a successful campaign to set up "free universities" to serve Communist interests. A case in point is the University of California at Berkeley where Communists have infiltrated into the administration, the faculty, and the student body. The case history of the subversion of the University of California is of tremendous importance to the law enforcement profession since it reveals a program which will probably be duplicated on campuses across the country and which will bring about a direct and continuous confrontation with law enforcement.

4826 Ark, Jacob. Court voids powers of police review boards. Law and Order, 14(3):38-40, 45, 53, 1966.

A New York State Supreme Court Justice ruled that the Rochester Police Advisory Board has no jurisdiction in the preliminary investigations of charges against police officers. Examination of pertinent ordinances revealed that the City Manager has no legal basis for participation in disciplinary proceedings against a police officer, either directly or by means of an agency or board appointed by him. Without a prior finding of probable cause by the Commissioner of Public Safety,

there can be no hearing into complaints of police use of excessive or unnecessary force against a person. Thus, the functions of the Board are deemed to have become intertwined with the operation of the Department of Public Safety, in violation of the rights of the police officer.

4827 Foote, Caleb, ed. Studies on bail. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1966. 288 p. \$4.75

When work began on the Philadelphia Bail Study in 1953, no important research had been done in the field in over 20 years. By 1964, however, the subject was considered important enough to merit a national conference involving distinguished participants from all over the United States. This increased interest in bail processes is partially due to recent Supreme Court decisions in the field, and to investigations in major U.S. cities. Right to counsel and legal services to the poor are only two of the areas which a major survey of bail practices must include. Law schools have a large responsibility in criticism and discussion of bail practices and standards, yet only through the combined efforts of the educational, psychiatric, psychological, and criminological disciplines can significant conclusions on this important subject be reached.

CONTENTS: Compelling appearance in court: administration of bail in Philadelphia, by Caleb Foote, James P. Markel, and Edward A. Woolley; A study of the administration of bail in New York City, by John W. Roberts and James S. Palermo; A symposium: conditional release pending trial: introduction, by Caleb Foote, Scotland, by T. B. Smith, Japan, by Shigemitsu Dando and Hiroshi Tamiya, Norway, by Anders Bratholm, France by Robert Voutin; The coming constitutional crisis in bail, by Caleb Foote.

4828 Foote, Caleb, Markle, James P., & Woolley, Edward A. Compelling appearance in court: administration of bail in Philadelphia. In: Foote, Caleb, ed. Studies on bail. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1966, p. 1-51.

Bail is designed to strike a balance between the accused's right to freedom from unnecessary restraint and the need to insure his appearance at trial. Although individualization of bail standards should exist for each case, based upon the accused's past record and the seriousness of the crime involved, such has not been the general case in Philadelphia. The situation is further complicated

by the fact that most of the magistrates in Philadelphia are not themselves lawyers. In order to avert the obvious inadequacies and inequities which this situation provokes, the following suggestions are put forth. (1) Non-appearance in court when charged must be made a criminal offense, with sufficient protection provided for lawfully excused absences.

(2) A reduction in the use of bail, and the resulting increase of the use of summons, should be effected. This would be particularly applicable to defendants charged with minor offenses and those in which bail is a matter of right. (3) In all cases, the defendant must be given a prompt pre-trial hearing, after which bail, if it must be applied, will be set. (4) Limitations must be placed on the amount of bail, with sharp restrictions enforced to prevent overcharging of indigent defendants. (5) Rights of the defendant must be maintained during imprisonment pending trial. He should be allowed as much freedom as possible, including: use of telephone, receiving visitors, writing letters and other communications to persons outside the confining institution, and access to a bail bondsman. Any bail reform is at best only a stopgap measure, and true improvement can only come with the abolition of the wrongs inherent in the practice of pre-trial imprisonment and a commercial bail system.

4829 Roberts, John W., & Palermo, James S. A study of the administration of bail in New York City. In: Foote, Caleb, ed. Studies on bail. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1966, p. 53-100.

In order to determine the efficacy of the bail system in New York City, a study was made in 1956 of a statistical sample of 3,223 actions, comprising approximately one-half the felony prosecutions in the counties of New York, the Bronx, and Queens. In addition to compiling data, researchers interviewed 89 prisoners at the Manhattan House of Detention for Men, the New Brooklyn Adolescent Remand Shelter, and the Women's House of Detention. The interviewees were prisoners whose bail amount was \$2,500 or less and who had been in prison more than 14 days. For 76 percent of the above sample, bail was set at or before the defendant's initial appearance in court. At \$1,500 bail, 55 percent of all defendants furnished bail; at \$2,500, only 37 percent furnished bail. Of those who were eligible but did not go out on bail, 58.4 percent indicated financial inability as the primary reason. Defendants charged with forgery and rape were able to furnish bail in 68 and 67 percent of the cases, respectively; those charged with burglary and robbery furnished bail in only 37 and 26 percent of their cases.

Crimes showing tendencies toward imposition of high bail (over \$1,500) were robbery (85 percent of cases); narcotics (72 percent); sex crimes other than rape (68.9 percent); burglary (64.5 percent); and possession of dangerous weapons (61.2 percent). Lower bails were consistently imposed upon receiving stolen property, grand larceny, rape, and forgery. Bail was reduced in only 6.3 percent of the cases studied. In 65 percent of these cases, the defendant was able to furnish the reduced amount. In 1.3 percent of the cases studied, bail was increased after first having been set at a lower figure. Alternative or cash bail was offered in only one percent of the cases. Release on own recognizance was used in only 2.9 percent of the cases studied; it was used more for white-collar crime than for robbery and burglary. The survey showed that defendants who were free on bail tended to plead not guilty more often than those in prison and they were found not guilty more often in court. Detention is not only demoralizing and oppressive to the defendant, it may also prejudice his defense. Most defendants are in detention because they are unable to furnish bail; judges should make every effort to overcome this impasse. More liberal use should be made of release on own recognizance and alternative bail. Failure to appear at trial should be made a crime. Court delay should be minimized so that the defendant will remain in detention as short a time as possible.

4830 Foote, Caleb, Smith, T. B., Dando, Shigemitsu, Tamiya, Hiroshi, & others. A symposium: conditional release pending trial. In: Foote, Caleb, ed. Studies on bail. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1966, p. 101-177.

In theory, American law concerning the treatment of accused individuals before trial is the most protective in the world. In practice, however, inequities in the treatment of defendants are evident, and pre-trial detention is more prevalent than in many other countries. The American system has remained a rather cut and dried one: either the defendant is able to post a bail, and thus attain complete freedom, or he stays in jail under rigid confinement. A study of comparative law indicates the following practices prevalent in various other countries.

Scotland: Under modern Scottish law, the right to bail does not exist. Granting release on bail is based upon the judge's opinion concerning the public interest in the matter, and may be obtained by the defendant in any crime except murder or treason. The accused is brought before a magistrate or

judge on the morning after his arrest. If bail is refused at this point, the defendant may appeal to the High Court of the Justiciary. If bail is refused before commitment for trial, the defendant may apply for bail after such commitment, and in cases where appropriate, the Sheriff (judge) will fix a sum which the prisoner can raise since there are no bail bondsmen in Scotland. Bail will generally be refused for only three reasons: when the accused has previously absconded on bail; when the accused has committed a crime while on bail; or where the accused has a long history of crime.

Japan: Bail, although a right, need not be granted in the following cases: when the accused is charged with an offense punishable by death or imprisonment for over one year; when his name or residence is unknown; when he has previously been convicted of an offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a period of 10 years; when he has habitually committed an offense punishable by imprisonment for three years or more; when there are reasonable grounds to suspect that he will destroy evidence; or where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that he may threaten or cause injury to the person or the property of the victim of the offense charged, or to a material witness in the crime. Even within these restrictions, the court may release the defendant on bail at its own discretion. In granting bail, the court considers many things, including the ability of the accused to raise the bail, his background and home, personal career, and social status. There are no bail bondsmen in Japan. The court may also suspend the execution of detention, entrusting the accused to protective custody of a third party. The accused may be reconfined under this system if the court rescinds its release. Bail is not permitted before prosecution; this may provide for detention for a period of up to 25 days.

Norway: In Norway the prerequisites to arrest and detention are clearly defined by the Criminal Procedure Act of 1887. Custody of an accused may take place when there are reasonable grounds to suspect that he has committed an offense for which the maximum statutory penalty is a term of imprisonment of longer than six months, and there exists a danger of his escape, collusion, or a repetition of the offense. In general, unwarranted detention is found to be in evidence in pre-trial procedures in Norway. Immediate reform of the arrest and detention laws is suggested, including more restricted procedures for detention after arrest, providing the accused with counsel after arrest, the court's justification of detention, guarantees to assure that the accused will be released when requisite conditions are met, and the augmentation of

administrative supervision of police authority.

France: In France, there are various types of release before trial: mandatory release after a five day period, as provided by Article 138 of the Code of Penal Procedure, subject to various restrictions including the gravity of the crime involved; discretionary release, provided by the examining judge after a request from the accused or his counsel; and necessary release, effected after a period of two months' confinement. All forms of release are subject to certain restrictions: the defendant must inform the judge of both his undertakings and his place of residence, and, at the discretion of the court, "security" may be required. Release of this sort returns the defendant to freedom, but it may be revoked at any time by the court if the defendant fails to comply with a summons or if new and serious circumstances render his detention necessary.

4831 Goldberg, Theodore. Group work practice in a juvenile detention center. In: National Conference on Social Welfare. Social work practice, 1965. Selected papers, 92nd annual forum, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 1965. New York, Columbia University Press, 1965, p. 119-138. \$6.00

The contribution of social group work as a method of social work practice in a wide variety of institutional settings is now reasonably well established. At Marion County Juvenile Center in Indianapolis, Indiana, a special group work program was instituted by social work students. The goals of their program were: (1) to facilitate adjustment to detention; (2) to further diagnostic understanding; (3) to contribute to the beginning treatment process; (4) to influence the institutional milieu; and (5) to meet normal growth needs.

4832 West, J. D. Murder followed by suicide: an inquiry carried out for the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1966. 181 p. \$6.25

A survey of documentary records was made to examine the situations and types of individuals involved in murder-suicide crimes in England. The main sample of the study consisted of an unselected series of 78 incidents occurring between 1954 and 1961, in which a murder of one or more victims was followed by the suicide of the offender. Within the time span and the area specified (London and three Home Counties), the sample included every known instance in which a murder suspect killed himself before trial.



For the purpose of making further comparisons, an additional sample of 70 cases was used for statistical tabulations; this supplementary sample consisted of all murder-suicides in London during 1946-1962 not already included in the main sample. The total sample of 148 offenders who committed murder and suicide was compared with a sample of 148 murder incidents in which the offenders had been found insane, or had been convicted of murder or of murder reduced to manslaughter. The most distinguishing features of the murder-suicides were the large numbers of women offenders and child victims, the very small numbers of offenders with previous convictions, and the absence of the young offender who kills in the course of a theft or a robbery. An overlap of similar cases in both samples was noticeable, especially in offenses committed by women, insane offenders, and murderers who subsequently attempted suicide unsuccessfully. The murder-suicide offenders were a far less deviant group than the sample of ordinary murderers. The latter included an excess of young, unmarried males and persons of the lowest social classes, whereas the murder-suicides were more representative of the general population. The majority were married and living in a conventional family setting free from criminal associations. One-half of the murder-suicide offenders were regarded as insane or of diminished responsibility; this was almost identical to the proportion found in a comparable sample of murderers brought to trial and found guilty. However, taking the sexes separately, the murder-suicides were actually rated as "sane" more often than the murderers brought to trial were held to be sane by the courts. The presence of a large number of infanticides, probable death pacts, and mercy-killings provided indication that many murder-suicide offenders were motivated more by feelings of despair than hostility. Murders followed by suicide are numerically so substantial a section of murder statistics that the special characteristics of this group must have a profound effect upon any criminological analysis of English murder as a whole. Commonly accepted generalizations such as the assumption that nearly all murders are committed by men, that most murderers are schizophrenics, or that the lower class predominates among offenders, hold true so long as murders followed by suicide are disregarded.

**CONTENTS:** Background of the present inquiry; Method of study; The borderline of murder; Murder and murder-suicide compared; Murder-suicide by "normal" persons; Criminal types among murder-suicides; Mental abnormality in murder-suicide offenders; The psychology of murder-suicide during melancholia; The psychology of murder-suicide by sane persons; Social determinants of murder or suicide; Summary and conclusions.

4833 Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. *Scandinavian studies in criminology*. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965. 226 p. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

*Scandinavian studies in criminology*, volume 1, is the first of a new series sponsored by the Scandinavian Research Council on Criminology. It contains a selection of reports on criminological research carried out in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Some of the contributions are published for the first time, while others are translations of works published in one of the Scandinavian languages during the last few years. Some are summaries of larger works. The topics covered include self-reported crime and delinquency; the topology of crime in Denmark; methods of criminological analyses; group activity in crime; life imprisonment; and correction and prevention of crime.

**CONTENTS:** Foreword, by Johannes Andenaes; A study in the pardoning of, and recidivism among, criminals sentenced to life imprisonment, by Inkeri Anttila and Achilles Westling; A resocialization experiment with short-term offenders, by Karen Berntsen and Karl O. Christiansen; Recidivism among sexual offenders, by Karl O. Christiansen, Mimi Elers-Nielsen, Louis le Maire, and Georg K. Stürup; A study in self-reported crime, by Nils Christie, Johannes Andenaes, and Sigurd Skirbekk; Study in self-reported delinquency among school children in Stockholm, by Kerstin Elmhorn; Crime and the press, by Ragnar Hauge; Methods of criminological analysis, by Idar Møglestue; Group activity, by Knut Sveri; Correction and the prevention of crime, by Karl-Erik Törnqvist; A contribution to the topology of crime in Denmark, by Preben Wolf.

4834 Anttila, Inkeri, & Westling, Achilles. A study in the pardoning of, and recidivism among, criminals sentenced to life imprisonment. In: *Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Scandinavian studies in criminology*. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 13-34. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

A study was made of all offenders who, according to available prison records, were serving life sentences in Finnish prisons between 1929 and 1958. The population was comprised of 482 males and 60 females. The object of the study was to determine the length of time actually served by those sentenced to life imprisonment, the factors affecting the length of imprisonment, and the recidivism of those released. Among the males, the median age at the time of the offense was 27.1 years, among the females 33.2. Nearly one-third of the males convicted of murder and nearly one-half of those convicted of murder in connection



with robbery had previous prison records. Nine of the subjects were guilty of new homicides while in prison or in connection with an escape, and two were guilty of attempted homicide. By the end of the twelfth year, 8.7 percent of the males were guilty of an escape; five of the escapees had been found guilty of homicide in connection with the escape. For the males, the accumulated incidence of release attained the 50 percent level within 13.2 years; males with a previous record have had to remain in prison somewhat longer than other males. The rates of recidivism after release were as high for males convicted of murder as for males convicted of murder with robbery, but much higher for those convicted of intentional manslaughter. Recidivism was most frequent among those with prison records before the first sentence of life imprisonment; and among those who had served their life sentences for the longest periods. Age at release did not bear essentially on recidivism. Of the males, 288 had been sentenced to life imprisonment and were released later on; 10 of these committed homicide again during the first five years after release. During the following 15 years, only two committed a new homicide. The frequency of homicide during the time of imprisonment was equal to the frequency of homicide after release (0.23 per 100 years).

4835 Berntsen, Karen, & Christiansen, Karl O. A resocialization experiment with short-term offenders. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Scandinavian studies in criminology. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 35-54. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

In order to assess the effect of socio-psychologically oriented supporting therapy combined with comprehensive welfare measures on the resocialization of Danish short-term prisoners, an investigation was carried out by two social workers, a psychologist, and a sociologist. A detailed report on each of the 126 prisoners containing the plan for treatment while in prison and appropriate welfare measures was prepared. Besides collecting the material, the team provided assistance and treatment in those cases where they considered this necessary for the resocialization of the prisoners. After the investigation was concluded, essential data were collected on a control group (C) or prisoners. There was no direct contact with the C group. All prisoners were under observations for at least six years; a follow-up investigation was conducted to compare the frequency of recidivism between the Experimental and Control groups. The percentage of recidivism in the Experimental (E) group was 41 percent as against 58 percent in the (C) group. An analysis of recidivism within the Experimental

group showed: (1) that there was a hard core of recidivists on whom the treatment used in the experiment had no effect; and (2) that treatment had the greatest effect in an intermediate group of slightly less persistent recidivists. The chronic offenders in this group appeared more susceptible to treatment than the less persistent offender group whose rate of recidivism was low and who profited very little or not at all from participation in the project.

4836 Christiansen, Karl O., Elers-Nielsen, Mimi, Le Maire, Louis, & Stürup, Georg K. Recidivism among sexual offenders. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Scandinavian studies in criminology. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 55-85. (Vol. 1) \$10.00.

A follow-up investigation was made of 2,934 male sex offenders with records of sex crimes in Denmark during the period 1929-1939. The data concerning recidivism was provided by the Central Police Register in 1952, and the observation period thus extended from 12 to 24 years. Findings showed that nearly one-fourth of the offenders were recidivists; recidivism to sexual offenses, however, occurred in only 10 percent of the cases. Among points revealed by the study were the following: the likelihood of recidivism to sex offenses was largely independent of age; a past career in crime was found to be a decisive factor in recidivism; recidivism was more prevalent among persons registered in provincial towns than among persons registered in Copenhagen or in rural districts; marital status did not appear to be a decisive factor; recidivism was more usual among exhibitionists and persons guilty of indecency toward women; it was less usual among persons guilty of paternal incest and sexual relations with minors under the age of 12. Forty percent of the recidivists were found guilty of sex offenses; 30 percent recidivating homologously, and 10 percent heterologously. The likelihood of recidivism to the same type of sex offense was greatest in the case of the more deviating forms of sexual criminality such as indecency toward boys and girls and exhibitionism. Among those who relapsed, the likelihood of recidivism to sexual offenses increased with increasing age. Sexual offenders can be classified under two types: (1) young offenders with a comparatively favorable prognosis, in whom the offenses appear to be a symptom of puberty; and (2) somewhat older offenders whose sexual offenses seem to spring from more deeply rooted tendencies.

4837 Christie, Nils, Andenaes, Johannes, & Skirbekk, Sigurd. A study of self-reported crime. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Scandinavian studies in criminology. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 86-116. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

To study unrecorded criminality in Norway, a questionnaire was administered to males assembled for pre-military classification; 2,059 valid questionnaires were obtained from men from the Oslo area, 1,215 from the City of Bergen, and 495 from rural areas. The questionnaire attempted to elicit information on the type of undetected offenses committed by the subjects and to throw light on the relationship between crime and other phenomena such as educational status, father's occupation, geographical area, place of birth, social class, and police and court contacts. Great variation in self-reporting existed between urban and rural areas, but there was limited variation between different educational and class levels. Findings also indicated that high self-reporting was related to upbringing and living in towns; it was unrelated to educational levels in towns, but positively related to high educational status in rural areas; it was also related to high social status among parents. If the existence of bias in favor of the well-educated upper half of the population is established, it need not be concluded that this has to be counteracted with more official contacts and registrations. It can equally well be argued that there should be fewer official contacts and more informal ones for the lower half of the population if equality is regarded as a goal. The informal devices of control that are in use in the upper half of the population should be studied with a view toward extending their use if they are found satisfactory.

4838 Elmhorn, Kerstin. Study in self-reported delinquency among schoolchildren in Stockholm. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Scandinavian studies in criminology. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 117-146. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

A governmental investigation was undertaken in Stockholm in 1959 of self-reported delinquency among 950 school children between the ages of 9 and 14. An anonymous questionnaire was used listing four types of misdemeanors and 16 types of serious offenses; further questions were designed to elicit information on the number of offenses committed and whether the police had knowledge of them. Ninety-two percent of the children reported at least one offense, and more than half admitted one serious offense. The average number of offenses committed by

those who had made entries was six. About seven percent stated that police knew they had committed the offense; these revealed a more serious delinquency record than the average. The findings should make it possible to regard delinquency in a more realistic way than before; measures for reducing the number of offenses committed by children should be aimed at the most serious category of juvenile delinquents, while certain types of offenses should be regarded as a normal phenomenon among children.

4839 Hauge, Ragnar. Crime and the press. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Scandinavian studies in criminology. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 147-164. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

A content analysis was made of four daily newspapers published in Oslo, Norway in February 1961, to determine the types of offenses which were reported, at which stage in the criminal proceedings they were reported, and the extent to which offenders were mentioned by name, age, or occupation. None of the papers devoted more than five percent of their total space to crime news but, with the exception of one, their front pages contained three times as much crime news as the rest of the paper. The crimes which were reported during the period were only a small percentage of those which might have been reported. Misdemeanors were largely ignored and only between one and seven percent of all felonies known to the police and between 11 and 44 percent of all cases brought to trial were reported. In the process of selection, the gravity of the crime appears to have played a certain part, especially in the decision whether or not to publish news of it in more than one edition. The legal importance of a case did not appear to have had any influence on whether it was reported in the press: Supreme Court trials were reported least. Offenders from the higher social classes were mentioned by their occupation more often than their frequency among actual offenders would justify; there was also a tendency to avoid mentioning the age of delinquents under 17. An offender's name was mentioned very rarely. In spite of these generalizations, it must be stressed that the differences in the coverage of criminal activity between the various newspapers were almost as great as the similarities.

4840 Møglestue, Idar. Methods of criminological analyses. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. Scandinavian studies in criminology. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 165-172. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

Statistical methods can never become more than tools in the work of extracting information

from assembled empirical data, and even the best tools cannot make up for deficiencies in the basic material. Usual comparative studies of non-offenders, single-time offenders, and recidivists cannot give varied answers to the question of how criminality is determined by the interaction of a large number of factors. Statistical analysis can only, on the basis of specified assumptions, point out numerical covariations. To what extent these covariations express causal connections depends on the tenability of the assumptions.

4841 Sveri, Knut. Group activity. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. *Scandinavian studies in criminology*. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 173-185. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

A study was made of all persons who were found guilty of crimes in Norway during the years 1957-1958 in order to determine the frequency of offenses committed in groups. Thirty-three percent of the offenders were under 15 years of age and 50 percent were under 18, with the age curve reaching a peak at 13 to 14 years. The different age groups clearly showed differences in group activity. Offenses committed by persons up to the age of 16 were usually committed in groups, but after that age, evenly increasing numbers were found to have been operating independently. Thus, for theft it was found that only 15 percent of 10 to 14 year olds had been alone when committing the offense as against 40 percent of the 15 to 19 year olds, 50 percent of those 20 to 24 years, and up to 70 to 80 percent of persons 60 and older.

4842 Tornquist, Karl-Erik. Correction and the prevention of crime. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. *Scandinavian studies in criminology*. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 187-199. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

The idea of treatment rather than punishment of offenders was formulated at a time when the criminal showed markedly abnormal traits. Today, however, the youthful criminal population in Scandinavia is generally composed of people who are more or less normal and mentally unimpaired. Although psychiatry has developed greatly in recent years, for the majority of criminals of all ages there are no simple, proven, successful or practically applicable psychiatric methods of treatment for the prevention of recidivism. However, it ought to be possible to reduce criminality through measures which have an effect on normal people. In an effort to improve corrections in Scandinavia: (1) research should be made financially rewarding;

(2) the personnel policy of the Department of Correction and Reform should be improved; (3) correctional education should be broadened; and (4) capable inmates should be used as researchers.

4843 Wolf, Preben. A contribution to the topology of crime in Denmark. In: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. *Scandinavian studies in criminology*. London, Tavistock Publications, 1965, p. 201-226. (Vol. 1) \$10.00

In an effort to describe the surface facts of criminality in Denmark, data were examined on a representative sample of 3,032 males between the ages of 20 and 70. Of this sample, 569 were found to be listed in the official registers of criminals. It was found that there is a significantly higher rate of recidivism among those who began their criminal careers with unsuspended prison sentences than among those whose first sentence was suspended with or without probation, a fine, or whose case was dropped. It was also found that events like wars, economic and social crises, the introduction of new penal laws, and changes in the administration of justice had definite effects on the sections of the population who were 10 to 12 years old or more at the time. The fortuitousness of the type of crime committed makes a revision of classification based on "dominant criminality" desirable. The critical size of a Danish town in regard to crime rate seems to be 20,000 inhabitants; towns having larger populations have roughly the same frequency of crime.

4844 Citizens Council on Delinquency and Crime. Position statement on work placement for youthful and adult offenders in the custody of the Department of Corrections. Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1966, 10 p., app.

A work-placement program which allows carefully selected offenders to hold jobs in the community enables the offender to return to a law-abiding life. Since approximately 95 percent of confined offenders return to society, the institution should prepare the offender for his return. Work placement means substantial savings to the taxpayer. The offender pays for his own room and board, supports his family, and pays taxes. The Citizens Council recommends that the State of Minnesota enact a law that would permit prisoners to work in the community or participate in vocational training programs outside the correctional institution, returning to confinement when they are not engaged in these activities.

4845 Cowie, John. Psychiatry in an approved school. *Approved Schools Gazette*, 59(12): 495-505, 1966.

"CA," an approved school for girls, is one of the most successful schools of its kind in England with respect to the effect of training upon the girls. Executive responsibility is held by the Church of England Community of St. Mary the Virgin and staffing is both secular and non-secular. The certified number of girls is 28 and age on admission is between 15 and 17. The girls are characterized by educational backwardness, truancy, and poor academic and work records. They have sought anti-social outlets for their deep-seated feelings of frustration and grievance. The school offers a highly structured community life to the girls which leaves little time for so-called "free expression" activities. Routine visits are made by a visiting psychiatrist every two weeks but he is potentially available at any time. One-fourth of the psychiatrist's time is devoted to staff discussions, the rest to individual interviews with the girls. Group therapy techniques are also used. They are incorporated into the everyday life of the school.

4846 Gerdes, Ed. Ex-inmates can go to college. *Presidio*, 33(2):10-12, 32, 1966.

Ex-inmates who wish to attend college are generally admitted on the same basis as everyone else, i.e., academic qualification. Many educators think that qualified and interested ex-inmates should be encouraged to go to college.

4847 Criminal Justice Commission. Report on crime and related matters: a selected reference list. Baltimore, Maryland, 1966, 42 p.

This selected bibliography on reports in the field of criminal justice covers the following subjects: alcoholism, bail bonds, capital punishment, courts, criminal justice, domestic relations, jails, juveniles and youth, lottery, gambling, narcotics, obscenity, organized crime, parole and probation, police, prisons, recidivism, sex crimes, social studies, and statistics.

4848 Chevigny, Paul G. Toward equal protection in the administration of law: a racially integrated courtroom. *Law in Transition Quarterly*, 3(1):1-12, 1966.

Since *Strauder v. West Virginia* in 1880, which held that racial discrimination in the selection of a jury was a denial of equal protection

of the laws, the United States Supreme Court has failed to delineate a rationale for the doctrine that such discrimination requires the conviction to be reversed. The decision has not been extended, and it is unclear whether it ought to be extended, to any other parts of the administration of justice. Recently, two Supreme Court decisions raised the question of whether segregation in the courtroom and the discriminatory form of address to the witness would also be a denial of equal protection to a Negro defendant. The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in *State v. Cox*, decided that equal protection had not been denied to a Negro defendant in a segregated courtroom because it believed that there had to be a causal connection between the discrimination and the conviction before reversal could be ordered. Racial discrimination distorts the perception of witnesses and prevents judge or jury from weighing evidence fairly; it tends to make the courts careless in the application of procedural safeguards in the trial of a Negro and it distorts sentencing patterns for Negroes. The removal of the effects of discrimination can only be accomplished by the systematic application of equal protection of the laws over a period of time.

4849 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. SIMBAD: simulation as a basis for social agents' decisions, a proposal for a simulation system to be used as a prognostic tool in probation decisions, by Alexander W. McEachern and Edward M. Taylor, *[Los Angeles]*, 1966, 52 p.

Procedures which would allow a practicing social agent to base his decisions on the best available empirical knowledge while leaving him free to exploit his own experience in relation to the peculiarities of an individual case, would enhance the information base of his decisions and increase the likelihood of a successful outcome. A program is proposed which would establish such a basis for decisions in the field of probation by providing a simulation of the probation process which can be used as a prognostic tool, evaluate the effects of introducing such a system into three operating departments, and build into the system automatic updating and evaluation procedures. The program would proceed in the following stages. (1) Development of an operating model in the form of a computer program of the entire probation process from initial intake to subsequent re-referral. This program is designed to estimate from information at any point in the process probabilities of any subsequent state in the process: the overall program will be called the SIMBAD system, (Simulation as a Basis for Social Agents' Decisions) and will be composed



of two major models. (2) The first model will produce the probabilities of success associated with different paths through probation. (3) The second model will produce probabilities to indicate which alternative is most likely to be selected regardless of whether it is the most likely to produce a successful outcome. The hypothesis is that discrepancies between the two will lead to self-corrective evaluation: in time, there will be greater congruence between the decision most likely to be made and the decision most likely to be successful. As conditions change, some factors may become less relevant and others more relevant. The nature of the information gathered will be reviewed periodically to determine what questions can be dropped and what need to be added. This updating and incrementation feature should prove valuable in allowing departments to test their assumptions as to what factors most significantly affect decisions. (4) Auxiliary models will assist in answering questions relevant to problems of caseload management, in the evaluation of experimental programs, and in such matters as budget and caseload projections.

4850 Samuels, Gertrude. A visit to Narco. New York Times Magazine, April 10, 1966, p. 32-33,35-36,38,40,42.

Narco, the colloquial name for the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, the national center for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and research on addiction, takes both voluntary and legally committed patients.

4851 Brooks, Thomas R. The finest could be finer. New York Times Magazine, April 3, 1966, p. 28-29, 126-128.

Mayor Lindsay appointed a Law Enforcement Task Force to make a study of the New York City Police Force. They found many practices and procedures which were either outmoded, inefficient, or undesirable. A thoroughgoing reevaluation of the Department's operations was recommended.

4852 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Demonstration programs in education for work in juvenile corrections: final report on a WICHE Juvenile Delinquency Program, edited by Roma K. McNickle. Boulder, Colorado, 1966, 72 p.

Through its Juvenile Delinquency Program, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) has sought new ways of bringing together university faculty and persons in practice in corrections. Over a

two-year period, 1964 and 1965, the program staff sought the assistance of institutions of higher education and practitioners in the corrections field to mount demonstrations of ways in which the western United States could recruit, train, and develop personnel for corrections. Three major kinds of demonstrations were employed: faculty traveling teams, faculty placements in isolated juvenile correctional institutions, and continuing education seminars. (1) In the faculty traveling team program, a small group of experts in various disciplines moved throughout the state, conducting seminars, providing consultation, stimulating continuing education, and developing local leadership for future programs. (2) To help solve the problems of isolated correctional institutions in the West which face chronic understaffing, limited research, and communications difficulties, WICHE planned an eight-week summer work-study program for faculty members. At institutions, university personnel performed research, assisted in staff development, and provided consultation. Through the exposure of faculty to the practice field, university curriculum content was enhanced. (3) Through continuing education seminars for correction workers several goals were attained: presentation of teaching materials for those currently employed; stimulation of faculty through exposure to practitioners; production of curricula for future use; and recruitment of students. An assessment of the achievements of the programs make it apparent that joint endeavor by universities and correctional institutions can do much to produce better ways of handling juvenile delinquents. The demonstrations can be used elsewhere in the United States, and the methods developed are easily transferable to other fields in the helping services.

CONTENTS: Reports from Alaska; Reports from Wyoming; Report from Montana; Report from New Mexico; Report from Nevada; Conclusions and recommendations of the Institute; Continuing education seminars.

Available from: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, University East Campus, Boulder, Colorado, 80302

4853 New York (State). Correction Department. Characteristics of new commitments to New York State correctional institutions 1964. Albany, 1966, 17 tables.

Statistics in this report cover the characteristics of persons admitted to the New York Department of Institutions on direct court commitments, transfers from other institutions, and affirmations of sentence during the five year period 1960-1964. The characteristics include reason for commitment, county



of commitment, prior adult criminal record, maximum sentence, minimum sentence, type of institution, ethnic group, age, narcotic status, education, and occupation on commitment.

4854 U. S. Justice Department. Statement by Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach before a special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on S. 2152, the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, January 1966. Washington, D. C., 1966, 6 p.

The Narcotic Rehabilitation Act, S. 2152, recognizes in law what has long been established in medicine, namely, that the narcotic addicts, even those who commit criminal offenses, should not be treated as criminals. The bill is commended because it is an essential part of the fight against crime.

4855 Barr, Norman I., & Suarez, John M. The teaching of forensic psychiatry in law schools, medical schools and psychiatric residences in the United States. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(6): 612-616, 1965.

In an attempt to evaluate the teaching of forensic psychiatry in the United States, a questionnaire survey was made of U. S. law schools, medical schools, and psychiatric residency programs. Forensic psychiatry was defined as including, among other things, the role of psychiatry in criminal responsibility, testamentary capacity, commitment proceedings, family custody, sex offenses, alcoholism, addiction, habitual offending, and the expert witness. Data received from 109 approved law schools and 74 university medical centers revealed a trend toward inclusion of the subject in the law schools while in medical schools there has been little change. Most of the schools offer some form of minimum program, while relatively few offer an extensive program. A promising trend is the existence in 12 university centers of professors who have faculty status in both the law and medical schools. Also encouraging is the increasing exposure of law students and psychiatric residents to actual clinical experience.

4856 Robey, Ames. Criteria for competency to stand trial: a checklist for psychiatrists. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(6):616-623, 1965.

To be considered competent to stand trial, a defendant must understand the nature and purpose of court proceedings and his own position in relation to those proceedings. In addition, he must be able to advise his defense counsel in the preparation and im-

plementation of his own defense. He may be considered incompetent by reason of mental illness or intellectual deficiency. Competency to stand trial is an extremely complex question, and the psychiatrist plays a major role in its determination. He does not, however, make the decision as to the competency of a defendant: his role is merely that of an advisor to the court which makes a decision on the basis of the testimony received. Several points should be kept in mind by both psychiatrists and members of the legal profession: incompetency to stand trial has tended to be equated with mental illness, largely due to the vagueness of the law; many defendants are currently hospitalized prior to their trial, although psychiatric examination would show them to be competent to stand trial; the presence of mental illness does not preclude competency to stand trial as long as it does not interfere with the defendant's comprehension of court proceedings and his ability to advise counsel; and the problem of competency to stand trial is entirely separate from the problem of criminal responsibility and involves different legal tests. (A checklist intended for use by psychiatrists providing a review of areas for investigation in determining whether a patient can be considered competent is presented with this article.)

4857 McGarry, A. Louis. Competency for trial and due process via the state hospital. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(6): 623-631, 1965.

To investigate the criteria and practices prevailing in answering the needs of the courts, the experience of one Massachusetts State hospital was examined retrospectively by analyzing the records of 107 pre-trial observations conducted during the fiscal year of 1960. The review concerned itself with criminal responsibility, committability, and especially competency for trial. It was observed that in the letters to the courts, a uniform set of findings was presented depending on the diagnosis: where the diagnosis was that of psychosis, the patient was declared in need of hospitalization, not responsible for his offense, and inferentially incompetent to stand trial. In the patients with non-psychotic diagnoses, the converse was true in each case. In 27 of 29 possibilities, the judge accepted the medical judgment of the psychiatrists that further hospitalization was necessary. The findings indicated that the issue of competence to stand trial has not been well understood by psychiatrists and has been confused with committability and criminal responsibility. Findings did not establish that unnecessary indefinite pre-trial commitments are taking

place, but they do indicate that these commitments tend to be prolonged, that a significant percentage of the criminally committed could stand trial, and that this is in their interest as indefinite pre-trial commitments are probably detrimental to rehabilitation. Due process of law may be compromised where the meaning and importance of competence to stand trial is not understood by the psychiatrist in that the right to a speedy trial may be denied to a competent defendant.

4858 Boslow, Harold M., & Kandel, Arthur. Psychiatric aspects of dangerous behavior: the retarded offender. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(6):646-652, 1965.

A study was made of the characteristics of the retarded offender at Patuxent Institution, Jessup, Maryland. In March 1965, 107 or 27 percent of Patuxent's committed defective delinquents had I.Q.'s below 79. There were 30 men with I.Q.'s below 67, the lowest being 51. The age of inmates averaged 26, with the retarded somewhat older than the non-retarded, averaging 28. The urban and rural areas of Maryland supplied a slightly larger proportion of the retarded, while suburban counties supplied a larger percentage of the non-retarded. Racially, the largest proportion of retarded offenders were urban Negroes. Of the total retarded population, twice as many were Negro as white, the reverse of the non-retarded population, where twice as many were white as Negro. The retarded had a higher proportion of sex crimes and assaults while the non-retarded had a higher proportion of robberies in their crime pattern. In both the retarded and non-retarded there was the same ratio of 60 percent offenses against the person as against 40 percent offenses against property. The retarded offenders averaged a sentence of 7.5 years, a year less than the non-retarded. With regard to institutional treatment and adjustment, the retarded offender was somewhat more difficult (based on the number of disciplinary problems) but not overwhelmingly so. A significantly larger proportion of the retarded remained committed longer than their original sentences compared with the non-retarded. Of all the retarded offenders, six percent were on parole as opposed to 9.6 percent of the non-retarded; 46 of 103 released on parole have violated, 19 of whom were retarded. Twelve of the 19 were returned to Patuxent, however, in all cases but one the return was due to difficulty in community adjustment rather than the commission of a new crime. Experience at Patuxent has shown that the retarded and the non-retarded offenders do well when integrated into a total institutional program. The goal of returning the retarded to the non-retarded

community argues strongly in favor of having an integrated institutional program.

4859 Biggs, John. The legal control of dangerous behavior. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(6):652-655, 1965.

With present methods, it is not possible to prevent the potentially violent offender from committing a first offense. Until we can predict with certainty that these individuals will be dangerous to society, and appropriate laws are passed, no legal control can be exercised over such persons. The penal system lags behind scientific discoveries and enlightened procedures, and the great emphasis in the public mind upon punishment is very disturbing. Any substantial improvement in the crime picture cannot come through the efforts of the courts but must await a change in public opinion. Legislatures can enact forward-looking laws and provide the funds necessary to realize them.

4860 Ryan, James H., & Cassan, Vito J. Television evidence in court. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(6):655-658, 1965.

A video tape recording of a diagnostic interview was presented for the first time in a court of law during a mental incompetency proceeding. The evidence was accepted by the court, thus establishing legal precedent. There are three possible legal objections to such a procedure which may have some validity; each, however, can be overcome. (1) Since all or part of the video tape may be irrelevant, immaterial, prejudicial, or self-serving, the opponent could object to the tape's becoming evidence. The objection may be overcome by showing the tape to the judge and opposing attorney before it is viewed by the jury. The court may rule upon any objections by opposing counsel prior to its being shown to the jury. (2) Another objection may be that there may have been deletions from the tape for self-serving purposes. If there is a deletion, this fact should be stated. It is suggested that no deletions be made since this would tend to raise questions in the mind of the judge as to acceptability. (3) An objection could be raised upon the grounds that the patient knew beforehand that he would be televised, that the tape would be used in court, and that such an interview did not represent a true psychiatric interview. This objection would require testimony from the psychiatrist as to the naturalness of the interview and whether it did differ from other psychiatric interviews because of televising.

4861 Van Laningham, Dale E., Taber, Merlin, & Dimants, Ruta. How adult probation officers view their job responsibilities. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2):97-108, 1966.

While the appropriate role of probation officers has been abundantly described by authorities, this study was undertaken to discover how that role is viewed by adult probation officers themselves. A secondary purpose was to learn some of the characteristics of persons currently working as adult probation officers. Three hundred and fifty-five adult probation officers rated 52 tasks known to be performed by probation officers according to whether they considered the tasks appropriate to their work. The study revealed a lack of consensus about the responsibilities of probation officers and showed wide differences in training. Analysis of the responses indicated the specific functions, or types of tasks, on which there is general agreement. General approval was expressed of tasks involving referral of probationers to appropriate helping resources, providing them with fairly direct advice and guidance for day-to-day living, and acting as social consultants to the court. However, considerable disagreement existed as to the appropriateness to probation work of tasks involving psychotherapy, law enforcement and surveillance, environmental manipulation for benefit of the probationers, and use of authority to attempt to control behavior of which the probation officer disapproves, but which is not illegal. (author abstract)

4862 Gross, Seymour Z. Biographical characteristics of juvenile probation officers. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2): 109-116, 1966.

A study was made of the biographical characteristics of a representative sample of 70 Minnesota probation officers who deal with juvenile offenders. Characteristics of age, marital status, sex, education, attitude toward psychological testing and psychiatric examination, experience, and professional journals read and personally subscribed to were analyzed. The data suggest that professional identification is generally in the direction of probation, although a subgroup of officers with graduate degrees tend to identify more with the wider social work field. Median values were used in arriving at the following description of the average Minnesota juvenile probation officer: male, thirty-two years old, and married. He has a bachelor's degree and has taken at least one undergraduate course in statistics and a theoretical or applied course in tests and measurement of behavior. He agrees that psychological test results and psychiatric

examination serve an important function in recommendations for disposition of the offender. He has worked three years in his present position and has had more than three and a-half years' experience as a paid professional probation officer. He reads two professional journals. If he has a Master's degree, he reads three journals, reading more extensively on social work than on probation. When he recommends a particular disposition, his main concern is the protection of the community. His pattern of journal reading and his primary concern with protection of the community suggest that his professional identification is with probation rather than with social casework. (author abstract, edited)

4863 Esselstyn, T. C. The social system of correction workers. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2):117-124, 1966.

A sample of 31 California correction workers returned questionnaires exploring their off-duty social relationships and the influence of this social system on their behavior. Findings confirmed the view that the occupational group has become highly important in mid-twentieth century life. They provide the basis for firmer guesses about correction workers' relationships to one another both on and off the job and about correction workers as a group. The social system exerts a powerful influence on job behavior itself, on the forms and content of knowledge with which correctional workers deal, and quite probably on recidivism. The study has implications for the analysis of organizations, for formulation of correctional theory, and for review of administrative practice.

4864 Piliavin, Irving. The reduction of custodian-professional conflict in correctional institutions. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2): 125-134, 1966.

The conflict between custodial and professional personnel in correctional institutions results from differences in aims, methods and functions, and personal attributes. The mechanisms used with some success to reduce conflicts in commercial and industrial organizations are valueless in correctional institutions, where goals are unspecified, correspondence between a worker's performance and his achievement is poor, and tasks are not clearly defined. An alternative means for reducing conflict lies in doing away with or greatly reducing the distinction between custodial and professional workers, so that their functions would overlap. No evidence is available to show that this move would vitiate the treatment potential of correctional institutions. On the contrary, by removing many of the current barriers to

integrating staff efforts, the move would enable the treatment potential of correctional institutions to be more fully realized. (author abstract, edited)

4865 Averill, Stuart C., Toussieng, Powl W. A study of release from a training school for delinquent boys. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2):135-146, 1966.

Treatment methods employed at the Kansas Boys Industrial School (KBIS) are a milieu program, group and individual counseling, and casework. In a ten-week series of two-hour seminars, cottage staff, teachers, recreation workers, ministers, clinicians, and social workers discussed the important factors considered in determining release and the ways in which the decisions are reached. Following an initial evaluation after admission, each discipline in the school sets a goal for the boy; at time of release, it looks for evidence that the boy has advanced toward the goal by changes in his attitude and behavior toward people, learning, and himself. In optimum cases for release there is a proper balance of internal change, family change, and resumption of the learning process. Criteria for release are closely linked to the overall goals and philosophy of the institution, to the kinds of boys committed, and to current administrative problems. Boys released from KBIS are extremely dependent upon the ability of the community to support and continue to work with them.

4866 Stanton, John M. Is it safe to parole inmates without jobs? *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2):147-150, 1966.

Despite traditional opposition to paroling inmates who do not have jobs waiting for them, the New York State Board of Parole put into effect, early in 1959, a policy of releasing selected inmates on the reasonable assurance of their obtaining jobs shortly after release. Thousands of selected inmates have since been so released. The 7,405 inmates released on parole in a nineteen-month period were divided into groups according to types of release programs. Delinquency rates were determined for the three largest groups--parolees released to jobs developed by themselves, those released on "reasonable assurance," and those released to jobs developed by parole employment officers. Parolees released to jobs developed by themselves had a delinquency rate that was significantly lower than the delinquency rates for the two other groups. Those released on "reasonable assurance" had a delinquency rate which was significantly lower than that of parolees re-

leased to jobs developed by parole employment officers. The "reasonable assurance" policy was found to be a relatively safe way of releasing inmates to parole supervision. (author abstract)

4867 Krasnow, Erwin. Social investigation reports in the juvenile court: their uses and abuses. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2): 151-164, 1966.

In delinquency cases, the social investigation should not begin until an adjudication of involvement is made; the report should be consulted by the judge only as an aid in making disposition. Any valid solution to the problem of disclosure and confidentiality requires rejection of the oversimplified all-or-nothing approach. Decisions regarding the disclosure of the report to the child, his attorney, and appellate courts must be based on accommodation of the interest of the juvenile in the accuracy, relevance, and comprehensiveness of the information upon which a legal determination is made, and on the interest of the caseworker in preserving the integrity of his relationship with the child and the privacy of information revealed to him in confidence. It is most appropriate that the judge make the decision on disclosure since he is charged by law with the protection of the child. He should be able to use the report constructively on the child's behalf which includes protection against improper disclosure and the responsible sharing of pertinent information with appropriate persons at appropriate times in order to provide the best possible service for the child.

4868 Allison, Junius L. The lawyer and his juvenile court client. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2):165-169, 1966.

Lawyers representing clients in the juvenile court play a necessary and constructive role. Any division of the judicial branch of government which has authority to summon persons and question them and which has the power to separate them from their parents and deprive them of their liberty is a court, and one with sanctions, where constitutional due process and especially the right to counsel should not be forgotten. At the juvenile court hearing, the lawyer can be useful by posing objections to the use of questionable evidence, cross-examining witnesses who may not be telling the truth, and by protecting all the rights a minor has. He can round out the case by presenting facts which may lead to a better understanding of the child or parent. The lawyer who is familiar with community resources, including clinics, specialized schools, and reformatories can be helpful to the court at the disposition



stage. If the child is to be committed to an institution, the lawyer is in a position to explain the action to the child. Follow-up treatment, training or rehabilitation of the confused, frightened, and often hostile youth may thereby be made easier and more effective. Because of the nature of the services required and because most juvenile court cases involve children in the low-income group, Legal Aid should assume greater responsibilities for providing counsel.

4869 Lenzi, George A. Tentative requiem for the M'Naghten rule. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2):170-178, 1966.

The "knowledge of right and wrong" test of criminal responsibility, as formulated in the M'Naghten rule, should be abandoned, and the "causality" criterion, as expressed in the *Pike* and *Durham* cases, should be universally adopted. A fresh attack on the constitutionality of the M'Naghten rule as a violation of the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishments may be timely and fruitful. (author abstract)

4870 Rubin, Sol. Developments in correctional law. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(2):179-189, 1966.

A review is made of the legislation enacted in 1965 in the United States and of recent court decisions affecting the following areas of correctional law: juvenile and family courts and services; sentencing; presentence reports; probation conditions and supervision of probationers; commitments and release; correctional manpower; and the death penalty.

4871 Wilson, Harriett. The pre-school training of culturally deprived children. *Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention*, 12(1):5-12, 1966.

Due to the social inadequacy of their parents, culturally deprived children are generally unprepared to meet the demands made upon them in school. Such skills as the ability to take one's turn, to use a handkerchief, to sit still, and to pay attention are beyond the capabilities of children brought up without either the security of an ordinary home or the comfort of a friendly neighborhood. A nursery school can do a great deal for this type of child to help prepare him for the demands of life at school. It can offer the child a warm lasting relationship with an adult who cares for him, instruction in speech development and concept formation, and training in social relationships.

4872 Biven, B., & Holden, H. M. Informal youth work in a cafe setting. *Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention*, 12(1):13-25, 1966.

A cafe was established in 1963 in a particularly high delinquency area in England in an attempt to reach young people who were not participating in the established youth club activities. The aims of the project are to offer these adolescents a meeting place, with as few rules and restrictions as possible in which they can feel accepted, and to enable them to become more mature through relationships with an understanding adult. The club immediately attracted the boys for whom it was intended. After an initial failure, it has now been open 18 months under a second manager. The first months of this period were a prolonged test of the new manager's patience, interest, and understanding. Once the boys were certain that the manager was there to help them, they demanded assistance and advice. The cafe has shown that within such a setting these youths, many of whom have deep-seated personality disturbances, are able to improve their social behavior. The cafe offers an opportunity to introduce some warmth and color into the lives of these adolescents when they most need it.

4873 Rose, Gordon. Trends in the use of prediction. *Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention*, 12(1):26-33, 1966.

The three major areas in which prediction has developed are parole, probation, and prevention. Development of prediction techniques seems to be continuing, however, only in the area of prevention. The only prevention prediction instrument which has been subject to validation studies is the Glueck Social Factors Scale. One of the major shortcomings of prediction is that it does not indicate which form of treatment program will be most successful for an individual. Prediction tables actually supply a standardization of the input of offenders into a range of treatments rather than a prediction of what is likely to happen to an individual. While prediction tables are used by institutions as classificatory research instruments, in prevention they are used as selectors. If prevention prediction instruments are to justify their cost, they must be made more effective in predicting cases involving individuals other than the most obviously maladjusted.

4874 Jones, Howard. Prison officers as therapists. *Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention*, 12(1):34-41, 1966.

The effectiveness of correctional reforms depends a great deal upon the behavior of correctional officers who, unlike the administrative staff, are in direct contact with prison inmates. In Great Britain, changes in the organization, training, and staff policy concerning correctional officers are needed. The authoritarian structure within which correctional officers function leads to an authoritarian control of the prisoners by the officers. Structural changes should reduce status differences and give more power and more responsibility to the officers in the lower grades. Training of correctional officers should be directed toward helping the officer to understand the emotional basis of his behavior and to enable him to make his own assessment of the effect which his behavior has upon others, including the prisoners. This sort of training may be accomplished through small discussion groups. Promotional policy should be liberalized so that correctional officers can climb steadily, if their work merits it, from the lowest rank to the highest positions in the correctional service.

4875 Smith, Cyril S. The Youth Service and delinquency prevention. *Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention*, 12(1): 42-51, 1966.

Special juvenile delinquency prevention projects have been, unfortunately, a very small part of the work of Great Britain's Youth Service. The Service's most popular method of preventive work with delinquents has been the cafe. There are at least 12 cafes currently in operation in England. These cafes provide a permissive environment in which adults are not seen in their usual authoritarian or exploitative roles. The use of detached workers is another method utilized by the Youth Service of reaching juvenile delinquents. It is difficult to form a theoretical framework for delinquency prevention programs because of the variety of explanations of juvenile delinquency. Inadequate socialization as a cause of delinquency is implicit in the work of all-male, para-military youth movements. The Bristol Social Project is an example of a preventive program based upon the theory that delinquency is caused by socialization of the wrong sort. The theory that delinquency is a reaction to lack of access to preferred roles and status positions has led to job opportunity and vocational training programs in the United States.

4876 Miller, Derek H. Problems of staff training in a school for delinquent adolescent boys. *Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention*, 12(1):52-60, 1966.

Two types of small group staff training were recently employed simultaneously by a senior approved school for delinquent boys aged 15 to 19 in Great Britain. One type of group composed of educational, social training, and administrative staff was conducted by the school's consultant psychiatrist at the institution. The other type of group composed of housemothers was conducted away from the institution by a psychiatrist who had no direct connection with the institution. The groups undergoing training within the institution showed mixed results; the social training staff appeared to gain the least from the experience. Generally, the staff became better able to deal with the more difficult boys and began to acquire a better understanding of psychological illness and maladjustment. The attempt to train the housemothers in a small group situation away from the institution was a failure.

4877 Norris, Harold. Constitutional law enforcement is effective law enforcement: toward a concept of police in a democracy and a citizens' advisory board. *University of Detroit Law Journal*, 43(2):203-234, 1965.

In the midst of a constitutional crisis marked by an unwillingness of many state and local police officers to follow the law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, by the view of some that law enforcement is ineffective, and by the increase in crime, the proposition advanced to cope with the crisis is that the protection of the constitutional rights of all citizens and the observance of constitutional safeguards will promote effective law enforcement by securing more citizen cooperation against crime. In order to secure community cooperation for law enforcement, it is necessary that certain attitudes be part of the community, police officers and citizens alike. Some of these attitudes are: a recognition that illegal practices in regard to arrest, search, and detention do not promote citizen cooperation and that the police are responsible for court decisions which "curb" their power; a recognition that the police department is subordinate to the rule of law and civilian authority; a recognition that there is a need for professionalization of police personnel and greater clarification of law requirements; and a recognition that the public must assist in the administration of justice and support measures to correct social

problems. The police advisory board composed of representative citizens, is one of the most important measures to help secure greater police-community cooperation by insuring civilian control over the police, increasing public confidence in the police, and promoting greater respect for law enforcement.

4878 Geis, Gilbert. A halfway house for narcotic addicts. (Reprint from) *British Journal of Addiction*, 61(1/2):79-89, 1965.

The East Los Angeles Halfway House, a temporary (five to six weeks) residence for male, ex-narcotic addict felon parolees, was established to assist ex-addicts to overcome the difficult period immediately following release from institutionalization. The Halfway House was founded in May 1962 and is presently financed by the California Department of Corrections. It houses an average of 25 men; 80 percent are Mexican-Americans; and a large percentage are between 27 and 37 years old. Residents are encouraged to work and attend group counseling sessions. A research project in progress is designed to determine the value of the House and its present short-term program in preventing a return to the use of narcotics. The relapse rate of the parolees who reside at the House will be compared with control groups of ex-narcotic addict parolees who have had no halfway house experience. Among the factors which complicate the research are that residence in the House is not voluntary, and that a man may find the House itself frustrating and threatening and he may seek drugs because of this.

4879 California. Corrections Department. California attacks narcotic addiction. Sacramento, 1965, no paging.

The California Rehabilitation Center program for narcotic addicts combines compulsory treatment in a drug-free environment with follow-up, long-term intensive supervision in the community. Experience in a special narcotic treatment control program begun in 1959, provided the basis for the Center program and for the community anti-narcotic testing and short-term re-treatment plan for addicts returning to drugs. By removing addicts from streets, by building their self-control, and by supervising them in their communities, the program reduces the heroin market and the addicts' criminal acts. The law establishing the program provides for a compulsory civil commitment for treatment. Commitment proceedings are essentially the same as those employed for the mentally ill; they may be initiated by the addict himself or any other person who believes that he is addicted. Commitment is for a period of treatment and

out-patient supervision ranging from two and a-half to seven years. On the basis of a diagnosis made at the Center, the staff structures a treatment program which consists primarily of group-centered activities. Group meetings of about 60 men are held daily and smaller groups of about 15 undergo group psychotherapy two or three times a week. The rest of the program is devoted to work therapy, vocational training, and academic education; many forms of recreation are encouraged. When the staff feels that a patient is ready to leave, he is usually contacted by the caseworker who will be assigned to him in the community and together they work out release plans. Once released, the patient is visited at least weekly by the caseworker at the patient's home or at his job and is regularly tested for drug use. Relapse is expected and repeated treatment may be necessary before the patient is free of addiction. Initial results of the program are highly encouraging both in terms of rehabilitation and protection of the public from addict-crime. About 30 percent of those released to outpatient status have remained drug-free for at least a year, which compares favorably with other large-scale programs.

4880 United Nations. Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Stockholm, Sweden, August 1965. *Rapporteurs' summaries*. Washington, D.C., U. S. Prisons Bureau, 1965, various pagings.

At the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Stockholm, Sweden in August 1965, reports were given on the following topics: social change and criminality; social forces and the prevention of criminality; community preventive action; measures to combat recidivism; probation and other non-institutional measures; and special preventive and treatment measures for young adults.

4881 Maryland Crime Investigating Commission. The gambling rackets in Baltimore City. Baltimore, 1966, 27 p.

The illegal gamblers in Baltimore have developed a 50 million dollar industry and it is growing bigger every day. The illegal operations are so well organized that in most instances the numbers writer, when arrested, will have his bail and his attorney supplied immediately by the operation. The small odds of being sent to jail make gambling a very profitable business in Baltimore. The federal government, by its complex system of laws concerning tax stamps on wagering, does not help

the local police in its prosecution of gambling rackets. To combat this situation, the following recommendations must be met: more and better trained law enforcement officers; bail on gambling offenses increased from \$1,000 to \$2,500; two State Attorneys to prosecute all gambling cases; maximum fines and jail sentences given to all convicted numbers rackets cases; both state and federal courts try the accused in rackets cases; the bettor held criminally liable for making a bet; and an active role in combating illegal gambling taken by the churches.

4882 Wehner, Bernd. "Gastarbeiter-Kriminalität" - auch ein Schlagwort? (Criminality of guest workers - also a slogan?) *Kriminalistik*, 20(4):175-176, 1966.

One of the myths often believed by public officials and the public generally is that an unusual amount of crimes are committed by foreign guest workers in the Federal Republic of Germany. The statistics fostering this belief usually compare the percentage of offenders in the total West German population with those in the foreign born population. What is ignored in these comparisons is, first, that the majority of guest workers are male adult wage earners while the indigenous population includes a larger percentage of women and children. Secondly, a considerable part of apprehended foreign born offenders are not bona fide guest workers but foreigners who entered the country illegally. Of necessity, they are more likely to run afoul of the law and are primarily responsible for the increase in the offense of forgery of identity cards and entry permits. A statistical survey of foreign born offenders apprehended in Dusseldorf which took these factors into account showed that the number of foreign born offenders known to the police in 1965 was 1.02 percent of the total foreign born population in the city as opposed to 1.71 percent for the indigenous population. Although the crime rate among foreign guest workers has increased considerably during recent years, it is still substantially below the rate of the indigenous population.

4883 Generalsekretariat der Schweizerischen Ärzteorganisation. Über die straflose Unterbrechung der Schwangerschaft in der Schweiz. (Legal abortion in Switzerland.) *Kriminalistik*, 20(4):192-193, 1966.

As governed by Article 120 of the Swiss Criminal Code, legal abortion in Switzerland is possible when it is medically indicated and when the following four conditions are cumulatively met: (1) the pregnant woman must give her consent in writing, or, if she is mentally incompetent to understand the

meaning of the operation, written consent must be given by her legal guardians; (2) the abortion must be performed by a duly licensed physician; (3) it may be performed only in order to remove a danger to the life of the woman or to remove a danger of permanent and serious damage to the physical or mental health of the woman; (4) the opinion of a second licensed physician must be obtained agreeing with the need for the abortion. Only in the rare case of "immediate" danger may a physician perform the operation without consulting a second physician, in which case the proper authorities must be notified within 24 hours. Should a physician abort a woman for another reason, a judge, at his own discretion, may impose a less heavy penalty upon the physician than the one provided by the law. This may be the case in social, eugenic, and juridical indications.

4884 Drapkin, Israel S. Tratamiento quirúrgico de delincuentes. (Surgical treatment of offenders.) In: *Instituto Latino-Americano de Criminologia. Delito, sociedad e derecho*. São Paulo, 1966, p. 15-44.

General reaction to the mention of surgical therapy on criminals is one of immediate opposition in spite of the benefits which can be and are derived from it. If one realizes that among criminals there is a much higher percentage of physical deformity than among the general population, the values of the various kinds of corrective surgery can be seen. Esthetic or plastic surgery, to improve the looks and construction of the individual has long been practiced. Once the feeling of stigma which a physical deformity causes has been corrected, the individual is more easily integrated into the society. Neurosurgery or psycho-surgery can also be useful in helping offenders. With mortality rate at less than one percent, labotomies, topectomies, hemispherectomies, and other operations can be performed with a minimum of risk. Case histories can be cited to prove the value and worth of such operations. Although castration is used as a punishment in many countries, including the United States, it may also be used as a therapeutic measure, as in the case of changing the sex of an habitual homosexual-transvestite, or in desexing a depressive-homosexual. Surgical treatment of criminals is a practice which has not yet been fully explored. It is not a "miracle" or a "cure-all" for criminals, but it can be of help in some cases. Legislation must provide for cases of this sort, and define and determine where corrective surgery is applicable.

4885 Drapkin, Israel S. La criminalidad en el estado de Israel. (Criminality in Israel.) In: *Instituto Latino-Americano*



de Criminologia. Delito, sociedad e derecho. São Paulo, 1966, p. 45-59.

Israel, a small and densely populated country of the Middle East with a high proportion of Jewish inhabitants, shows a remarkably low crime rate. Most crimes in Israel are of a white-collar variety, and very few acts of violence are committed. The Hebrew Institute of Jerusalem has undertaken a four-point program of investigation of criminality in Israel in terms of the educational, scientific, cultural, and international aspects of crime in that State. The study indicates that both the population of Israel and the crime rates among juveniles have tripled since 1948. Juvenile gangs, similar to those of many other western countries, are prevalent. The kibbutz, or social commune, has provided an ideal laboratory for study of various groups in the country. The differences in crime rates between "orthodox" and other Jews in Israel have not been studied. Israelis are made up of former citizens of over 80 different countries. The shock and trauma experienced in this process of migration may explain some of the delinquent tendencies among the youth of the country. The international tensions under which Israelis are forced to live could also contribute to the delinquency rates.

4886 Vidal Riveroll, Carlos. El tipo y la tipicidad. (Type and typology.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(12): 15-81, 1966.

The division of crime into various categories or "types" is an old and useful practice. To function properly, a criminal code must distinguish and define the types of punishable crimes; if an act does not fall into one of the pre-established types, it may not be considered a crime. The corollary of this statement is not necessarily true, however. An act which conforms to the pre-established types of crime is not a crime if certain extenuating circumstances are also involved. This assertion runs contrary to those of many legal theoreticians who are of the opinion that any act which falls into a type or category of crime is a criminal act, and that exculpatory circumstances may only be considered later in determining punishment. Types of crime may be determined or formulated in different ways: by the method, the result, or the form of the crime; by the intent or the objective of the criminal. A precedent or type may not be found in some cases for various reasons: for lack of a subject; trying to commit a crime which is impossible (i.e., trying to kill one who is already dead);

absence of proper time or place (the commission of treason is impossible in Mexico except in time of war); or lack of a preexisting law against the act in question.

4887 Cardenas, Raul F. La ejecución de las sanciones en México. (The execution of punishments in Mexico.) Criminalia, 32(2): 60-79, 1966.

The Mexican penal system finds itself in a most inadequate situation as compared to many other systems of the various countries of the world. Basically, the Mexican system exists as a medium of punishment, not one of rehabilitation. Since only 30 percent of those who commit criminal acts ever reach the penal institutions, even this goal is not fulfilled. Preventive detention, which is widely practiced in Mexico, cannot function properly under this system. Only in the Federal District of Mexico, within the past nine years, have treatment centers been established for criminal mental defectives. Prisons and centers of reclusion are hopelessly overcrowded, a situation which promotes breaches of law among prisoners and guards alike. Even newer establishments such as the Federal Prison for Males and the Female Treatment Center are already overcrowded. There are no psychiatric centers in many of the penal establishments in Mexico. Recommendations made by penologists have gone unheeded by the government. Prisons in Mexico are not establishments dedicated to rehabilitation, but are centers of perversion, exploitation and degeneration. These shocking conditions call for renewed vigor on the part of professional penologists in the effort to improve standards of the penal institutions of Mexico.

4888 Saavedra, Alfredo M. La muerte piadosa. (Euthanasia.) Criminalia, 32(2): 94-96, 1966.

A brief study of the practice of euthanasia indicates that it is an act which is often confused in its scope and application. It must not be applied to mental deficient, idiots and the like, but social, moral, and legal forces must be brought to bear against individuals of this type in order that they not transmit their disease through procreation. Preventive euthanasia, so-called intrauterine euthanasia (abortion) may be applied to the unborn offspring of these deficient. Care must be taken that the rights of the living, no matter what their deficiencies, be observed with regard to euthanasia.

4889 Rasch-Bauer, Hermine. Anleitung zur Anfertigung von Berichten in der Einzelfallarbeit und der Arbeit mit Gruppen. (Guidelines for record keeping in individual case work and in work with groups.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 15(1):14-23, 1966.

One of the indispensable tools of the social worker in dealing with offenders both in and out of institutions is a continuous record of each case. It should be kept by the social worker for his own purposes only and should serve as a means for gaining insight and knowledge. When the worker is in a position to study what has occurred over a period of several weeks or months, he is better able to understand the development of a particular client than when he relies on what has changed since the last meeting. Incidents and remarks that may appear insignificant at first may be indicative of a positive or negative trend when examined over a longer period of time. Record keeping also enables the social worker to critically observe his own behavior and reactions to the client and to improve the quality of his work. In individual case work, the report should include: the data and place of the meeting; whether the meeting occurred within a regular schedule or if it had a special occasion; a detailed description of the conversation; what agreements or promises, if any, were made; and the subjective impression and evaluation of the social worker. In group work, the report should also contain information on the contributions the group members made to the discussions, the mood of the group, the relationship of members to one another, and the structure of the group.

4890 Kellerhals, Hans. Die Einheitsstrafe: der Standpunkt des Anstaltsdirektors. (The uniform penalty: the point of view of the institutional director.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 15(1):24-30, 1966.

Swiss law provides for three types of liberty-depriving penalties: imprisonment in a penitentiary (Zuchthaus), a prison (Gefängnis), or a jail (Haftstrafe). No correctional institution in Switzerland receives offenders sentenced to one type of imprisonment alone, and in many instances, has to admit offenders sentenced to still other types of measures. Offenders sentenced to prison on the one hand and those sentenced to a penitentiary on the other must, according to law, be separated, if not in different institutions, then at least in different units of the same institution. Wardens find it difficult to explain the reasons for the minor differentiation in the treatment and the granting of privileges to the two types of inmates. Jurists appear to justify it on the grounds that popular feeling demands that the occasional thief

not be treated in the same manner as the murderer. This is undoubtedly true, but the public is concerned primarily with the severity of punishment rather than with having the thief sentenced to prison and the murderer to a penitentiary. The division between the two types of institutions is an artificial one in correctional practice. Unification of the two penalties would result in more effective and rational treatment of all inmates.

4891 Bräutigam, Ernst. Möglichkeiten einer Hilfe für Straffällige nach dem Bundessozialhilfegesetz (Teil I und II). (Possibilities of aid to offenders under the Federal Social Aid Law. Part 1 and 2.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 15(1):38-50, 1966; 15(2): 84-99, 1966.

An analysis is made of the West German Social Aid Law of 1962 with special emphasis on its provisions for aiding ex-prisoners and "persons in danger," i.e., those unable to lead orderly and law-abiding lives.

4892 De Fleur, Melvin L., & Quinney, Richard. A reformulation of Sutherland's differential association theory and a strategy for empirical verification. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 3(1):1-22, 1966.

Relatively few of the many theories developed by sociologists have been stated in other than verbal symbols. Although the supposed advantages of more rigorous formalizations have been discussed at length, many sociologists maintain that the assertion by mathematical model-builders that their approach will actually advance thinking in substantive areas of sociology still remains to be demonstrated. The present paper is an attempt to show some of the ways in which this approach can yield new insights into old theories. First, Sutherland's widely used formulation in criminology is translated into set theory statements. Then, the value of this translation is shown by developing a set of underlying postulates from which the nine major propositions of the theory can be formally derived. Finally, additional propositions are shown to follow as logical consequences of the reformulated theory in such a way that a strategy for its empirical verification is obtained. (author abstract)

4893 Cressey, Donald R. The language of set theory and differential association. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 3(1): 22-26, 1966.

The article by Professors De Fleur and Quinney appearing elsewhere in this journal goes beyond

mere coding of the verbal statements contained in the theory of differential association. It reveals hitherto unexpressed relationships in the theory and also shows how Sutherland's propositions are linked with more general sociological and social psychological principles. Further, the article demonstrates that "the theory" of differential association consists of all its first six propositions, and the section on empirical verification shows the tremendous number of hypotheses the theory generates. The work points the way to the ordering of criminological data and to the computerizing of criminological research. (author abstract)

4894 Gold, Martin. Undetected delinquent behavior. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 3(1):27-46, 1966.

A personal interview method was designed in order to (1) measure delinquent behavior directly from the confidential confessions of teen-agers; (2) study the relationship between delinquency, social status, and sex; and (3) to test the validity of official records. A sample of 600 boys and girls aged 13 through 16, living in Flint, Michigan was selected; 87 percent of those originally selected were interviewed. Fifty-one questions inquired about such activities as truancy, trespassing, damage, hitting a parent, lying, stealing, drinking beer, arson, smoking, taking a car, fornication, and carrying weapons. To study concealment, a criterion group was interviewed involving 125 youngsters about whose delinquencies reliable information had already been obtained but who were not aware of it; 72 percent appeared to be telling everything which had been obtained through informants previously, 17 percent appeared to be concealers, and the rest were questionable. Two indices of delinquency were employed in the analyses: Index F emphasizing frequency of offenses and Index S emphasizing their seriousness (based on the index designed by Sellin and Wolfgang). Findings were interpreted as indicating that, while official records are selective in a way which exaggerates the relative delinquency of lower status boys, they nevertheless approximate real delinquent behavior. The more delinquent boys were more likely to be caught by police; 16 percent of the boys reported being caught at least once but, compared with the least delinquent boys, about four times as many of the most delinquent boys on Index S were caught, and about 17 times as many when Index F was the measure of delinquency. The data therefore suggest that frequency of offenses is a greater determinant of being caught than their seriousness. The majority of even the most

delinquent boys, however, were unknown to the police and the one-third or less of the most delinquent boys who were caught may be a highly selected group of youngsters. While it was concluded that the inverse relationship between the degree of delinquency and social status is a fact among boys, data on girls indicated that their delinquency is not related to their social status.

4895 Gibbons, Don C. Problems of causal analysis in criminology: a case illustration. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 3(1):47-52, 1966.

Suggestions are offered for improvements in causal analysis of criminology. Recommendations are illustrated through examination of one type of juvenile delinquency, "joyriding." On the basis of conclusions drawn from a review of evidence accumulated to date on this kind of misbehavior, it is suggested that future research be conducted in terms of more abstract concepts to which the conflicting variables found in such sources as official records can be assigned. Such records are deficient for research purposes, and there is a need for inventing new measuring instruments for the broader socio-psychological dimensions envisaged. (author abstract, edited)

4896 Holleman, James L., McCune, John R., & Ray, Thomas S. Manifest anxiety and the postinstitutional adjustment of young offenders. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 3(1):53-56, 1966.

Staff members of the Vocational Rehabilitation Project at Oklahoma State Reformatory noted an apparent relationship between the anxiety shown by inmates at the time of release and their subsequent adjustment to the rehabilitation program. This observation was investigated by a systematic study involving the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and ratings of post-institutional adjustment by a sociologist, who closely observed the young offenders on their return to society. It was found that those who scored in the midrange on the Manifest Anxiety Scale were rated as satisfactory in adjustment, without exception. All those scoring below 5 were rated as unsatisfactory, while approximately half those scoring above 10 were rated as satisfactory and half as unsatisfactory. It appeared that those scoring in a more moderate range on the scale were relatively less neurotic, less maladjusted, and less dissatisfied with themselves than the extreme scorers. (author abstract, edited)

4897 Spitzer, Stephan P., & Spevacek, John D. Cognitive organization of sociopaths and "normal" criminal offenders. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 3(1): 57-62, 1966.

In order to study the cognitive organization of the criminal sociopath, two samples were selected from the population of the Iowa State Men's Reformatory. Forty-one prisoners with scores of 75 or more on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory who met clinical judgment criteria composed the sociopathic sample; the control sample (n=28) was selected from the remainder of the prison population. The two groups were highly similar in age, years of education, educational achievement, and intelligence. Subjects were given a free-response task developed by Scott, measuring several properties of cognitive structure: differentiation, complexity, integration, and flexibility. Sociopaths and normals differed noticeably on all properties except complexity; results implied that the cognitive map of the sociopath is quite divergent from the modal pattern of the non-sociopathic offender. The sociopaths showed a much more highly differentiated universe of information as well as considerable compartmentalization of information and resistance to change. While the properties of cognition were often highly interrelated in the normal subjects, a state of imbalance or nonintegration was more characteristic of the sociopaths. Findings can be interpreted as suggesting that sociopaths are underachievers in intellectual functioning, since a high level of information was not reflected in high general intelligence. The sociopath appears deficient in his ability to synthesize and reorganize his information when necessary to make the best display of his intellectual capacities. The closed system of thinking which characterized the sociopaths under study may help to explain why, in spite of repeated punishments, sociopaths so often fail to inhibit or avoid that behavior which led to punishment.

4898 Sannito, Thomas C., & Hannum, Thomas E. Relationship between the WAIS indices of sociopathy in an incarcerated female population. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 3(1):63-70, 1966.

In some previous studies, certain combinations and patterns of the subtest scores of males on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale were found to be indicative of a sociopathic personality reaction. In this study, employing adult female prisoners, the sociopathic "signs" from the WAIS were correlated with three criteria of sociopathy--the Minnesota Multiphasic

Personality Inventory sociopathic indicators, a certainty-judgment rating scale on sociopathic traits, and documented data for deviant behavior from the inmates' files. Analysis of the data revealed that the verbal I.Q. minus performance I.Q. "sign" was the only WAIS sociopathic indicator to show any consistent relationship with the three sociopathic criteria. This relationship was not found to be of sufficient significance, however, to warrant its use in diagnosis. (author abstract)

4899 Singleton, Derrick. The policeman and the immigrant. *New Society*, 7(178): 13-15, 1966.

Although tension between Negroes and the police in Great Britain is not as high as it is in some cities in the United States, there is evidence that in areas of London where there are concentrations of West Indians, too many incidents occur between them and the police which harm interracial relations.

4900 Eriksson, Torsten. The correctional system in Sweden. *Correctional Review*, no vol.(January/February): 2-16, 1966.

Included in the material presented at the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders was a paper, "The Correctional System in Sweden," which is reprinted in this special issue of *The Correctional Review*. The paper presents a complete outline of the correctional program in the highly advanced Scandinavian nation, and gives information on: (1) the historical background of correction in Sweden; (2) statistics on the number of inmates and offenders under treatment in the community; (3) untried persons; (4) probation; (5) imprisonment; (6) the youth prison; (7) internment; (8) the works program of the correctional system; (9) furloughs; and (10) the organization of the correctional system. An appendix lists the various types of correctional institutions by region, giving the number of inmates in each and the number of persons under care in the free community.

4901 Sult, William M. To bend a twig. *Police*, 10(4):6-14, 1966.

The goal of the rehabilitation program at the Florida School for Boys at Okeechobee is to return a child who has come from an environment of low standards to a status above the one of his origin. The program of retraining to alter attitudes and moral precepts, is based upon the tenet that a



well-rounded development is a sound and practicable one. Every new child, after an examination of his social history, an admission interview, and testing by diagnostic practitioners, is evaluated for assignment to a vocational activity. The bulk of students alternate academic and vocational work every other day. There are recreational activities and religious services. Since the cardinal purpose of the school is that of retraining and not incarceration, there are no bars, locks, or guards. About 81 out of each 100 who satisfactorily finish the program never experience involvement with law enforcement agencies again; and 5 to 7 of each 100 who are released and return as recidivists come of their own volition.

4902 McArthur, Jack. *Modus operandi*: traditional police tool with some modern innovations. Police, 10(4):15-21, 1966.

Modus operandi (M.O.), in police investigations means such things as the criminal's individual peculiarities, his methods, techniques, and the tools used by him in the commission of a crime. M. O. techniques are used as police tools in the apprehension of fugitives, determining perpetrators of criminal acts, and in establishing patterns for future crimes. The most outstanding factor behind modus operandi is that the criminal is a creature of habit and it is his habit patterns which form the basis of the system. Individual M. O. factors that should be included in a crime report are the time of attack, the means and object of the attack, the person or property attacked, the method of attack, what the suspect said, the means of transportation, and the peculiarities of the criminal's activities before, during, and after the commission of the crime. The California Identification and Investigation Bureau in Sacramento is the depository for all types of information concerning criminals in the State. It has a modern computer operation to make a modus operandi analysis.

4903 Giordano, Henry L. Narcotic law enforcement and false propaganda. Police, 10(4):22-25, 1966.

Narcotic law enforcement has an obligation to present the facts surrounding the problem to the public, to overcome the false propaganda in the press and other news media, and to prevent the blind acceptance of "magic panaceas." A true-to-life image of the addict should be given to society. The public should be told that it is the criminal who turns to addiction, rather than the addict who turns to crime. It is no solution therefore to give free drugs to criminal drug addicts.

The public believes that the pusher spreads addiction but the truth is that addicts breed addicts. Yet, influential people urge that free maintenance clinics replace the present programs of tight control and strict enforcement. In panel discussions, the views of narcotic enforcement should be heard. It should be pointed out that the "British System" has resulted in an increase of 100 percent in the number of nonmedical addicts from 1958-1962; that law enforcement has reduced the heroin supply; and that it would be folly to provide virtually free drugs from the proposed "clinics" with taxpayers footing the bill.

4904 Freedman, Lawrence Zelic. Profile of an assassin. Police, 10(4):26-30, 1966.

The assassins of American presidents have been lone operators, emotionally disturbed social isolates without discernible roots, unloved and unloving, and acting against a symbol, not a man. The assassin denies his own responsibility for his failure, the fault is concentrated in the president. In the trial of Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald's killer, responsibility was the key issue. The M'Naghten rule was used in Ruby's trial to determine criminal responsibility. He was held responsible and guilty. Yet, six weeks after Ruby was convicted, court-appointed psychiatrists acknowledged that he was psychotic. In our history, only those who attacked the president and failed to kill him have been found not guilty by reason of insanity. Probably, Oswald and Ruby fall into a class of pathologically disturbed personalities who are properly designated as neither psychotic nor neurotic, but had either been examined before the murders he would have been diagnosed as a sociopathic personality. It is medicine's challenge to discover the causes and means of preventing this mental disease and social disorder. It is a goal worthy of close collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the behavioral scientists.

4905 Bartholmew, Paul C. The constitution and the citizen. Police, 10(4):32-37, 1966.

The Constitution of the United States is a document that applies primarily to governmental activity and only rarely to individual activity. The federal and state governments are the subjects of the supreme law; individual citizens and aliens are the objects. Its applicability to the government has been radically changed and expanded by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment and subsequent judicial interpretations of that Amendment. The Supreme Court of the United States has included the first eight Amendments

within the liberties protected by the Fourteenth Amendment in state and federal activities. We have gone far toward a unitary scheme of things in the field of rights and liberties, primarily by means of the Fourteenth Amendment and subsequent interpretations. An area in which we have this "uniformity" is that of the search and seizure guarantee, a provision applicable to both state and federal governments, a matter with which police officers have more to do than any other single provision of the entire Constitution. There have been a number of recent cases before the Supreme Court involving the problem of when a search is valid (Miller v. U. S., Draper v. U. S., Lanza v. New York, Kerr v. California, Mapp v. Ohio). Recent cases also involve the problem of search of automobiles, a difficult problem for police officers. Cases decided by the Court in the current term continue to underline the indispensable need for probable cause either for the issuance of a warrant or for a valid arrest.

4906 George, B. J., Jr. Police practices and the citizen. *Police*, 10(4):38-42, 1966.

The United States Supreme Court activity during the past several terms has been designed to bring about major changes in police practices. This Court's decisions and the state supreme court decisions have done much to promote an atmosphere protective of the rights of defendants in state and federal courts. As a result of these decisions, the police are confused over the rules with which to operate in the matter of interrogations, arrests, and searches. The courts, by talking of "great judicial safeguards" under the Constitution, lull the community into believing that crime control and control of the police are the business of the courts. Judicial decisions and state statutes give only slight guidance to police officers. It is the concerned members of the community who must create local standards for police practice.

4907 Cape, William H. A new look at a state's penal system. *Police*, 10(4):47-49, 1966.

The Kansas legislature is confronted with conflicting views concerning the improvement of the State's penal institutions. One issue is whether the State should build a medium-security prison or concentrate its efforts on a stepped-up treatment and rehabilitation program in the penal institutions. In the judgment of some officials, a medium-type security prison would be the most beneficial immediate step in prison reform. Others

feel that before any decision is reached, a study should be made of the needs of the Kansas prison system; they feel the primary emphasis should be on rehabilitation.

4908 Wolfgang, Marvin E. The police and their problems. *Police*, 10(4):50-56, 1966.

The police are the executors of middle class values reflected in the criminal law and community norms of right and wrong conduct. The community does not view the police as guardians of middle class values; it feels that the police are vested with only legal power. The police officer wants moral authority as well. However, there is a lack of moral support by his community. The role of the police should be viewed as an integral part of the effort to sustain the chief values of our culture: freedom from attack on our person and our property. The police need the confidence of the community to perform their roles.

4909 Lunden, Walter A. The saturation point in crime. *Police*, 10(4):57-59, 1966.

State and federal governments in the United States are building multi-million dollar prisons in the hope that better institutional treatment may solve the crime problem. The problem of crime prevention hinges on the control of a population. Society controls people by ethical compulsion, force, or legal imperatives. As long as one of these types of control maintains order and civil obedience, and crime remains within normal limits, society prevails, but if civil or criminal disorders go beyond a reasonable limit, then the system of control breaks down. The point in time when crime increases beyond what the people think is proper is the saturation point.

4910 Fontanesi, M., & Ponti, G. I servizi penitenziari criminologici. (Criminological correctional services.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 16(1):1-32, 1966.

The Italian correctional system aims at accelerated improvement of criminological services, thus making the prison a scientific instrument of social reeducation. At the present time, the two most important institutions of reeducation are in Rome-Rebibbia and Milan. The services are divided into observation, differentiated treatment (classification), social services, post-release, and psychiatric services. These services are given to condemned

offenders, indicted offenders, offenders subjected to security measures (probationers), parolees, and offenders in correctional institutions.

4911 Pelaggi, Antonio. Considerazione sul vizio parziale di mente. (Concerning partial mental deficiency.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 16(1):33-36, 1966.

The legal concept of mental deficiency often deviates from its clinical concept. Thus, in recent Italian court decisions, slight mental deficiency (inborn lack of intellectual capacities) is not recognized as affecting judgment in criminal behavior. From the medical point of view, the answer to the question as to whether lack of intellectual capacities can affect moral judgment is not unequivocal. It is recommended that the relationship between the intellectual and emotional development of the offender, on the one hand, and the nature of the offense on the other, be thoroughly analyzed in each case.

4912 De Santis, Leo. Viaggio di studio e di informazione presso l'amministrazione penitenziaria francese. (Study and information trip under the auspices of the French Correctional Administration.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 16(1):57-67, 1966.

During a study trip in France, the National Observation Center (*Centre National d'Orientation*) at Fresnes, and the prison establishments for men at Melun and for women at Rennes were visited. The institutions are for long-term prisoners. The observation center conducts four types of tests: biological, psychiatric, psychotechnical, and behavioral. Its very efficient admission procedure consists of three stages: determination of the "pre-classification index," starting of the file, and transfer to the Center. The Melun and Rennes institutions are specialized in progressive treatment on an individual basis. The progressive treatment passes through five stages characterized by observation, treatment, confidence, semi-freedom, and conditional release.

4913 Agge, Ivar. Die neue Strafgeseztgebung in Schweden. (New penal legislation in Sweden.) *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht*, 82(1):1-22, 1966.

The recent reform of the Penal Code in Sweden has introduced important changes resulting from a modernized approach to the problem of crime and its prevention. The new Code emphasizes individualization of punishment and

its reeducative rather than retributive function. Special provisions directed primarily at prevention and reeducation, concern juvenile delinquents and youthful offenders (18-21 years of age). In the concept of prison sentence, the new law accomplished unification by abolishing the distinction between prison (*Zuchthaus*) and penitentiary (*Gefängnis*). In order to facilitate the adjustment of the legal system to the new Code, a number of temporary provisions were made.

4914 Roosenburg, A. M. Le rôle de la santé mentale dans la prévention du crime. (The role of mental health in the prevention of crime.) *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht*, 82(1):23-35, 1966.

Under the auspices of the World Health Organization, a study of the role of mental health in the prevention of crime is being conducted. The point of departure is the fact that only a small number of perpetrators of anti-social acts are known and considered as offenders. Yet the prevention of crime must aim at all those who tend to commit anti-social acts, whether they are known or not. The primary stage of prevention is the instruction of the young in the meaning of crime. The second stage is the necessity for early discovery and treatment of mental disorders which may eventually lead to crime. Once an offense is committed, it is imperative to avoid strict, impersonal application of law. The public should be educated in the idea of seeking reconciliation and re-education as the goals of punishment rather than retribution. If necessary, the offender must be isolated from society. In any case, he must be treated primarily as a person suffering from mental illness.

4915 Walder, Hans. Rechtswidrig erlangte Beweismittel im Strafprozess. (Illegally obtained evidence in criminal procedure.) *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht*, 82(1):36-59, 1966.

Whereas the goal of criminal procedure is the establishment of the truth, this is not to be obtained at any price. Thus, Swiss and German courts have often encountered the problem of the use of illegally obtained evidence. The evidence obtained in court and that obtained outside of court must be distinguished. Evidence obtained under threat or blackmail on the part of the investigating police officer is doubtful. Evidence obtained through violation of a civil right or a legal regulation may be worthless. On the other hand, certain evidence obtained illegally may be unusable in the trial

directly, but can be used indirectly in conjunction with legally obtained evidence. Evidence is unusable when obtained through such means as the utilization of private, strictly personal diaries, use of tapes, narcoanalysis, lie-detector tests, mail interception, house search, and testimony given while under threat or under influence of alcohol. It is difficult to set up general rules as to when evidence is unusable. Its acceptability must be individually determined in each particular case.

4916 Schmidt, August. *Über die Freiheit der Kunst.* (Concerning the freedom of art.) Goldammer's Archiv für Strafrecht, no vol. (4):97-109, 1966.

Artistic freedom is understood as the right of everyone to pursue artistic activity, as the freedom from state interference with the forms and means of artistic expression, and as the freedom of the artist from state interference in the creative process. Social interdependence marks the limit of freedom for the publication of a work of art. The interpretation of West German law leads to the following conclusions in reference to artistic freedom: (1) art is neither of an institutional character, nor does it possess absolute value; (2) art and the artist are socially dependent; (3) a work of art is subjected to the legal requirement of truthfulness and truthful reporting; and (4) because of its content, a work of art can exercise immoral influence; this depends on its real, not imaginary impact.

4917 Altenhain, Gustav Adolf. *Hausstrafen im Strafvollzug: Zulässigkeit und Grenzen.* (Disciplinary punishment during imprisonment: its admissibility and limits.) Goldammer's Archiv für Strafrecht, no vol.(4):110-115, 1966.

According to West German law, inmates of correctional institutions may be punished by disciplinary measures for violations of prison regulations, sex infractions, and other misdemeanors. The punitive measures represent an additional restriction of freedom during imprisonment. The decision about disciplinary punishment is not taken by the court but rather by the prison administration. The offenders have the right of appeal to the Superior District Court (*Oberlandesgericht*). As a matter of course, the courts usually only examine the question as to whether legal rules were observed during the procedure, but they do not question the disciplinary decision as far as the extent of punishment is concerned.

4918 Giovannangeli, Arthur J. Paradox of teen-age drinking. *New Hampshire Alcoholism Bulletin*, 15(4):1-11, 1966.

In practically all the states of the United States, teenagers are told that it is illegal to drink alcoholic beverages, that it is wrong to drink, and that adolescents' use of alcohol is more hazardous and of greater potential danger than use by adults. To the teenager this appears confusing and frustrating especially if his state borders one which allows alcoholic beverages to be sold to persons at 18. To reduce the apparent paradox of teenage drinking, the following recommendations are made: all states should adopt a minimum age for using alcoholic beverages; advertisers of alcoholic beverages should direct their advertisements to persons of drinking age and give more thought to the implications of their slogans; parents, clergy, teachers, and other adults must stand firm on the laws and expect youths to respect these laws and, if they use alcoholic beverages, they must make special efforts to use common sense, especially in the presence of young people.

4919 Mills, James. The panic in needle park. *New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux*, 1966. 212 p. \$4.50

Observations of the life of the narcotic addict in New York City's "Needle Park," one of the places where addicts buy and sell drugs, reveals that "junkies" live in a world of their own, a world with demands, codes, and requirements different from and largely independent of the larger society. The addict's life is completely devoted to procuring the drug. He will do anything necessary to obtain the drug he needs. However, the popular image of the violent and dangerous "dope fiend" is mostly fiction, since the physical effects of using drugs make the addict passive and withdrawn. The real problem of drug addiction is not physical but emotional. The body may be taken off drugs and rehabilitated to the extent that there is no physical need for drugs, but the addict very often returns to his habit. He is often aware of what his life has become and may wish to stop using drugs, but the discomfort of withdrawal and the emotional problems which return without drugs present formidable obstacles. Perhaps the surest remedy is time: statistics indicate that as the addict grows older he often "matures out" and overcomes the need for drugs.



4920 Alexander, Myrl E. Current concepts in corrections. Address to Council of Judges, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, New York, May 1966. 10 p.

Over the years the concepts of management of the offender in the institution and the community have altered. Much more has been made of the behavioral sciences. However, the problems of delinquency remain and our systems of controlling and treating the offender must be improved. The gaps between institutional or community treatment and between courts and corrections must be bridged. Recent federal legislation has had a direct impact on the courts and on federal correctional practice: in 1958, federal legislation was passed to provide for improved sentencing and disposition practices with emphasis on pre-sentence reports for judges to use as a basis for the selection of a disposition to fit the offender, and the extension of the application of the Federal Youth Correction Act to young adult offenders; the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965 authorizes the Attorney General to establish residential treatment centers, extend the limits of confinement, and permit work furloughs; pre-release guidance centers were begun in 1961, and this transition program has been extended to adult offenders in the form of halfway houses and work furloughs in their home communities; under the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act, studies will be made of all correctional programs to determine manpower needs and make recommendations; the Law Enforcement Assistance Act enables the Department of Justice to award grants for study and training in the administration of criminal justice.

4921 Pilnick, Saul, Elias, Albert & Clapp, Neale W. The Essexfields concept: a new approach to the social treatment of juvenile delinquents. *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 2(1):109-124, 1966.

The Essexfields program in Newark, New Jersey has attempted to design a "social system" which utilizes peer group influences in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. New "prosocial" norms are established and reinforced within the group, replacing or altering "street" norms. The program includes work during the day, meals, recreation, and evening group interaction sessions. The boys live at home overnight and on weekends. Peer group interaction while working, eating, and talking together as well as during guided sessions exerts pressures on individual boys to conform to the established Essexfields culture. Norms, traditions, language, and conceptions of deviancy built up within and indigenous to the system are transmitted from "old" to "new" boys. The informal norm

structure has been built up by the boys themselves and often becomes part of the formal program through their own initiative. The program recognizes the need for meaningful transition to community life and uses the graduate peer group for this purpose. Use of the peer group as a treatment agent for adolescents has implications beyond the field of correction, in the classroom, and in helping culturally disadvantaged youths.

4922 Payton, George T. Patrol procedure. Los Angeles, Legal Book Store, 1966. 372 p. \$7.00

This book was written as a textbook for the course on patrol procedures which is part of a standardized law enforcement curriculum now taught in California. A very broad field is covered in a general manner with frequent references to more specialized sources in each area of study.

CONTENTS: Ethics and professional law enforcement; Purpose of police patrol; Types of patrol; Preparation for patrol; Police communications; Observation and perception; Field notetaking and crime scene recording; Identification and description of persons and property; Filed interrogation; Stopping of vehicles and control of occupants; Use of personal protection weapons; Techniques and tactics by type of call; Courtroom testimony and demeanor; Community relations.

4923 Oliver, John W. Postconviction applications viewed by a federal judge. *Federal Rules Decisions*, 39(2):281-300, 1966.

The answer of the Supreme Court of the United States to the question of whether the Fourteenth Amendment requires that the states afford state prisoners some adequate corrective process for the hearing and determination of claims of violation of federal constitutional guarantees to which the grant of certiorari was limited in the case of Case v. Nebraska, was temporarily postponed because Nebraska enacted a statute providing a postconviction procedure after certiorari was granted January 1965 and prior to the per curiam decision of the Supreme Court, May 1965. Although there has been an increase in the number of petitions filed by state and federal prisoners for the writ of habeas corpus, no abuse has been established that will warrant congressional legislation to limit the habeas corpus jurisdiction of the federal courts. The volume of postconviction litigation might be reduced if lawyer's services were provided to prison inmates for counseling on the legality of convictions and sentences. There must be state judicial machinery equipped to

adjudicate, after a final conviction, all federal claims which a prisoner can assert on federal habeas corpus. The enactment of postconviction remedy statutes by the states will allow federal claims to be tested in the state courts, relieving the conflict between state and federal courts and the burden of the federal courts.

4924 Buxton, R. J. By any unlawful act. *Law Quarterly Review*, 82(326):174-202, 1966.

The normal rule in British criminal law is that guilt is established only by proving intention, recklessness, or sometimes negligence regarding the crime that results. This rule is sometimes ignored by allowing intention toward one prohibited consequence to satisfy the requirement of guilt in another crime. This is illogical when one considers the common law rule that the accused should be punished for producing certain consequences only if his intention or recklessness concerns those same consequences. The present state of law is uncertain on this point and is potentially open to unnecessarily severe application. Nineteenth century judges laid the foundations for a reasonable restriction of manslaughter charges which could have been elaborated by later courts, but lack of reporting since 1900 resulted in overlooking these limitations. The law should be reconsidered in the light of earlier authorities, and the punishment for manslaughter should be limited to those cases in which the accused intended serious injury to the victim.

4925 Britt, B. E. A case to illustrate the need for single cells in prison correctional programs. *Popular Government*, 32(7):2-4, 1966.

The not so uncommon case of a prison inmate in a North Carolina prison who becomes the victim of homosexual and violent assault by stronger inmates provides good reason for the provision of solitary cells for prisoners. The victim of the assault is often unable to avoid his attackers; he is not safely able to break the code of the convicts by informing in order to obtain help, nor is he able to effectively protect himself.

4926 Ashman, A. The "I.C. unit": new device to provide prisoner protection. *Popular Government*, 32(7):5, 1966.

The "individual cell" unit is designed to provide privacy and security for younger inmates and those more vulnerable to assault by other

prisoners. Installed within the "dormitory" cell, the I. C. unit could be entered and left at will by those inmates selected to occupy them.

4927 Phillips, D. Free press and fair trial: a continuing problem. *Popular Government*, 32(7):6, 1966.

The question of where fair reporting by a free press ends and the undesirable invasion of the rights of litigants begins has no clear-cut answer.

4928 Goddard, James. The menace of drug abuse. *American Education*, 2(5):4-7, 1966.

There are three classes of non-narcotic drugs that have in them potential for harming the user and others as well. They are stimulants, depressants, and hallucinogenic drugs. The Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965 were designed to prevent both the misuse and the illicit traffic of these potentially dangerous drugs. Control of drugs must be complemented by public awareness of how to avoid misuse.

4929 Veillard-Cybulska, H. Aspects of child welfare in the U.S.S.R. *International Child Welfare Review*, 19(3):101-131, 1965.

Child welfare has always been a prime concern of the U.S.S.R. The basic concept of the theorists of the regime is that child welfare and education are the concern of the whole community and should contribute to building the Communist society. Child welfare, including health, rearing, education, employment, and legal protection, is integrated in Five and Seven Year Plans. The State does much for children within various government ministries, but parents are encouraged to assume their socio-political responsibilities to their children. Cultural institutions for the young stress intellectual development and the value of useful work. Social and political youth movements play an important role in the education of the young.

4930 California. Youth Authority Department. The status of current research in the California Youth Authority: sixth annual report. Sacramento, 1966, 63 p.

The sixth annual report on the status of current research summarizes the research projects completed since the last report as well as projects underway as of March 1966 in the California Youth Authority's Division of

Research. The research projects span the range of activities in which the Youth Authority is involved. Activities of the Division of Research may be classified under five main headings: (1) program evaluation and development; (2) measurement and classification; (3) follow-up studies; (4) descriptive studies of specific populations; and (5) population accounting and administrative studies.

CONTENTS: Program evaluation and development projects: institutions, camps, parole; Measurement and classification; Follow-up studies; Descriptive studies of specific populations; Population accounting and administrative studies; Listing of reports; Division of Research staff; Advisory Committee on Research and Program Development.

4931 Powell, Lewis F., Jr. Jury trial of crimes. Washington and Lee Law Review, 23(1):1-11, 1966.

Our society is showing impatience with restraints of all kinds. There are some who think that trial by jury in criminal cases is outmoded. Trial by jury has been a principal element in maintaining individual freedom among English speaking people for the longest span in history. The jury system is not perfect and sometimes a jury will bring in a verdict contrary to the evidence, but this is the price to be paid for the overall good that results from this system. The alternative to trial by jury is trial by judge. The inroads made on the jury system by the silent and steady expansion of the contempt power should be repulsed. Trial by jury in criminal cases deserves to be maintained and defended. Improvements in its administration are desirable such as steps to assure a fair selection of jurors and impartial administration of justice, but in accomplishing needed administrative reforms, care must be exercised to preserve the jury system itself.

4932 Carter, J. DeWeese. The use of federal habeas corpus by state prisoners. Washington and Lee Law Review, 23(1): 23-36, 1966.

The use by state prisoners of habeas corpus proceedings before lower federal courts for the purpose of reviewing final state judgments in criminal cases with respect to rights arising under the federal constitution is a problem of criminal procedure which is interfering with the prompt and effective administration of criminal justice. The Constitution of the United States is binding upon both the state and federal courts.

Jurisdiction of the lower federal courts to issue the writ of habeas corpus comes from Congress. Through the United States Supreme Court's interpretations, the use of the writ has been expanded so that a state prisoner can collaterally attack the final judgment of a state court on constitutional grounds in the broadest way possible. The tremendous increase in applications for habeas corpus in the federal courts, although an insignificant percentage of petitions resulted in setting aside state convictions, has created great delay in the finality of state judgments, friction between the federal and state judiciary, and has increased the workload placed upon the federal courts.

4933 Dalbey, Dwight J., Hotis, John B., & Mintz, John A. Search of the person (Part IV). FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(4):10-13, 22-24, 1966.

Searches of the person at an international border may be made by an authorized border official in the exercise of his discretion and on suspicion alone. One technical problem concerning border searches is the definition of "border," or the limits in time and area within which such searches may be conducted. Searches of persons entering and leaving military bases or prisons and penitentiaries may be conducted without a warrant. The searching of a deceased person has been found to be legal by at least one federal court. Once a person is safely in a cell or about to be released on bond, property taken in a search may only be withheld from him if there is a specific legal reason for keeping it.

4934 Moylan, Charles E. Comments on the juvenile court. Maryland Law Review, 25(4):310-317, 1965.

Since its establishment in Chicago in 1899 to treat problems of the juvenile offender in civil proceedings to relieve the defendant of any criminal stigma, the juvenile court has been able to withstand constitutional attacks upon its informal hearings. The very informality of the hearings resulted in grave abuses in many jurisdictions, and the right to a fair trial was ignored. Since about 1950, the appellate courts have reversed many juvenile court adjudications when there was a failure to allow bail, when hearsay evidence and unsworn testimony were allowed, and when there was no confrontation or opportunity for cross-examination. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City, Division for Juvenile Causes has succeeded in its 20 year efforts to strike the proper balance between the basic philosophy of the juvenile court

and its underlying informality, and the maintenance of the procedural safeguards of due process. A petition informs the child and parent of the specific complaint and gives advice as to the right to counsel and a jury trial: all hearings require confrontation and sworn testimony and hearsay evidence is banned. In the past 20 years no appeal has been taken from any of its decisions, indicating that the basic purposes of the court are carried out while the inherent rights of the juvenile are safeguarded. To insure that the legal principles inherent in a fair civil hearing are adhered to in the informal practice of the juvenile court, it is suggested that loosely worded juvenile statutes be amended to follow the guidelines available in the Standard Juvenile Court Act, the Rules of Court be amended to set forth procedural requirements that guarantee a full and fair hearing, and that the juvenile court be a court of the highest general trial jurisdiction.

4935 Mueller, Gerhard, Wolfgang, Marvin E., Schafer, Stephen, Yarborough, Ralph W., & others. Compensation to victims of crimes of personal violence: an examination of the scope of the problem. A symposium. *Minnesota Law Review*, 50(2):211-310, 1965.

Historically, the victim of a crime has enjoyed the right to reparations. However, when the state assumed the role of punishing and rehabilitating the offender, the victim of crime was ignored and excluded. A suggested approach to the problem of compensating the victim is that there be a state system of compensation based on the principle that all victims are equal before the law and that the gravity of harm should govern the degree of compensation. It is contended that since the victim is a member of society which has failed to protect him, there is an obligation on the state to compensate him. Another approach is that compensation should be a part of an offender's sentence which would assist in his reform and strengthen his feelings of responsibility. Still another proposal is a system of private insurance which would avoid objections to state compensation and permit flexibility. A bill introduced in the United States Senate to compensate victims of crime in the federal jurisdiction uses the New Zealand statute as a model with some modifications. The bill excludes compensation for criminally inflicted personal injury within the family, eliminates the right of appeal, and is defective in its lump sum award in allowing compensation for "pain and suffering." The California Compensation program is the worst in operation

because it equates compensation for criminally inflicted personal injuries with welfare laws.

CONTENTS: Compensation for victims of crime: thought before action, by Gerhard O. W. Mueller; Victim compensation in crimes of personal violence, by Marvin E. Wolfgang; Restitution to victims of crime: an old correctional aim modernized, by Stephen Schafer; S.2155 of the Eighty-ninth Congress: the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, by Ralph W. Yarborough; Compensation for criminally inflicted injury, by Robert Childres; A modest proposal to insure justice for victims of crime, by James E. Starrs.

4936 Linden, A. M. Tort liability for criminal nonfeasance. *Canadian Bar Review*, 44(1):25-65, 1966.

Legislatures, influenced by the ethical and religious concepts of western civilization, have enacted various types of criminal or quasi-criminal legislation where nonfeasance may amount to a crime. The courts have created new tort duties where at common law no duty existed, as in compulsory legislation cases, "hit and run" cases, and family support decisions. Courts must balance conflicting policies in order to reach a decision as to whether to create a new tort duty based on a criminal statute. Unfortunately, courts in so doing, have searched for a non-existent legislative intent. When the courts have been sympathetic to legislative objects or where the policy of the statute is considered important, the court may advance that policy by creating new civil duties, but where they are apathetic or disapprove of the legislative policy, they have refused to impose civil liability for criminal nonfeasance. Where the legislation is a municipal ordinance or other subordinate legislation, the court is less likely to impose civil liability for its breach. The court will always operate within the normal limitations of tort law. The creation of new tort duties by analogy to criminal legislation is a proper and justified step taken by the courts.

4937 Sloop, Hoyt O. The training school and the child. *Popular Government*, 32(6):17,25,30,32-33, 1966.

The juvenile court should examine all available resources before making a disposition. The training school is one of these resources but is sometimes used as a last resort. It would be better for the child if the school were used for its strengths, rather than for its reputation as the last stop on the line. By the time a child reaches a training school



he may be so damaged that there is little hope for his recovery. All personnel who work with delinquents should have a thorough knowledge of services available in the training school program. The school, on its part, is obliged to let appropriate agencies know of its services and limitations so that they are aware of the resources available as well as the type of cases it is ill equipped to work with. Aftercare is also imperative; all the help a child receives in the institution may be cancelled by the failure of communities to provide continued treatment after release.

4938 Straus, Nathan, 3rd. Treatment before cure: a practical approach to the problem of drug addiction. New York, 1965, 31 p.

Since the problem of narcotics addiction is serious because of the tremendous damage it inflicts on the community in economic and social terms, priority must be given to treating the addict and minimizing the social and economic impact of addiction while the search for means of prevention and cure is intensified. The programs that have been attempted in the United States up to now show no evidence of having an effect on the problem because they have been predicated on curing the addict when, in fact, there is no widely applicable, permanent cure known today. The urgent need now is for a broad program of research and experimentation to find answers to many basic questions. Intensive efforts must be made to induce physicians and young scientists to enter this new field which seriously lacks the qualified professional personnel, particularly doctors, required for an effective program. Particular emphasis should be placed on experimental treatment methods for addicts on an out-patient basis, under the direction of qualified medical institutions. Pilot projects, if conducted on a broad and intensive scale, will achieve two important objectives: (1) the long range goal of finding answers to questions which lead toward prevention and cure of addiction, and (2) an immediate start toward removing profit from narcotics traffic and bringing the addict from the street corner to the medical center for treatment. The federal government has the crucial responsibility to provide initiative, leadership, and funds to solve this problem. Washington must coordinate with state and local governments in developing and executing a forward-looking comprehensive program.

CONTENTS: Definition; The nature of the problem and its impact on the community; Brief historic background; The failure of civil commitment and other institutional approaches; The urgent need for research and

experimentation; Rx for a new beginning: an expanded experimental program in the out-patient treatment of addicts; The moral question; Previous experiences with out-patient treatment programs; The clinic at Shreveport: pattern for achievement; The British experience; The opportunity for private initiative; The crucial role of the federal government; Summary and conclusions.

4939 Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. Progress report April-September 1965. Boston, Massachusetts, 1966, various pagings.

The training program of the Boston University Training Center in Youth Development has been designed for the following categories of personnel: (1) those employed in youth-serving agencies reaching delinquent youth and those in services having sustained contacts with low-income segments of the population; (2) those employed in law enforcement and corrections; and (3) those employed in demonstration projects financed by the federal government. Training programs have varied in length of time, format, and methods. An attempt was made to introduce new concepts about services to delinquents and adolescents. Another dimension in training for youth development is represented by courses, workshops, and institutes for street gang workers, youth agency workers, recreation, and public welfare personnel. In July and August of 1965, detailed planning was undertaken for the intensive training program scheduled to begin in the fall for juvenile training schools in New England. Concurrent with these activities, the Training Center has conducted short-term projects on probation, parole, public welfare, and educational counseling.

CONTENTS: Overview of activities and programs, June 15, 1965 to August 31, 1965: extent of training, concurrent training projects, special programs for juvenile offenders in Massachusetts: training and program development with the Massachusetts Youth Services Division and the Psychiatric Court Clinics, curriculum development, auxiliary activity; Training programs: Massachusetts Bail Conference, conference on the role of agencies serving low-income girls, reaching alienated youth through recreation, training for supervisors of street workers, Youth Workers Intern Program, Rhode Island, Progress for Providence, Inc. workshop for directors and cooperating personnel of drop-in and garage centers; Consultation: follow-up on street workers' course; Personnel and administration; Future plans.

4940 United Nations. Economic and Social Affairs Department. Comparative survey of juvenile delinquency, part five: Middle East. New York, 1965, 100 p. (Sales no. 65.IV.6) \$1.00

This survey of juvenile delinquency in the Middle East forms part of the worldwide study of the problem undertaken by the Secretariat of the United Nations and covers the following countries: Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Yemen. The term juvenile delinquency is used in the narrowest sense and applies to offenses committed by minors, punishable under criminal law. The age at which juveniles become criminally liable in the countries under study varies from country to country. The minimum age is fixed at 6, 7, 9, or 11 years, the maximum at 15, 17, or 18. The statistics which have been collected on the various aspects of delinquency are fragmentary, so that only a rough idea can be gained of its incidence and nature. On the whole, however, the figures available show that although the problem is serious in some countries, in others it is not alarming. Delinquency, which is mainly confined to urban centers, manifests itself in such offenses as theft, assault and battery, sex offenses, gambling, traffic in prohibited goods, and homicide. The data available do not indicate the existence of organized gangs, and, in spite of trends toward industrialization and urbanization, no new tendencies in juvenile criminal behavior are revealed. The factors which appear to encourage delinquent behavior are the exodus from rural areas, the break-up of families, family neglect, the ignorance or indifference of parents, the breakdown of morality, slums, poverty, vagrancy, cultural conflicts, absence of civic education, lack of schooling and vocational training, and the ineffectiveness of certain measures of treatment or rehabilitation imposed by the courts. Police have primary responsibility for detecting juvenile offenders; with the exception of the United Arab Republic, the countries studied have no special police division for juveniles.

CONTENTS: General aspects of the problem of juvenile delinquency in the Middle East; Methods of detection, detention and observation; Courts and administrative bodies; Measures taken with regard to juvenile delinquents; Prevention of juvenile delinquency in the Middle East; Current trends and conclusions.

4941 Courts and administrative bodies; measures taken with regard to juvenile delinquents. In: United Nations. Economic and Social Affairs Department. Comparative survey of juvenile delinquency, part five: Middle East. New York, 1965, p. 39-65. (Sales no. 65.IV.6) \$1.00

While most of the Middle Eastern countries covered by this survey have juvenile courts, there are only a few which place the prosecution of juvenile cases in the hands of judges appointed specifically for this purpose. Except for special provisions governing detention pending trial and observation, the ordinary criminal procedure is followed. Detention is an exceptional measure used only when justified by circumstances or the juvenile's condition. Juveniles detained pending trial are housed in observation centers or homes. The observation and social investigation made by the social welfare services are submitted to the court and are indispensable to the hearing of the case. The observation of juveniles, however, is carried out most frequently in a free environment. Juvenile courts hear cases either part-time or full-time and ordinarily consist of a single judge. In most countries under study, the proceedings before juvenile courts are simplified, reduced to a minimum of formalities, and held in private. The action taken by the judge may be protective or reeducational. Protective measures consist of placing the juvenile in the custody of his parents or a trusted person, or in a charitable institution. Treatment measures include sending the young offender to a rehabilitation center or reformatory, or placing him under the supervision of a probation officer or child welfare worker in the community. The courts of most countries are authorized to review the sentences imposed on young offenders, whenever necessary.

4942 Prevention of juvenile delinquency in the Middle East. In: United Nations. Economic and Social Affairs Department. Comparative survey of juvenile delinquency, part five: Middle East. New York, 1965, p. 66-89. (Sales no. 65.IV.6) \$1.00

Measures of a legislative, administrative, and social nature are taken to prevent juvenile delinquency and recidivism among young offenders in Middle Eastern countries. Legislative measures are designed primarily to protect juveniles from neglect, maltreatment, exploitation, sexual abuses, exposure

to danger, vagrancy, and begging. The purpose of administrative measures is to protect juveniles from undesirable influences by prohibiting access to red-light districts, bars, gambling houses, and immoral shows, and by censoring films and publications. Social measures are aimed primarily at creating a more wholesome social or family environment for young people, providing them with the assistance required for their proper development, expanding social welfare services, encouraging private institutions to open their doors to needy, deserted, or neglected children, establishing centers for handicapped children, increasing the number of vocational guidance centers, employment bureaus, and sports clubs. Measures for the prevention of recidivism consist mainly of programs of treatment either in institutions or in a free environment with the aim of restoring the juvenile to the free community; after-care services are lacking at the present time, but social welfare offices deal with released juveniles who come to them for help.

4943 National Association of Probation Officers. Probation and after-care, by Iwan Miles. London, 1966, 25 p. (Probation Papers No. 3)

Since aftercare cases in Great Britain constitute only a small proportion of the probation officers' caseload, its problems have been given insufficient attention. The blurring of the distinction between compulsory and voluntary aftercare and attempts to provide aftercare according to need regardless of length and type of sentence suggest that there will be an increase in the amount of aftercare. Aftercare presents more problems than probation in terms of casework. The reintegration of the discharged offender into society depends on the way in which his needs, both material and emotional, are met. Much depends on the participation of the offender. Although there are similarities between probation and aftercare, the problems met in each are often very different. Unlike the probationer, the person subject to aftercare is returning from a period of custody, and his problems on release are more urgent. Probation officers often prefer to concentrate on probationers but should be able to function well in both areas. Aftercare, although initially concerned with meeting the most immediate needs, can utilize the casework methods used in probation work. Rehabilitation should be begun in the prison as preparation for aftercare. Prison welfare officers should help prepare the inmate for return to society and should be in communication with probation officers. Preparatory work should also include casework with the

family and the offender during custody. The probation service should work with voluntary organizations towards community care of the discharged offender. Adequate aftercare will require that the probation service reorganize administratively and approach and involve the public.

CONTENTS: Foreword; History; Meaning of after-care; Probation and after-care; Casework and after-care; The approach to the task; Preparation; Home background; The offender in custody; Discharge; Voluntary organizations; Voluntary auxiliaries; Conclusion.

4944 Aylward, Doreen M. Relationship between program, staff and behavior control in detention. Paper presented at the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, May 1965. 65 p. \$.50

Youth House in New York is composed of four separate units, one on Spofford Avenue, originally a maximum security unit, Camp Zarega for younger boys, Manida Hall for Girls, originally a medium security unit, and Welfare Island for Girls. These units are used exclusively for holding boys and girls who are almost certain to run away or commit other offenses between time of apprehension and court disposition. In 1962, at the Welfare Island Unit, an Open Door Program was begun. This program involved minimum security and gave the girls complete freedom to leave the unit. Of over 700 girls processed, fewer than one percent had absconded. The same program was then introduced to the other units and met with similar success. In the course of these programs a number of special techniques were employed. The first of these was daily staff meetings which were planning sessions for problem prevention programs with individual children. These group discussions among the staff offered an opportunity for criticism of existing programs, an outlet for new ideas, and flexibility in program planning. One of the most important ways of acclimating the children to the Youth House environment was the use of free choice programs, in which the children could join activities they liked rather than attend en masse. In addition, children were given a sense of responsibility by being able to volunteer to serve in some capacity, and thus assist in the institution's daily routine. The potential of a child must be explored and used for positive results, but at all times the problem of control must be kept in mind so that the child is not forced beyond his limits. The Open Door Program provides a challenge to the children who are tempted to run away, and to the staff which is responsible for creating the relationships which keep the children in. Finally, the director must face the possibility of group protests, and must

adjust to and compensate for the mistakes of the staff and the reactions of the children. Initially, the staff has to learn new criteria for success; they have to become absorbed in each child's individual hardship so that they can formulate a proper program for that particular individual.

Available from: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010.

4945 Concas, Luigi. I delitti qualificati da una offesa aberrante: struttura e natura giuridica. (Offenses qualified by an unintended criminal act: their structure and legal nature.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 70(3):384-418, 1965.

Italian legal doctrine has elaborated the concept of the offense aggravated by an event. The concept consists of the element of the base offense (in both its objective and subjective aspects) and the ulterior event which is connected with the base offense by a causation line. This ulterior event is qualified as an "aggravating" circumstance. The reasoning embodied in the above concept, however, arbitrarily assumes a unity of the intentional and unintentional aspects which in reality does not exist. If the complex offenses of this kind are to be adequately interpreted, the real autonomy of the two aspects must also be recognized in legal doctrine. As a result, the term "aggravating" should disappear from the designation of the said type of offense, because it does not express its real nature. The substituted legal term should be "offenses qualified by unintended criminal act" (delitti qualificati da una offesa aberrante).

4946 Aragona, F. Sulle basi organiche della personalità e sulla loro importanza per alcuni aspetti del comportamento criminoso. (Concerning organic foundations of personality and their importance for some aspects of criminal behavior.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 70(3):419-486, 1965.

Most contemporary biologists agree in the concept of the unity of the physical and the psychic in the human body. From the second half of the 19th century to the present, the results of research in biochemistry, particularly endocrinology, have confirmed the hypothesis of the impact of the chemical processes in the human body upon psychic behavior (Bernard, Nauta, Kuypers, Pinelli, Cannon, Britton, Aeth, Axelrod, Aleksanyants, and Agranovich). More recently, experiments with drugs which influence mental activity have become particularly important.

The main goal of the scientific effort is to locate the impact of these drugs upon a particular section of the nervous system and to ascertain the modifications of the conditional reflexes they cause (Brodie, Gatti, Goodman, Gilman, Freedman, Schanberg, and Giarman). The collected data confirm the existence of regulating mechanisms in the endocrinological system which govern mental activity. From the criminological point of view, the results achieved put the reaffirmation of the Lombrosian concepts of the study of the offender personality on a more solid foundation. The studies of De Sanctis, Ottolenghi, Di Tullio, Kretschmer, and others suggest the possibility of establishing in the study of the human personality the "tendency to commit crimes," or else "social dangerousness." At the present time, the study is of particular importance for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

4947 National Council on Crime and Delinquency & the American Correctional Association. Committee on Standard Act for State Correctional Services. Standard Act for State Correctional Services. New York, 1966, 35 p. \$1.00

The Standard Act for State Correctional Services provides legislative models for the structure, at the state level, of a department bringing correctional services together; it also provides legislative models for the administration of correctional services for adults and youths. Its principal detailed provisions deal with institutions, but it is not exclusively an institutional act; it brings together correctional services in the community as well as institutional services.

CONTENTS: Construction of Act; Organization of department; Institutional administration; Treatment of inmates; Interstate relations; Detainers; Application of act.

Available from: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010.

4948 The American Jewish Committee. Institute of Human Relations. The police and race relations, a selected bibliography. New York, 1966, 14 p.

The bibliography includes recent books, pamphlets, and journal articles on police and race relations, race tensions, police training programs for the improvement of human relations, and civilian review boards.

Available from: The American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street, New York, New York, 10022.



4949 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Juveniles released from Division of Corrections juvenile institutions in 1964. Madison, 1966, 3 p., 15 tables. (Statistical Bulletin C 52)

Tables: Trend of releases; Type of release; First release: months' stay; Pre-releases: months' stay; First releases: age; Re-releases: institutional adjustment; First releases: marital status of parents; First releases: socio-economic level; First releases: educational progress; First releases: vocational progress; First releases: institution released from; First releases: living arrangement before admission; First releases: living arrangement after release.

4950 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Adult and juvenile probation admissions to Division of Corrections 1963-1964. Madison, 1966, various pagings. (Statistical Bulletin C 55)

Tables: Admissions: adult and juvenile; County; Offense; Type of offenses; Type of sentence; Maximum sentence; Age; Marital status; Education; Race.

4951 Breaches of probation orders. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 130(18):318-319, 1966.

In Great Britain when a probationer has violated his probation conditions the court may: (1) impose a fine; (2) order the probationer to go to an institution; (3) deal with the probationer as though it had just convicted him of the original offense; or (4) commit the probationer to Assizes or quarter sessions to be dealt with. The procedure to be followed in determining whether a probationer has violated his probation conditions is set forth in R. v. McGregor.

4952 1865-1965: the United States Secret Service is 100 years old. International Criminal Police Review, no vol.(195): 30-38, 1966.

The United States Secret Service was 100 years old in 1965. One of its major accomplishments was the re-establishment of the integrity of our country's currency through its war on counterfeiters.

4953 Huda, M. N. Function of police in an emerging nation is great. Detective, 11(1):16-18, 1966.

The police have a very important role to play in emerging nations.

4954 A National Crime Information Center. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(5):2-6, 22-23, 1966.

The F.B.I. is developing a national electronic information system to be known as the National Crime Information Center, which, when completed, will make available to each law enforcement agency, in a matter of seconds, the facilities of an information file national in scope.

4955 Ellenbogen, Henry. A twentieth century approach to judicial administration. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(5):7-10, 1966.

The Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Court of Common Pleas, the eighth largest trial court in the nation, has utilized electronic data processing to successfully reduce both its backlog of cases and the delay in bringing cases to trial.

4956 Garrison, Webb. Our medical debt to prisoners. Presidio, 33(3):10-11, 1966.

Through the years, large numbers of prison inmates have volunteered to be subjects in medical experiments. Such volunteers have made major contributions to the study of malaria, polio, cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, drug addiction, German measles, and many other illnesses.

4957 Weisinger, Mort. The Osborne Association. Presidio, 33(3):14, 37, 1966.

The Osborne Association is a private aid society which has been instrumental in obtaining employment for ex-prisoners for 25 years.

4958 Davis, Earl. A sentence starts. Presidio, 33(3):20-24, 36, 1966.

When a new inmate is received at Iowa State Penitentiary, he is processed through a complex of procedures which include being assigned a cell and number, being photographed for identity, and being introduced to correctional officers.

4959 Epstein, Norman. Delinquent interactions between middle class male adolescents and their parents and implications for group psychotherapy. Paper presented at American Group Psychotherapy Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 1966, 9 p.

Experience in a group therapy project at the North Shore Guidance Center, Manhasset,

New York, with adolescent boys ranging in age from 13 through 17, from middle-class backgrounds, reveals the crucial role of the parent, especially the father, in stimulating the development of delinquent attitudes and orientation on the part of many male adolescents. The father's behavior toward the adolescent often communicates acceptance of infractions of the codes of social behavior, with the result that the youngster is confronted with parental pressures for conformity to socially approved codes of conduct while being supplied with permission to chart a course of evasion. The adolescent's struggle with physical and psychological growth and its concomitant anxiety is often sabotaged through parental provision of channels for avoiding healthy struggle with the environment and its demands on the growing organism. The basic struggle in therapy is acted out with the therapist while the group serves as an arena and stimulant for revelation of the conflict. Treatment of the individual within the group is of paramount importance, in contrast to treatment of the group as an entity. Growth occurs through the basic and crucial relationship with the therapist. The group is utilized for the purpose of stimulating and reality testing the inner core.

4960 Gill, Douglas R. Legal problems in "punishment." *Popular Government*, 32(5): 11, 14, 36, 1966.

What punishment a judge may impose following a criminal conviction is not always clear. Although many of the statutes which describe crimes limit the punishment of that crime, many others either make no mention of punishment or expressly leave the punishment to the discretion of the court. Section G. S. 14-2 of the North Carolina Statutes is devoted exclusively to stating the punishment for felonies which are described elsewhere, but for which no specific punishment is prescribed. Recently, the courts have changed their interpretation of when that section applies, holding punishments to be non-specific when no limit to the length of imprisonment was included in the substantive statute. The implications of that change have not yet been clarified by case law.

4961 Medical Society of the County of New York. The dangerous drug problem. A policy statement with recommendations by the Medical Society of the County of New York on the abuse of LSD and other non-narcotic drugs. *New York Medicine*, 22(9):3-8, 1966.

The Medical Society of the County of New York makes the following recommendations concerning

the abuse of LSD and other non-narcotic drugs: (1) no hallucinogen should be administered except by a physician trained in its use; (2) educational material should be made available to the public which emphasizes the dangers of the more potent hallucinogens; (3) physicians should be supplied with adequate educational material so that hallucinogenic toxicity can be easily recognized; (4) once severe hallucinogenic addiction has been diagnosed, withdrawal should occur in a hospital or psychiatric institution; (5) marijuana should be recognized as merely a mild hallucinogen, and the stringent federal laws concerning its possession and use should be modified; (6) the illegal distribution, sale, or manufacture of LSD should be made a felony; (7) the two New York State laws with conflicting provisions regarding the sale and manufacture of LSD should be made consistent and provide harsh penalties; (8) the intentional administration of LSD without the subject's knowledge should be a felony; (9) an advisory body of pharmacologists and physicians should be formed to advise the Governor and Mayor of New York concerning these hallucinogens; (10) there should be increased flexibility in modifying laws regulating dangerous drugs, so that new developments and findings may be taken into account; (11) a special committee of lawyers, pharmacists, and physicians should be formed to evaluate the effects of recently enacted laws on the abuse of stimulants, depressants, and hallucinogens; (12) there must be stricter control of the purchase of hallucinogens in foreign countries for use in the United States; (13) physicians should use great care in prescribing sedatives, tranquilizers, and stimulants; (14) a mandatory report system should be initiated so that accurate data can be collected on the incidence of hallucinogenic abuse; and (15) since the most effective attack on the burgeoning problem of hallucinogenic abuse is prevention, an intensive public education program must begin.

4962 Grygier, Tadeusz. The concept of "the state of delinquency": an obituary. *Journal of Legal Education*, no vol.(18):131-141, 1966.

The "state of delinquency," this vague, ill-defined mixture of moral wickedness, parental neglect, and legal infraction reigns supreme in North America, and in a slightly different form in Europe. With the introduction of the New Training Schools Act of 1965 which carefully avoids all labels of delinquency and neglect and which confines its provisions to clearly defined contraventions of statute law and situations of unsatisfied needs, the concept of "the state

of delinquency" has been abolished in Ontario. Under the Act all admissions to training schools are made by court order, and evidence must be provided that the child has broken a law which would be punishable by imprisonment if committed by an adult, or that the training school would provide a better environment for him than his parents. The court's decision can be appealed. A legal distinction is made between a criminal act and unmanageable behavior. Principles are established to reinforce civil liberties, the authority of the courts, the collaboration between law and science for legal clarity, and the protection of human rights. Treatment in small institutions, not training institutions, is recommended.

4963 Washington. Institutions Department. Liberty and justice for all. Papers presented at the Washington Correctional Association Fall Conference, October 1965. Olympia, 1966, 29 p.

At the 1965 Washington Correctional Association Fall Conference, devoted to the theme of "Liberty and Justice for All"—"Constitutional Rights and Civil Liberties in a Changing Society," keynote speakers explored the following: protection of the rights of the individual from abusive governmental power by the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Bill of Rights and subsequent constitutional amendments; ambiguity frequently resulting after the court delivers decisions on points of law which are often legal abstractions understandable only by lawyers and police officers; the need to clarify and strengthen criminal law procedures by making constructive changes by the judiciary in consolidating and unifying techniques; the courts' current concern with the individual's right to see presentence reports, the legal restraints imposed on parole and probation conditions, methods by which police obtain evidence, supervision of prison administrators, and the rights of prisoners; cooperation in developing an effective system of crime detection and criminal apprehension within the context of our constitutional system; leadership of the State of Washington in changing from a punitive custodial correctional program to one of diagnosis and therapy, in particular the Birch Cottage Program for girls diagnosed as the most delinquent and deeply disturbed in the State, which has had great success with intensive treatment.

CONTENTS: Introduction, by Jack A. N. Ellis; Corrections in Washington State, by James M. Dolliver; Fundamentals of our Constitution - the role of the Supreme Court, by Robert L. Fletcher; The effect of recent decisions on police and correctional work, by

Sol Rubin; A civil libertarian views the judicial process, by David H. Vernon.

4964 U. S. Children's Bureau. America's children and youth in institutions 1950-1960-1964: a demographic analysis. U. S. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965, 49 p. (C. B. Publication No. 435-1965) \$.35

This report attempts an overview of institutional care by describing, quantitatively, the size and characteristics of the population of children and youth residing in institutions in the United States and examining recent trends in this service to children. The data include information on the following types of correctional institutions in which children reside: prisons and reformatories, local jails and workhouses, training schools for juvenile delinquents, detention homes, and diagnostic and reception centers.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Number of children and youth in institutions and types of institutions in which they reside; Characteristics of children and youth in institutions; Geographic distribution of children and youth in institutions; The institutions in which children and youth reside: number, auspices, and size; Children and youth in institutions in 1964; Prospects for institutional care of children and youth; Appendix A: census definitions and explanations; Appendix B: statistical tables.

Available from: U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 20402.

4965 University of California. School of Criminology. The San Francisco Project. Two hundred federal parolees and mandatory releasees: demographic data, by Joseph D. Lohman, Albert Wahl, and Robert M. Carter. Berkeley, 1966, 62 p. (Research Report No. 6)

In order to provide demographic data about persons released from U. S. federal institutions to the supervision of probation officers, 200 releasees were studied as part of the San Francisco Project. They represent 200 successive Adult and Youth Corrections Act parolees and releasees to come under the supervision of the U. S. Probation Office in the Northern District of California between October 1964 and December 1965. Significant differences were found to exist between the adult parolee and the Youth Corrections Act parolee, such as the heavy proportion of Dyer Act violators among the latter group. There was, in addition, the fact that the Youth Division of the Parole Board has a

policy of granting parole whenever possible. The mandatory releasee population could be divided into two basic types - those persons sentenced under the mandatory provisions of the Jones-Miller Narcotic Act and who were by law ineligible for parole, and those individuals who, although eligible for parole, were denied this conditional liberty by the Board of Parole. There were then, four distinct releasee populations: adult and youth parolees and the two types of mandatory releasees. Despite the limited data available, there is one characteristic which stands out sharply: this is the general lack of significant differences between the adult parolee and the mandatory releasee populations, with the exception of criminal record. Data other than that developed to date may distinguish between the two groups.

CONTENTS: Offense; Length of sentence; Plea; Age at release; Race; Sex; Education; Prior criminal record; Prior arrests; Family criminality; Marital status; Religion and religious activities; Occupational patterns; Average monthly income; Employment stability; Military history; Use of weapons and violence; The use of aliases; History of narcotic usage; Alcoholic involvement; Residence stability; Homosexuality; Number of crime partners; Arrest-free period prior to imprisonment.

4966 Association of the Bar of New York. Special Committee on Radio and Television. Radio, television and the administration of justice: a documented survey of materials. New York and London, Columbia University Press, 1965. 321 p. \$8.00

Part one of this documented survey of materials on radio and television describes incidents involving the possible impact of radio and television on the administration of criminal or civil justice with the view of illuminating the various separate phases of the general subject of free press v. fair trial. Items are taken from telecasts and broadcasts of spot news, news commentators, and special programs. They specify reports of interviews with or statements by the accused, disclosures by law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense counsel, judges, and jurors. Several instances of radio and television media reporters interfering with Grand Jury proceedings are documented. Material obtained by radio and television personnel acting as investigators uncovering and collecting evidence is presented. The major emphasis is on criminal cases such as the Shepard, Ruby, Estes, and other recently sensationally publicized cases. Part two presents a gathering of documentary materials.

CONTENTS: The effect of radio and television on the administration of justice; Various types of broadcasts and telecasts that may affect the administration of justice in the criminal

courts; Broadcasts and telecasts that may affect the administration of justice in the civil courts; Documents and materials: letters from chiefs of police and law enforcement administrators; Canons of ethics, court rules, statutes, opinions of courts and analogous rulings affecting the use of radio and television in and around the courts; Radio and television programs about the operations of the courts and the administration of justice; Voluntary codes, court opinions, provisions, and proposals on controlling the conduct of attorneys, law enforcement officers, and others; References to *Free Press v. Fair Trial* in the Warren Commission Report.

4967 Unruh, Claus. *Der Giftmord. Tat, Täter, Opfer.* (Homicide by poisoning. The offense, the offender, and the victim.) Berlin, Luchterhand, 1965. 156 p. (Strafrecht, Strafverfahren, Kriminologie, Band 9)

On the basis of German homicide statistics for the years 1928-1931 and other pertinent literature, a study was made of homicides by poisoning. It was found that poisoning was the fifth most frequently used *modus operandi* of murderers, that a room shared by both offender and victim was the most frequent place where the offense was committed, that the larger part of poisonings were committed on weekends, and that both sexes were about equally represented as offenders. Among the most frequent motivations of the offenders were aversion toward the victim, desire for an inheritance, jealousy, and withdrawal of support. The most striking factor in homicide by poisoning was found to be a close personal relationship between offender and victim; the offense was in most instances directed against family members and other relatives. The offenders appeared to have chosen the non-violent method of killing because of their feelings of shame and their desire to hide their criminal intentions by which they were breaking the trust of a person close to them.

4968 Los Angeles County (California). Probation Department. Development of a program research service in probation. Final report NIMH project MH 00718. Los Angeles, 1966, 63 p. (Research Report No. 27)

The project "to develop a program research service" (MH 00718) began in early 1962 as an exploratory attempt to bring research solutions to some of the operational problems of a metropolitan probation department. During the 44 months of its existence, the project took major responsibility or provided support for 15 studies of varying levels of complexity and importance. The results of these studies may be seen in 26 publications and papers which are listed in this



report. For the probation department, the project has brought changes in operational thinking and in actual operations, while the individual studies themselves have produced several promising findings. One of the more important substantive inferences is that pilot projects in the open community appear to bring greater rehabilitative returns on operational investment than projects in institutional settings. Another is that projects which focus on the peer group or family appear to promise higher returns than projects with individual focus. With reference to future research endeavors, it would appear that both organizational self-interest and concern for the community call for intensification and strengthening of the probation department's newly established research function.

CONTENTS: Summary; Introduction; Institutional programs for girls; Community programs for girls; Institutional programs for boys; Community programs for boys; Special project riot participation study; Discussion; References.

4969 Giese, Hans. Das obszöne Buch. (The obscene book.) Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 1965. 77 p. (Beiträge zur Sexualforschung)

An attempt is made to arrive at criteria by which pornography could be differentiated from works having literary value. Four books are evaluated in terms of their obscene content and literary value: The Tropic of Cancer, Henry Miller; Notre-Dame-des-Fleurs, Jean Genet; The Memoirs of Fanny Hill, John Cleland; and The Insatiables, Harold Robbins. Pornography is seen as (1) the perverse description of psycho-pathological details, and (2) descriptions of pretended perversion, as for commercial reasons.

4970 LSD and the drugs of the mind. Newsweek, May 9, 1966, p. 59-64.

Former Harvard Professor Timothy Leary started the LSD cult by advocating the use of this hallucinogenic drug as a stimulant to creativity. Although it is non-addictive, it is powerful, and indiscriminate users are warned that it can result in seriously disturbed behavior and psychological imbalance. The Federal Drug Administration is working to bring LSD under its jurisdiction.

4971 American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction. Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D.C., 1965. 272 p.

Sectional meeting papers were delivered on correctional research, the role of the chaplain, agriculture programs, inmate employment, correctional administration, and juvenile

delinquency. The presidential address in the general session cited three major difficulties of the American Correctional Association. They are: lack of communication and disagreements among affiliated groups, lack of sufficient income, and inability to broaden the base of membership in A.C.A. to reach the grass roots of correction work. The Arden House Conference on Manpower and Training for Corrections in Harriman, New York, was an attempt to deal with the problems of the mass handling of inmates without sacrificing individualized treatment. There has been very little cooperation among police, institutional workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. There is no agreement as to the kind of training necessary for correction work. The Arden House Conference recommended the establishment of a Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training. The purpose of the Commission is to identify the goals of correction, the tasks to be performed, and the knowledge, skill, and training necessary to perform the tasks. The professions responsible for the preparation of personnel should be identified. Correction work cannot be completely separated from politics. Important decisions are made by legislative and executive departments. It is essential to overcome the resistance of citizens and their elected representatives to progressive programs such as parole and probation. The whole community should be involved in correction work in order to avoid excessive prison orientation of the inmates. Halfway houses, work furloughs, visiting privileges, and even social events with community participation are all important functions.

CONTENTS: Schedule of Congresses; Organization for 1963-64; Awards; General session addresses: presidential address: toward a stronger, more active American Correctional Association, by Harry C. Tinsley; The Arden House Conference on Manpower and Training for Corrections, by Peter P. Lejins; The power of purpose, by Reverend Earl-Clayton Grandstaff; Prisons, probation, parole... and politics, by Thomas F. Eagleton; "Correctionalization," by Donald Clemmer; Sectional meeting papers and summaries; The area of the chaplain; The area of citizen participation; The area of correctional administration; The area of correctional agriculture; The area of correctional education; The area of correctional research; The area of inmate employment; The area of institution libraries; The area of juvenile delinquency and youthful offenders; The area of pre- and post-institutional treatment; The area of psychological, psychiatric, and medical treatment; In memoriam; Business meeting; Resolutions; Organization for 1964-1965; Constitution and by-laws.

4972 The area of the chaplain. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 49-76.

An evaluation of the chaplaincy service within the correctional setting is discussed. Qualifications for appointment and procedures for obtaining appointment as Chaplain by the U. S. Bureau of Prisons are outlined. Educational and professional training is emphasized by the American Catholic Correctional Chaplains Association's certification program and the accreditation procedures for Protestant chaplains.

CONTENTS: The role of the chaplain in a state correctional system, by Sanger B. Powers; The chaplain and the psychopath, by Harry S. Poole; Certification program of the A.C.C.A., by Father Cyril F. Engler; Accreditation procedures for the Protestant chaplains, by Reverend Earl-Clayton Grandstaff; Standards for the Jewish chaplain, by Rabbi Erwin Zimet; Information concerning the chaplaincy: U. S. Bureau of Prisons, by Reverend Luther Saltzgeber; The Salvation Army and correctional chaplaincy, by Brig. Victor Dimond; The Volunteers of America, by N. L. Haney, Jr.; The continuing role of a chaplaincy service from initial arrest until release from incarceration supervision, by Maurice Sigler.

4973 The area of citizen participation: the citizen and the administration of (criminal) justice, by John W. Oliver. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 77-88.

The reformation of the administration of civil justice is far ahead of criminal justice. A speech in 1906 by Roscoe Pound to the American Bar Association contributed greatly to subsequent progress in the area of civil justice. The public must be informed of the need for remedial legislation to improve criminal justice.

4974 The area of correctional administration. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 89-109.

Administrative policies should be in writing, and actual practice should not conflict with the official policy. Communication through the proper channels is important. The superintendent should not make decisions for the

supervisory personnel. Authority as well as responsibility should be delegated. Staff members should have an opportunity to participate in the planning of the institutional program in order to identify with the rehabilitative goals.

In the Gideon v. Wainwright decision, the court ruled that indigent defendants were entitled to counsel in all felony cases. The decision had little or no effect in most states. In Florida, however, 1000 inmates were released as a result of appeals based on the decision. The result has given the prisoners a false sense of legal accomplishment. Appeals based on constitutional rights have replaced the question of guilt or innocence. The mass release of prisoners has not resulted in a crime wave and may prove that many inmates are in prison who do not need to be there.

The federal courts have consistently refused to intervene in the administration of the state prisons.

Inmate-oriented groups at various institutions include honor units with limited supervision, classes with inmate teachers, and an Advisory Council to plan social events.

CONTENTS: Staff supervision: the key to sound institutional operation, by Warren White; The effect of the Gideon v. Wainwright decision on the offender, by Louie L. Wainwright; Prisoners' rights from the federal point of view, by J. Shane Creamer; Inmate oriented groups, by Betty C. Smith.

4975 The area of correctional agriculture. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 110-128.

The minimum custody farm provides the environment necessary for the inmate to be motivated toward work and learning. The farm is a therapeutic community where a man can establish meaningful relationships. In the Federal Prison Service, only those inmates classified as minimum security are given farm assignments. Minimum security prisoners can be given assignments and the responsibility for carrying them out which prepares them for release.

CONTENTS: The psychological factors present in a correctional farm setting creating a good training environment, by Lawrence M. Aber; The therapeutic potential in the correctional minimum security farming operation reflected by inmate interviews, by Warren Wyrick; The influence of custody practices as they affect the treatment environment of the correctional farm, by Clayton R. Turner.

4976 The area of correctional education: the historical development of the Journal of Correctional Education, by Chester D. Owens. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 129-132.

The first issue of the Journal of Correctional Education came out in January 1949. It is published quarterly by the Correctional Education Association and has had many articles of interest in all fields of education in correctional institutions.

4977 The area of correctional research. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 133-193.

The National Prisoner Statistics Program was part of the Bureau of Census decennial census begun in 1850. The Bureau of Prisons took over in 1949. Compilations of the data have been restricted by the lack of funds and staff. Further difficulties in evaluating the data are presented by the lack of uniformity in reporting statistics by the individual states.

The Information Center on Crime and Delinquency indexes, abstracts, and microfilms articles from over 350 journals in all languages. These items are brought together three times a year in International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency. All of the articles cited are available from the Center on microfilm, or Xerox copy. The Center publishes Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency and the Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.

There is a need for further research based on the theories of criminal sub-culture and prisonization. Prisoners can be classified according to their relationships to the convict culture. The "solid" convicts follow the dictates of the convict culture. These prisoners should be identified and changed first, and the rest of the prison population will follow. The "solid" convict should be provided with a strong father image and encouraged to change his identification. An elaborate sub-culture based on inmate groups exists at New York State Vocational Institution. The bad effects include pressures on the inmates for conformity to the sub-culture's code, racial tension, and perpetuation of gang attitudes.

Programmed instruction based on the reinforcement theory of learning has been

successful at the Draper Correctional Center in Elmore, Alabama.

CONTENTS: Research on statistical problems. The purposes, history, and some chronic problems of the National Statistic Program, by James A. MacCafferty; Proposed directions for the NPS program, by Edward M. Brooks; Some methodological and technical observations on present and proposed NPS schedules, by John G. Yeager; The Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, by Rudolph I. Moz; Research on inmate sub-cultures. The area of inmate sub-cultures: identification of institutional sub-cultures and methods of dealing with these as part of the correctional process, by Peter P. Lejins; The modification of the sub-cultures in a correctional institution, by John C. Watkins; Reinforcement theory and the "convict culture," by John M. McKee; The anatomy of a youth reformatory sub-culture, by Glenn M. Kendall.

4978 The area of inmate employment. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 194-204.

Prisons must keep up with developments in automation and prison products must be competitive with those of industry. Prisoners should be trained to compete in the labor market when they are released.

The Missouri Department of Corrections has set up a program to determine the occupational abilities of the inmates by testing. Placing the inmate in the job for which he is best suited makes for better manpower utilization as well as providing greater chances for rehabilitation of the inmate.

CONTENTS: Automation in industries, by Ross V. Randolph; Missouri Department of Corrections occupational evaluation and utilization program, by George W. Tilden.

4979 The area of institution libraries: the correctional library comes of age, by C. J. Eckenrode. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 205-212.

Correctional institution libraries should be manned by a professional librarian who has sufficient funds in his budget to buy an adequate supply of books and subscriptions to newspapers and magazines. The library should be open in the evening hours so that the prisoners can read in their leisure time.

4980 The area of juvenile delinquency and youthful offenders. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 213-236.

The guiding principle of police policy must always be the best interests of the community. Police should not take on functions that are not properly the role of police. It is not their responsibility to punish or rehabilitate. The police should cooperate with the courts, schools, probation departments, and welfare agencies.

State committees on children and youth provide a meeting ground for cooperative effort in the prevention of delinquency. They conduct surveys and develop demonstration projects.

The superintendent in a juvenile correctional institution must make the policy making decisions and delegate the responsibility for routine decisions to his staff. Superintendents devote a major portion of their time to dealing with the community, the parent agency, the legislature, and the news media.

The juveniles in the Kansas Boys' Industrial School are evaluated at the time of orientation and a specific individualized program is outlined for each boy. Since the boys usually lack an adequate father image, suitable substitute images with which they may identify are provided.

CONTENTS: Police policy relative to juvenile crime, by Nelson A. Watson; The place of state committees on children and youth in delinquency prevention, by Whittier A. Day; The superintendent's role in a clinically oriented treatment program, by Jack C. Pulliam; Delinquency and the concept of identification, by Donald George Lederman.

4981 The area of pre- and post-institutional treatment. Institutions and parole: opponents or teammates, by Roberts J. Wright and Ralph J. Phelleps. In: American Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 237-239.

Although hostility between parole boards and institution personnel has lessened over the years, there is still a need for more cooperation between the two authorities.

4982 The area of psychological, psychiatric and medical treatment. In: American

Correctional Association. Proceedings: ninety-fourth annual Congress of Correction, Kansas City, Missouri, August-September 1964. Washington, D. C., [1965], p. 240-249.

At the Kansas Boys' Industrial School, each boy is diagnosed at admission by the cooperative efforts of the psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and the cottage personnel. The Cottage Committee formulates a treatment program in keeping with the diagnosis. The Committee evaluates the behavior of the boy during his stay, and, in conjunction with the administrative heads, is responsible for the decision for release.

Group counseling is effective in reaching persons who do not respond to individual treatment. It provides an opportunity for a healthy experience with peers as well as with authority.

CONTENTS: Diagnostic and treatment procedure, by William H. Cadman; Group counseling in corrections, by Richard G. Jobe.

4983 Seattle Atlantic Street Center. Effectiveness of social work with acting-out youth: third year progress report, September 1964 to August 1965. Seattle, Washington, 1965, various pagings.

CONTENTS: Acting-out youth and the Seattle Atlantic Street Center program: a social experiment evaluating the impact of social work services; O'Neill, Eugene S. "Utilization of parent groups for minimizing isolation," Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 237-252; Atlantic Street Center recording system; Seaberg, James R. "Case recording by code," Social Work, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 92-98; Seattle Atlantic Street Center recording system; Wakeman, Roy P. "Using data processing to analyze worker activity," Social Work Practice, 1965. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1965; Analysis of the Seattle Atlantic Street Center coded recording system.

4984 Maryland. Criminal Justice Commission. Arrests in Maryland-1964: data supplied by Maryland's law enforcement agencies to the F.B.I. in conjunction with the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Baltimore, 1966, 2 p., 6 tables.

Tables are presented giving arrest figures submitted to the F.B.I. by 30 local law enforcement agencies in Maryland representing 52 percent of Maryland's estimated population for 1964. Included in the information is the age and sex of persons arrested, the offense



charged, a comparison of Maryland and national percentages of arrests, age and sex of persons arrested in Baltimore, and Maryland arrests by race.

4985 University of Michigan. School of Social Work. A report on the National Health Institute grant made to the School of Social Work of the University of Michigan for research training of social work students, summer 1965, by Ralph Carr Fletcher. Ann Arbor, [1965], 27 p., charts.

This report deals with some of the findings of the project to study the services to delinquent and dependent children in Washtenaw County, Michigan. The conclusions were based upon group discussion as to the probable meaning of the information. The basic purpose of the project was to show social work students that a problem as complex as the one studied can be approached in a way that will yield results pertinent to planning.

4986 New York (City). Correction Department. Progress through crisis 1954-1965. New York, 1965. 744 p.

Progress through crisis is a history of the programs and activities of the New York City Correction Department during the years 1954-1965.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: Program development; Overcrowding; Rehabilitation; Progress year by year; Medical advances; Narcotics round-up; Mental health innovations; Medical surveys; Programs for women; Prisoner education; Inmate wage incentive plan; Manpower research and training; Male adolescent inmate activities and services; Volunteer participation; Religion; Male adult inmate activities and services; Staff training and professionalization; Lake Mohonk conference; Administration; Capital construction; Capital budget report; History of the House of Detention for Women; Comprehensive survey; Studies and recommendations; Statistics and dedication.

4987 Selby, Earl, & Selby, Anne. Watts: where welfare bred violence. Reader's Digest, May 1966, p. 67-71.

The riots in the Negro community of Watts in Los Angeles, California in the summer of 1965, pointed up a new factor in social protest: the disastrous effects of public welfare. The McCone Commission investigating the riots found that public welfare breeds despair and degradation, the forerunners of rebellion in the streets.

4988 Surface, Bill. Planned bankruptcy: the racket that cheats us all. Reader's Digest, May 1966, p. 125-129.

Deliberate bankruptcy is an alarming new nationwide phenomenon. Crime syndicates install ostensibly honest "front" men in business to order merchandise on credit, then loot and legally bankrupt the firm. These bankruptcies are costly to creditors and to the consumer.

4989 Cross, Rupert. Penal reform in 1965: a mass of unexplained and unfounded assumptions. Criminal Law Review, no vol. (April): 184-194, 1966.

Section 2 of the Murder (Abolition of the Death Penalty) Act 1965, enacted in England, provides that the Home Secretary may not release on license a person convicted of murder without first consulting the Lord Chief Justice and if possible the trial judge. Section 1 (2) of the Act empowers the court convicting the murderer to recommend a minimum period which should elapse before the prisoner is released on license. This section is based on the unproven assumption that the public has more confidence in the judiciary than the executive, and the unfounded assumption that judges would pass unduly long sentences if the period of incarceration for murder were left in their hands as it is in the case of manslaughter. The White Paper on the Adult Offender (1965) contains a proposal that all prisoners serving sentences of more than 18 months be released on license after they have been in prison for a year or have served one-third of their sentence, whichever is longer, provided they behaved themselves in prison. This proposal is based on the assumption that prisoners (serving sentences of the same length) released on license at different times will not produce prison discontent of unmanageable proportions and that means exist for determining the optimum moment of release. The definition of a persistent offender in the same White Paper is based on the unfounded assumption that this definition will lead to a change in the type of recidivist who qualifies for what may be described as an extended prison sentence. Although it is true that hardly any prison reform would have taken place if unproved assumptions had not been acted upon, it is important to know what the assumptions are and the extent to which they are unproved.

4990 Harris, D. J. The European Convention on Human Rights and the English Criminal Law (Part 1). Criminal Law Review, no vol. (April):205-216, 1966.

In 1966, the United Kingdom agreed to allow individuals to petition against it under the European Convention of Human Rights, 1950; it has also accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. The international system established under the Convention to deal with complaints depends upon the European Commission of Human Rights for supervision. The most important rights protected concern the liberty of the person and a fair trial. Article 5 of the Convention sets forth grounds for arrest or detention and the conditions which must be observed when a person is arrested; guarantees the trial of an arrested person within a reasonable time; provides for release on bail although no right to bail is guaranteed; requires that habeas corpus or similar means to challenge the legality of an arrest or detention be available; and that a victim of an illegal arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation. These provisions and decisions made by the European Court of Human Rights are examined in relation to pertinent provisions of the English criminal law.

4991 Templar, George. Admissibility of evidence secured by eavesdropping device. Washburn Law Journal, 5(2):174-191, 1966.

The law which deals with the admissibility of evidence secured by eavesdropping device evolved from the law enforcement problem of proving "criminal intent." Following the decision on Olmstead v. United States, in which wiretapping and the interception of messages and communications was upheld as a proper activity on the part of law enforcement officers, a Congressional investigation was instituted prompting Congress to enact the Communications Act of 1934, prohibiting the interception of any communication and the dissemination of information so obtained. Until the decision in the Mapp case, Kansas allowed the admissibility of illegally seized evidence. The modern trend of judicial opinion is that no evidence will be received in criminal cases or cases criminal in nature which is illegally obtained. This protection is afforded the individual, not because of any statute, but because of rights of privacy guaranteed by the Constitution. A review of the Supreme Court's decisions in Goldman v. United States, Irvine v. California, and Lopez v. United States evidences the trend of judicial opinion preserving the right to privacy. In criminal cases, a defendant has the burden of raising the issue at the earliest time afforded by procedural law. He

must make a timely and proper objection to evidence obtained in violation of constitutional rights.

4992 Knudson, David S. The application of deadly force to effectuate an arrest. Washburn Law Journal, 5(2):262-269, 1966.

The general rule of law is that an officer can use such force as is necessary to effectuate the arrest of a misdemeanor, save deadly force. A recent decision of the Iowa State Supreme Court stated that it is more consonant with the modern notion of sanctity of human life that a misdemeanor not have his life taken in such cases where the penalty is a trifling fine or a few days in jail. If the crime is a felony, the courts reach different conclusions. Although the common law rule that an arrestor may kill if necessary to effectuate the arrest of a felon is easily stated, the courts have difficulty in applying the rule. The trend is toward requiring arrestors to know with certainty that the person to be arrested is a felon before using deadly force to effectuate the arrest. No doubt there will be attempts in the future to further limit the use of deadly force in arrest to only the most dangerous felonies, as was suggested by the American Law Institute. Such a modification of existing law must alternately be decided by state legislatures and the courts.

4993 Farberow, Norman L., Shneidman, Edwin S., Litman, Robert E., Wold, Carl I., and others. Suicide prevention around the clock. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 36(3):551-558, 1966.

Increasing concern with the crisis stage of emotional illness has stimulated the expansion of emergency facilities such as provided by the Suicide Prevention Center of Los Angeles. The need for optimal accessibility resulted in the extension of its services to include receiving emergency telephone calls nights and weekends in addition to its daily activities. The first year of this additional service was examined in terms of the kinds of calls and callers, the nature of the emergencies, and the functioning of the night staff. This data was compared, where applicable, to calls received by the day staff during the same period, April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. It was found that: patients are of two main types: the acute or the chronic, the former a more serious emergency, the latter more difficult to treat; more calls for help were received at night than during the day; by month, the calls were distributed about equally throughout the year; fewer night calls were received on the weekends than during the

week; more of the night calls were made by the suicidal person himself (65 percent) while only 3 percent were from professional sources; during the day, only 38 percent were from the suicidal person while 31 percent were from professional sources; females called twice as often as males both at night and during the day; most cases were threatening suicide, few were actually attempting suicide. The data indicate that the Center is reaching many cases early, before an attempt is made.

4994 Nachbauer, Kurt, Abels, D. M., Meyer, Fritz, & Mey, Hans-Georg. Diagnose und Prognose. (Diagnosis and prognosis.) *Bewährungshilfe*, 13(2):75-137, 1966.

Four lectures delivered at a seminar for West German probation officers held in November 1965 in Bremen are published in this issue of *Bewährungshilfe*. They are devoted to the objectives and methods of diagnosis and prognosis in probation and the current status of prognostic methods in use in Germany. The possibilities and limitations of objective and intuitive methods of prognosis are explored and a review is made of the status of current research in the field.

CONTENTS: Diagnosis and prognosis in probation, by Kurt Nachbauer; Possibilities of criminological and psychodiagnostic prognoses with juvenile offenders, by D.M. Abels; The value of objective prognoses in probation, by Fritz Meyer; Possibilities and limits of statistical methods of prognosis, by Hans-Georg Mey.

4995 Edwards, Griffith. The man from Kerry. *New Society*, 7(187):7-10, 1966.

The case history of one man who ended up on Skid Row should make British society take a good look at their social apparatus for dealing with the skid row alcoholic. While one part of the social apparatus may send an alcoholic to prison, another provides him with national assistance money which he spends on drink.

4996 Schipkowensky, Nikola. Die Begutachtung und Behandlung erwachsener und jugendlicher Täter. (The diagnosis and treatment of adult and juvenile offenders.) Sonderdruck aus *Medizinisch-Juristischen Grenzfragen*, Heft 9. Jena, VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag, 1966, p. 209-211.

The Criminal Code of Bulgaria redefines the psychiatric criteria governing criminal

responsibility. Article 13 states that an offender is not to be regarded as guilty if, due to intellectual underdevelopment or a permanent or temporary disturbance of his consciousness, he was unable to understand the nature and the meaning of his offense or was unable to control his acts. The Bulgarian Code does not recognize the concept of diminished responsibility, and regards a socially dangerous act either as a crime if committed by a person who is helpless in the face of psychopathological drives or under the influence of delusions or hallucinations. However, in determining criminal responsibility, Bulgarian psychiatrists routinely point to possible disturbances in the personality of an offender, and courts generally take this factor into account when passing sentence.

4997 Schipkowensky, Nikola. Die Begutachtung und Behandlung erwachsener und jugendlicher Täter. (The diagnosis and treatment of adult and juvenile offenders.) Sonderdruck aus *Medizinisch-Juristische Grenzfragen*, Heft 9. Jena, VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag, 1966, p. 239-241.

Criminal responsibility in Bulgaria begins at age 18 when the juvenile gains all the rights of an adult citizen. Juveniles up to the age of 14 are regarded as not criminally responsible for their acts, but if they exhibit anti-social behavior which is indicative of an abnormal personality development, they may be placed in special educational institutions. A relative or conditional responsibility exists between the age of 14 and 18; if a juvenile has not achieved the necessary maturity, he is regarded as not responsible and any inhibition of the juvenile's intellectual and decision making capacity requires that he be regarded as non-responsible. If the criminal responsibility of a juvenile aged 14-18 is established beyond doubt, Article 44 of the Bulgarian Code provides for diminished penalties: a death penalty is replaced by a penalty of from 1-10 years; imprisonment of 10 years or more is replaced by a sentence of up to five years; and imprisonment of up to 10 years is replaced by a sentence of no more than two years. Not having reached majority is thus an extenuating circumstance which reduces the guilt of the offender. Determining the responsibility of a juvenile offender is most difficult for a psychiatrist when the juvenile has personality disturbances which, under the law, do not diminish his guilt.

4998 Williams, Glanville. Authoritarian morals and the criminal law. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(March):132-147, 1966.

Lord Devlin in his Maccabean Lecture of the British Academy in 1959, attacked the philosophy of liberalism in relation to penal legislation. The main theme of the lecture was that "prima facie, society has a right to legislate against immorality as such." The principal charges made by his critics may be summarized as follows: (1) Lord Devlin fails to arrive at any consistent opinion on the existence of moral wrongs apart from religious sins; (2) his central argument is that any deviation from traditional Christian morals attacks the basis of society; (3) he is apparently unable to conceive of the possibility of a utilitarian morality or to understand its working; (4) he seems to confuse the question--to what extent is the State entitled to enforce morality--with other questions, such as why law is observed; (5) in the concluding part of his first paper, Lord Devlin seems to abandon the secular premises from which he had professed to proceed, namely that an Englishman's attitude is that religion is his private affair and that the law can no longer rely on doctrines which citizens are entitled to disbelieve, and he returns to the argument that the law is utterly dependent on the Christian religion.

4999 Bottoms, A. E. Custodial training sentences: a short reply. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(March):155-160, 1966.

Two articles about custodial training sentences for adults in Great Britain previously published in the *Criminal Law Review*, propose divergent approaches to the problems of avoiding difficulties which have hampered the existing corrective training sentence: R. F. Sparks advocates abolition of corrective training, and A. E. Bottoms suggests a graded series of indefinite training sentences. Bottoms here replies to Sparks' criticisms of his proposals that there is no evidence that training sentences reduce the recidivism rate of any identifiable group of offenders, and that the cost to society of the proposals would be enormous. Bottoms responds that it is difficult to see how statistical evidence could ever show that a system not yet in operation reduces recidivism, and that Mr. Sparks has no evidence to support cost assumptions he has made about the proposal. Furthermore, the proposals were designed to move toward a unified sentencing and treatment system which retains the idea that the relative gravity of offenses can be measured and translated into terms of

imprisonment only as one of the principles in a total decision-taking process. Other points of misunderstanding involve the interpretation of the Oxlade case, and the similarity of preventive detention and corrective training. Both authors are critical of the Government White Paper on the Adult Offender.

5000 Tunc, André. Assurance et responsabilité civile: un projet de réforme du système légal de l'assurance automobile. (Insurance and civil responsibility: project of reform of the legal system of automobile insurance.) *Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, 46(7):595-617, 1966.

The legal system of motor vehicle insurance in Belgium is no longer adequate in the prevailing conditions of heavy traffic and frequent accidents. Whereas the driver who causes an accident is held criminally responsible, his civil responsibility has been virtually eliminated as a result of compulsory automobile accident insurance and expansion of compulsory sickness insurance. Thus the present system, in reality, protects dangerous drivers. On the other hand, a considerable number of persons who suffer damages from a traffic accident are not compensated. According to the projected new automobile insurance law, the injured party would be compensated for both physical injury and material damage. With regard to drivers, the insurance provisions are to be "personalized" in such a way as to make the driver aware of his civil responsibility and deter him from driving recklessly under the protection of compulsory insurance.

5001 Franchimont, Michel. L'interdiction professionnelle. (Suspension of the right to perform a profession.) *Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, 46(7):635-647, 1966.

Belgian penal regulations governing the suspension of the right to perform professional activities aim at protection of the profession, prevention of crime, and individualization of punishment. Although the present legal provisions are chaotic, the way toward their improvement is by amendments rather than by an effort to design a comprehensive law which would attempt to systemize the problems. The application of law in case of the suspension of professional practice should respect the safeguards of the rights of the persons concerned. An investigation of the sociological and psychological aspects of each case is necessary. The duration of the suspension is to be decided according to the character of the profession. The suspension may constitute either the main or a supplementary penal sanction.



5002 Solnar, Vladimir. Les amendments et les compléments apportés au droit pénal tchécoslovaque. (Amendments and supplements to Czechoslovakian Penal Law.) *Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, 46(7): 648-651, 1966.

In August 1965, a series of amendments supplemented the existing Czechoslovakian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. A new law concerning the execution of prison sentences classifies the offenders into three groups: first offenders, persons who had served a prison sentence within the last two years, and other recidivists. Treatment during imprisonment is specified and differentiated according to these groups. The execution of prison sentences is supervised by the state prosecutors as well as by special commissions of the National Assembly. In resocialization of offenders, their reintegration into the productive process, and in post-release assistance, an important role is assigned to the organs of local administration, labor unions, and other citizens' organizations. Other new laws concern offenses committed by resisting the police, menacing other persons, and evading court decisions regarding the education of minors, further prison sentences imposed by district courts for misdemeanor and violent behavior, pre-trial procedure, role of the public prosecutor, and the status of the police force.

5003 Van Hauwaert, W. Quelques considérations au sujet du privilège de juridiction. (Remarks concerning the subject of privileged jurisdiction.) *Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, 46(6):499-546, 1966.

According to Belgian legislation based on the laws of 1808 and 1810, officials of the judiciary are subjected to exceptional jurisdiction. If they commit offenses which endanger the reputation of their office, they are tried in high courts. The law, however, has considerable deficiencies in regard to the distinction between offenses committed by the magistrates in performing their duties and as private citizens. Furthermore, the question of an exceptional jurisdiction applying to retired magistrates is not clarified. The law is more satisfactory in referring to magistrates of the lower courts than to those of the higher courts. Concerning the former, despite some deficiencies, both minor offenses and felonies are taken into consideration. On the other hand, there are no adequate provisions applying to felonies committed by high court magistrates during the exercise of their offices.

5004 Normandeau, André. La peine de mort au Canada. (Capital punishment in Canada.) *Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, 46(6):547-559, 1966.

A change in the present Canadian legislation governing the application of capital punishment is necessary. Five alternatives present themselves. (1) The passing of the death sentence can be made optional rather than obligatory. (2) The existing practice of execution by hanging can be replaced by a more humane form of capital punishment. (3) Capital punishment can be abolished in fact if the practice of commuting death sentences into imprisonment is adopted. (4) Capital punishment can be partially abolished if the number of cases where particular circumstances require the death sentence is reduced. (5) Capital punishment can be entirely abolished by law. In the long run, a sixth alternative emerges in the form of the introduction of a maximum prison sentence of 10 to 15 years.

5005 Too hurt to cry! Social Service Outlook, 1(1):4-6, 1966.

Parental abuse of children is an increasing national evil. While statistics on child abuse are unreliable and inadequate, it is estimated that there are about 10,000 cases each year. About 90 percent of the victims are ten or younger and more than half of them are under four. Currently, 47 states have enacted child abuse legislation; 41 states, including New York, mandate reporting of child abuse case by doctors and hospitals. New York legislation also provides immunity to those mandated from civil or criminal liability which might arise from such reports. Doctors are reluctant to submit battered child reports for fear of legal involvement or because of their unwillingness to disbelieve the parent who claims his child was injured accidentally. New York State's Department of Social Welfare has initiated a statewide campaign to enlist greater community recognition of the problem and the necessity to curb the rising tide of child abuse.

5006 U. S. Congress. Senate. Government Operations Committee. Investigation into federally insured banks: interim report. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966, 104 p.

In its investigation into federally insured banks, the Permanent Subcommittee of the

Committee on Government Operations finds an increasing incidence of bank failures in certain segments of the banking industry in the United States. These failures are the result of: (1) acquisition of controlling interests in banks by unscrupulous and corrupt persons; (2) lack of adequate financial resources by such persons with consequent reliance on securing operating capital from high interest money backers by means of certificates of deposit; (3) high ratio of unsound loans to assets and deposits; (4) failure to provide for adequate liquidity; (5) self-dealing loans; and (6) loans based on questionable and highly inflated collateral. It is recommended that, since the laws pertaining to the regulation of national bank applications, investigations, and operation are inadequate to correct these abuses, statutes with severe punitive measures should be enacted. The federal banking agencies directly concerned with the operation and administration of national banks should establish a closer liaison on bank chartering, and public hearings should be made mandatory for applications for national bank charters.

5007 Potrykus, Gerhard. Über den Anspruch auf Beseitigung von ED-Unterlagen. (On demands for the destruction of police records.) Die Polizei, 57(4):104-106, 1966.

West German police departments are frequently requested by the legal representatives of former suspects to have their clients' police records destroyed. Such records most often include the persons' photographs and fingerprints. After long hesitation, the Federal Administrative Court finally decided in 1960 that in cases of controversy, administrative courts should have jurisdiction over such police measures. It was backed by the German Supreme Court in a 1963 decision which ruled that the refusal of a request for the removal and destruction of police records constitutes an administrative act against which an appeal may be made to the administrative courts. A former suspect has the right to have his police records destroyed if a court has found him innocent or if a police or a public prosecutor's investigation has removed all doubts regarding his innocence. A refusal to remove the records of such a person would constitute a violation of the constitution. A suspect does not have the right to have his records removed in cases of acquittal due to lack of evidence, suspension of the prosecution for lack of evidence, or non-prosecution because of the statute of limitations. The right of the police to retain the records of suspects is not unlimited, however, and is circumscribed by the need to protect the public from crime.

5008 Psychosocial aspects of drug-taking. Proceedings of a one-day conference held at University College, London, September 1964, summarized by Derrick Sington. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1965. 45 p. \$1.50

An interdisciplinary conference on the problem of drug taking in England was organized as a result of the increasing public interest in the problem. Information concerning the extent of drug addiction in Great Britain was lacking, and research to determine the extent of the problem was recommended. It was suggested that a Clearinghouse of Information be set up to study the use of drugs and a National Council on Drug-Taking be established to investigate the social aspects of the use of drugs.

5009 Finland. Institute of Criminology. Unrecorded criminality in Finland. Helsinki, Kriminologinen Tutkimuslaitos, 1966, 36 p.

Unrecorded criminality comprises all those cases which, within the limits of a certain crime recording procedure, are left unregistered, although in terms of pertinent regulations they should have, or at least could have, been registered as crimes. Registered crimes do not constitute a representative sample of all crimes. The ratio of recorded crimes to unrecorded crimes is not constant, therefore it is impossible to determine whether an increase in recorded criminality really means an increase in crime. It is difficult to evaluate treatments based on recidivism statistics since low recidivism may only mean a low rate of detection. Questionnaires given to men reporting for the obligatory draft examination in Scandinavian countries revealed that the average respondent had committed a considerable number of crimes. The investigation, which was voluntary and anonymous, was limited to a few relatively minor crime categories. An attempt was made in Finland to reach all men of Helsinki and Rovaniemi born in 1943. Only 14.5 percent of the respondents in Helsinki, 26 percent of those in the town of Rovaniemi, and 41 percent of those in the rural commune of Rovaniemi reported that they had not been guilty of any of the crimes listed on the questionnaire. The findings suggest that although most boys engage in illegal acts, very few do it continuously. Beliefs concerning the correlation between social class and criminality were shown to be erroneous. Many youths are imprisoned and exposed to the criminal subculture for committing acts which are often the normal behavior pattern of their age group.

5010 Kadish, Joseph. Mental health training of police officers. *Mental Hygiene*, 50(2):205-210, 1966.

The National Association for Mental Health has produced a manual for police officers entitled, How to recognize and handle abnormal people. It has served as a guide in police training throughout the United States. Written in non-technical language, it includes chapters on the psychopathic personality, the alcoholic, the drug addict, the sex offender, and the mentally retarded. Four films have been produced by NAMH dealing with the potential suicide, the drunk, the disturbed person who is violent, and the emotional problems of the policemen themselves. Training programs for police in mental health problems include group discussions, role playing, and visits to mental hospitals or other treatment facilities.

5011 Morton, Sidney G. Stealing? And why not? *Mental Hygiene*, 50(2):211-213, 1966.

A group of 19 seventh-graders (mostly girls) were asked the question, "If you had an opportunity to steal something and didn't, what would be your reason?" The response indicated that training, conscience, and fear of disapproval or punishment are important deterrents to misconduct, but they are ineffectual when emotional needs and pressures are more influential. Young people must be helped to find means of satisfying their emotional needs in acceptable ways.

5012 Silverman, Julian, Berg, Paul S. D., & Kantor, Robert. Some perceptual correlates of institutionalization. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 141(6):651-657, 1966.

Recent studies of perceptual characteristics of schizophrenic subtypes have found substantial differences between acute and chronic schizophrenics even within the same pre-morbid adjustment category. This study investigated whether such perceptual differences were peculiar to the schizophrenics or whether comparable differences could be found in nonschizophrenics who were imprisoned for short and long periods. The subjects were 50 early-term inmates and 50 long-term inmates of San Quentin prison. Subjects in the early-term groups were selected on the basis of their total institutionalization time being three years or under, and their current prison term being less than six months. Subjects in the long-term group

had been in prison for six years or over. Analyses of their perceptual performances on the Titchener Circles Illusion and Pettigrew's category width scale indicated that significant perceptual differences existed between early-term and long-term prisoners and that differences in styles of perceptual and cognitive response within the two groups were comparable to those found within acute and chronic schizophrenic groups.

5013 Nepote, Jean. The police and crime in 1975. *International Criminal Police Review*, 21(194):2-12, 1966.

The way in which law and order will be enforced in 1975 is influenced by a variety of factors grouped under four main headings: technical factors, economic factors, human and sociological factors, and political, legal, and administrative factors. The most important technical factors are improvements in transportation, weaponry, telecommunications, and electronics. Improved telecommunications will influence criminal methods, and police must adjust accordingly, especially through rapid data communication. Computerization will be widely used. In the field of economics, insurance policies, speculation, and population movement are important considerations. Human and sociological factors such as the rising birthrate, increased education, the expanding legal rights of women, and the disintegration of family life must all be taken into account. Political, legal, and administrative factors that will have to be dealt with in 1975 are the increase in commando and guerilla tactics, direct diplomacy, and the centralization of police forces. New procedures will have to be instituted and social defense theories reappraised. In order to cope with organized crime, the police will have to avail themselves of all the advantages of technological progress.

5014 Allegheny County (Pennsylvania). Planning Commission. Comparison of Forbes Avenue and Odd Fellows sites for location of juvenile court facilities. Pittsburgh, 1966, 11 p.

In comparing the relative merits of the Odd Fellows and the Forbes Avenue sites as the new location of the juvenile court, detention home, and dependent children shelter complex involves a number of criteria. These include proximity to transportation, size of the tract, feasibility

of future expansion, and provision for a ground level outdoor recreation area.

CONTENTS: Referral by Board of County Commissioners; Background; General criteria; Site evaluation and comparison; Travel times by public transportation.

5015 Staub, Sylvia. Ursachen und Erscheinungsformen bei der Bildung jugendlicher Banden. (Causes of the formation of juvenile gangs and their typology.) Zürcher Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft. Herausgegeben von Mitgliedern der Rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich. Zürich, Schulthess, 1965. 251 p. (Neue Folge, Heft 252)

The formation of gangs and similar groups of juveniles during the age of puberty is frequently found in different cultures and historical periods. Boys in particular appear to have a "gang instinct" but the legal concept of a criminal gang seldom fits the typical juvenile gang. Truly anti-social and criminal gangs are the exception rather than the rule, at least as far as the European countries are concerned. If a juvenile joins a gang for reasons associated with his age, and his personality or environment are not seriously defective, gang life is in most cases confined to harmless recreational activities and will end with the onset of adulthood. Juvenile group detachment from the world of adults is, under those circumstances, a normal reaction to the status uncertainty of the juvenile living in an industrialized and urbanized society, and at the same time a protest against the security of a well-ordered welfare state. When a juvenile joins a truly anti-social or criminal gang, as opposed to a purely oppositional group, a combination of environmental and personality factors comes into play: only in children who suffer from serious personality disturbances do unfavorable environmental factors result in the formation of criminal subcultures with a system of values opposed to the norms of society. Among the personality factors contributing to the formation of criminal gangs are psychopathy and a lack of intelligence. Among the sociological factors are unfavorable family conditions, insecurity, a lack of authority and example, and cultural conflicts. A study of the members of eleven gangs in the city of Basel, Switzerland, led to the following conclusions: members of juvenile gangs who had banded together for motives associated with puberty, such as a desire for adventure, developed into normal adults; somewhat more difficult but nevertheless favorable, was the social reintegration of juveniles who joined a gang primarily for reasons of adolescent aggressiveness; the

majority of members of gangs of juvenile "loners," however, who, even prior to joining a gang had no serious aspirations and had been committing offenses on their own, had unfavorable personality developments; the gratification of the desire for recognition by means of delinquencies and the participation in gangs in order to find their first experience of fellowship were rated as prognostically unfavorable factors. The incidence of juvenile criminal gang activity in European countries, including Switzerland, is not yet alarming, but there is a fundamental danger in every juvenile gang: it concentrates the varied desires and motives of individual members and acts as a catalyst by converting the sum of those motives into reality. Even the harmless gang engaged in boyish pranks is subject to the laws of mass psychology which lowers intellectual judgment while at the same time dangerously heightening volitive energies. The formation of criminal subcultures can be prevented by assisting youths in finding support within their families and in finding legitimate goals in which they can invest their abundant energies.

5016 University of Southern California. School of Social Work. Proceedings of fifth annual Institute on Corrections, February 1965. Los Angeles, 1965, 56 p.

The fifth annual Institute on Corrections entitled "Understanding and Use of Peer Relations in Corrections" was concerned with imparting knowledge of the concepts and theories of peer relations and exploring problems encountered in experimental programs based upon peer groups. At the same time, an attempt was made to relate the theoretical and practical considerations in the use of peer groups to the major areas of correctional work. For purposes of discussion at the Institute, these areas were divided into workshops concerned with administration and supervision, adult institutions, adult field, juvenile institutions, and juvenile field.

CONTENTS: Proceedings: Group relations in the field of corrections, by Robert D. Vinter; Some problems for administrators in the use of groups, by Lamar T. Empey; The use of peer groups in adult institutions, by Samuel Mock; Community-centered use of the peer group as a treatment tool, by Edward C. Boyle; The inmate sub-culture in an institutional setting: problems and possibilities, by Allen F. Breed; Possibilities and problems in use of peer groups in juvenile field services, by Sara E. Maloney and Guido Pinamonti; Appendices.



5017 Vinter, Robert D. Group relations in the field of corrections. In: University of Southern California. School of Social Work. Proceedings of fifth annual Institute on Corrections, February 1965. Los Angeles, 1965, p. 1-17.

A shift has occurred in corrections from suppression or neutralization of peer relationships to the more contemporary view of incorporating them as an integral part of the total rehabilitation process. A review of contemporary group treatment methods reveals that they offer no magic solution to the problem of changing offenders. Each of the various approaches which are in use today present certain advantages when appropriately employed, and when integrated into a larger agency strategy. The task is to determine more precisely when to employ a specific group method, and how to incorporate it within an agency's general design. There are as yet no definite answers to the question of what types of offenders are most effectively treated with group methods, but there is little evidence to indicate that such treatment cannot be effective with any type of offender under specified conditions and for certain purposes. There is some evidence, however, that group psychotherapy is one technique which is ineffective with lower class offenders because its methods require verbal ability, internalized conflict, and an ability to develop insight about one's own behavior. There is substantial evidence that the peer group can be employed as a potent means of treatment; theories of delinquency clearly indicate that deliberate guidance of group forces is necessary if we are to intervene effectively in delinquent subcultures and change their anti-social attitudes.

5018 Empey, LaMar T. Some problems for administrators in the use of groups. In: University of Southern California. School of Social Work. Proceedings of fifth annual Institute on Corrections, February 1965. Los Angeles, 1965, p. 18-22.

Many of the factors which can either inhibit or enhance group functioning are related to the total treatment setting in which any group has to operate. Its over-all structure and atmosphere will affect what a group can accomplish. The roles of administrators and supervisors has a great deal to do with the development and maintenance of a setting. Administration policies which inhibit effective interaction between inmates and personnel may also inhibit interaction among groups on various staff levels. The choice in developing a more effective correctional setting is that of choosing between the status quo or

finding more effective means for encouraging change. If change is to be encouraged, it will inevitably involve staff-to-staff relationships as well as staff-to-inmate relationships, and both will have to undergo modification.

5019 Mock, Samuel. The use of peer groups in adult institutions. In: University of Southern California. School of Social Work. Proceedings of fifth annual Institute on Corrections, February 1965. Los Angeles, 1965, p. 23-28.

Utilizing peer groups as an element of the correctional institutional treatment program probably just happened because of the idiosyncratic nature of the institution itself. Group treatment was started because it was inexpensive, because it looked professional, and could attract graduates from schools of social work. These aspects will have to be taken into account in any analysis of group counseling in institutions since all programming is, to some extent, not the product of the institution's choosing. Against this background, the following points should be considered: peer group objectives, techniques as they relate to those objectives, and how adequately results are validating the hypothesis concerning peer groups.

5020 Boyle, Edward C. Community-centered use of the peer-group as a treatment tool. In: University of Southern California. School of Social Work. Proceedings of fifth annual Institute on Corrections, February 1965. Los Angeles, 1965, p. 29-36.

In 1963, the Salvation Army Family Service Department in Los Angeles, embarked on a project designed to set up a community residential treatment program utilizing a group-oriented, self-help approach. It operates out of a large, 18-room house located in a semi-residential section in Los Angeles and functions on the premise that an effective program must develop a unified social system to which offenders and authorities alike are devoted to the task of overcoming lawbreaking. The Articles of Operation for the project were written by five parolees who were members of an earlier correctional program. Each member is committed to help himself become a useful and productive citizen in a free and law-abiding society. He is also responsible for utilizing his individual capacities to help others achieve this goal. An important concept in the program is the idea of acceptance with expectations, i.e., the expectations by the majority of his group peers that he will work toward change and maturity. The program represents a training ground through which an

individual has the opportunity to learn many of the skills and abilities which were left out of his developmental years; it attempts to further the individual's maturing process, his sense of responsibility, and his ability to make rational decisions. Making use of the peer group within a free community is a difficult and frustrating endeavor, but its therapeutic potential is tremendous.

5021 Breed, Allen F. The inmate sub-culture in an institutional setting: problems and possibilities. In: University of Southern California. School of Social Work. Proceedings of fifth annual Institute on Corrections, February 1965. Los Angeles, 1965, p. 37-47.

There is general agreement among correction workers that within correctional institutions there exists a peer group subculture so powerful that it can negate any treatment efforts made by the staff. The potency of this structure should be recognized and its force utilized in such a way that it does not subvert the goals of the institution. It must be recognized that a treatment program cannot be expected to produce behavioral change if it does not significantly change the social system in which treatment takes place. To understand and use the peer group in a correctional setting, one must create an environment in which treatment can take place.

5022 Maloney, Sara E., & Pinamonti, Guido. Possibilities in the use of peer groups in juvenile field service. In: University of Southern California. School of Social Work. Proceedings of fifth annual Institute on Corrections, February 1965. Los Angeles, 1965, p. 48-56.

Social scientists are returning to an earlier concept which places the inception of social deviance within the institutions of society: the family, the school, and the church. In this view, individual and group deviance is a product of the social environment which has molded a person's nature: treatment for social change must take many forms involving strategies which are aimed at inducing change not only within the individual but within the social institutions of his natural habitat. A youth removed from a community to a special institution designed to help him change his behavior, one day returns to that community. Here his presumed changed behavior either continues to be acceptable because his environment supports that change, or he returns to the behavior that is more conforming to the environment which produced the necessity for his removal in the first place. For a very long time, one strategy for treatment of

deviance which has been demonstrated to be effective has been that of working with groups of people in their own neighborhoods. Evidence points to the potential for lasting help which can come from treating the sick person within the sick environment.

5023 Shooting Sports Association. You and your lawmaker: a citizenship manual for sportsmen. Riverside, Connecticut, 1966, 22 p.

To aid sportsmen in helping and influencing lawmakers in the enactment of good gun laws, this booklet is intended to serve as a practical guide to intelligent and positive action.

5024 Ullrich, Hans. Jugendkriminalität und Alkohol. (Juvenile delinquency and alcohol.) Kriminalistik, 20(5):239-241, 1966.

Offenses committed by intoxicated juveniles are increasing in West Germany; of 352 juveniles adjudicated by the juvenile court in Furth, alcohol was involved in 34 percent of the cases. While only seven percent of all juveniles brought to juvenile court in the City of Offenbach in 1962 were found to have been under the influence of alcohol when committing the offense, the figure rose to 27 percent in 1965, an increase of almost 400 percent. To halt this trend, parents will have to take the initiative by providing convincing examples and educating their children to the proper use of alcoholic beverages. The unceasing efforts of youth departments, the police, private welfare agencies, the churches, and medical opinion are confronted by enormous expenditures for the promotion of alcoholic beverages. The state should use a small part of its abundant revenues from alcohol taxation to do research into the complex problems of alcohol and crime and invest some of the monies in prevention programs.

5025 Obiditsch, Fritz. Jugendkriminalität und soziale Ordnung. (Juvenile delinquency and social order.) Strafvollzug und Pädagogik, 6(4):5-15, 1965.

Two of the most important causes of criminal subcultures today are the disintegration of the modern family and the large number of groups and social institutions with which children may identify. Family disintegration is the gradual separation of the family from the totality of a society's functions and a limitation of the family's common life. In the process, a whole series of functions and activities of the family have been transferred to other social institutions. The failure of the family to provide a basic

upbringing of its children and the inability of parents to deal with their children and provide them with the support they need, may be the initial cause of a defective childhood development which in turn may lead to delinquency. The desire of adolescents to join gangs is sparked, not so much by a wish to commit delinquencies and to disturb the social order, as by the desire to create an order of their own which they can understand; one where they can share responsibilities and find emotional security. Society can come to the aid of its youths by planning ways by which they can find their way into adult society. Youth centers which have been established in many parts of Germany are steps in the right direction; they attempt to show the person who is no longer a child and not yet an adult the kind of goals for which he can strive; they offer him the kind of activities in which he can become absorbed, and they create a desire for knowledge and sharpen his judgment of the dangers which may lead to crime.

5026 Fischer, Wolfgang. *Strafvollzug und Erziehung.* (Corrections and education.) *Strafvollzug und Pädagogik*, 6(3):5-23, 1965.

Education in the correctional institution should make an effort to convey the meaning of knowledge in the arts and sciences and an understanding of the interrelation between specific areas of human knowledge. Instruction in the institution should be given in varied and graduated courses; the inmate should have an opportunity for intensive study and the time allotted to instruction should be generous; and thought should be given to the editing of textbooks especially suited to the peculiarities of the inmate and his special situation. The correctional educator, whose task is especially difficult and demanding, should have ample opportunity and time to keep up with the latest knowledge in his profession.

5027 Braeuninger, Paul. *Der Mentalpositivismus als Erziehungsmittel im Strafvollzug.* (Mental positivism as an educational tool in corrections.) *Strafvollzug und Pädagogik*, 6(1):23-31, 1965.

"Mental positivism" is a pragmatic doctrine which is highly useful to the inmate in a correctional institution in teaching him to organize his life in such a way as to achieve the full potential of his mental powers, physical and mental health, and creative energy. It gives the inmate the necessary faith in his own ability to master and control his life and succeed in his efforts. Emphasis in this educational method is placed on freeing the offender from his inner

compulsions, anxieties, self-doubts, and low self-esteem which weaken his willpower. As a fundamental prerequisite for success in life, an effort is made to awaken and develop his ability to think logically.

5028 *Medical evidence in courts of law.* *Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review*, 130(13):221-223, 1966.

Most doctors do not like to give evidence in law courts on the grounds that it is time consuming and may entail a breach of professional confidence. Under British law, a doctor may not refuse to give evidence although he may register his objection. In 1960, a joint committee of the Bar Council, the Law Society, and the British Medical Association was appointed to consider the question of presentation of medical evidence in the courts. It reported that: it is often difficult to find a suitable expert; doctors have a duty to assist the courts; and a medical witness should have the right to object to disclosures he feels would lead to injustice.

5029 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. *Readings in: changing interpretations of behavior*, edited by Robert Schasre and Jo Wallach. Los Angeles, 1965, 70 p. (Training Series for Social Agencies vol. 2)

In attempting to evolve special curricular materials for the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, the Delinquency Prevention Project of the Youth Studies Center at the University of Southern California has conducted an extensive survey of the most recently published and non-published materials which are relevant to practitioners in all social agencies working in an urban setting. In compiling and editing this series, efforts have been made to secure those articles which would contribute to a better understanding of client groups and prevalent social conditions. Particular emphasis has been placed upon increased understanding of the poor and the culturally disadvantaged. Articles have been selected for their clarity and ease of reading, as well as for being reflective of the most recent thinking in the areas being considered. Two interpretations of human behavior are treated at varying levels of explicitness in the four selections in this volume. They are the Protestant ethic and psychoanalytic theory, both of which have had a tremendous impact on what is referred to as the middle class value system.

CONTENTS: Professional confusion: a source of social problems, by Robert W. Schasre;

Social change versus the "psychiatric world view," by Frank Riessman and S. M. Miller; Social problems, social definitions and social opportunities, by Richard A. Cloward; Social science in social work practice, by Francis P. Purcell.

Available from: Delinquency Prevention Training Project, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, 206 S. Spring Street, Suite 343, Los Angeles, California, 90012

5030 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. Readings in: delinquency and treatment, edited by Robert Schasre and Jo Wallach. Los Angeles, 1965, 104 p. (Training Series for Social Agencies vol. 7)

In attempting to evolve special curricular materials for the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, the Delinquency Prevention Project of the Youth Studies Center at the University of Southern California has conducted an extensive survey of the most recently published and non-published materials which are relevant to practitioners in all social agencies working in an urban setting. In compiling and editing this series, efforts have been made to secure those articles which would contribute to a better understanding of client groups and prevalent social conditions. Particular emphasis has been placed upon increased understanding of the poor and the culturally disadvantaged. Articles have been selected for their clarity and ease of reading, as well as being reflective of the most recent thinking in the areas being considered. The selections presented here reflect four trends in the field of delinquency treatment:

- (1) the changing rationale for treatment;
- (2) the inclusion of prevention within the concept of treatment;
- (3) the inclusion of research as an integral part of the treatment;
- and (4) the involvement of general community resources in treatment efforts.

CONTENTS: Discontinuities in the social treatment of juvenile offenders, by Robert Ontell and Wyatt Jones; Delinquency, employment and youth development, by Marcia K. Freedman and Eli E. Cohen; Resistance education, by Frank N. Jacobson and Eugene N. McGee; The education of people with problems: expectations and limits, by Jack I. Barden; Reality therapy, by William Glasser; The Provo experiment: evolution of a community program, by LaMar T. Empey, Maynard L. Erickson, and Max L. Scott; The community-centered correctional residence, by Gilbert Geis; Institutional treatment program for youthful felony

offenders, by Dennie L. Briggs; Correctional work: 'Think ye that ye may be wrong,' by Gilbert Geis.

Available from: Delinquency Prevention Training Project, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, 206 S. Spring Street, Suite 343, Los Angeles, California, 90012

5031 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. Readings in: planned change, edited by Robert Schasre and Jo Wallach. Los Angeles, 1965, 113 p. (Training Series for Social Agencies vol. 8)

In attempting to evolve special curricular materials for the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, the Delinquency Prevention Project of the Youth Studies Center at the University of Southern California has conducted an extensive survey of the most recently published and non-published materials which are of relevance in all social agencies working in an urban setting. In compiling and editing this series, efforts have been made to secure those articles which would contribute to a better understanding of client groups and prevalent social conditions. Particular emphasis has been placed upon increased understanding of the poor and the culturally disadvantaged. Articles have been selected for their clarity and ease of reading, as well as being reflective of the most recent thinking in the areas being considered. This volume contains selections devoted to three dimensions of the subject of planned change, which are being extensively treated in contemporary literature on the subject. They are: (1) the areas in which need for planned change are evident; (2) some suggestions for the accomplishment of planned change; and (3) some actual programs now being implemented to bring about planned change.

CONTENTS: Public planning, by Henry Cohen; Three myths of automation, by Charles C. Killingsworth; Does automation require a new economy, by T. R. Brooks, ed.; War on poverty or border skirmish, by Arthur Ross; The permanent paupers, by Paul Jacobs; New strategies for the war on poverty, by Harry C. Bredemeier; Planning for urban renewal, by Herbert J. Gans; How does a community make up its mind, by John M. Foskett; Community education for delinquency prevention, by Herbert R. Sigurdson, Donald G. Dodge, Annette Gromfin, and Rudy Sanfilippo; The search for an educational revolution, by S. M. Miller; New careers development in the change agent field, by J. Douglas Grant;



A summary of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 Public Law 88-452.

Available from: Delinquency Prevention Training Project, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, 206 S. Spring Street, Suite 343, Los Angeles, California, 90012

5032 Youth crime: a leveling off?  
Youth Service News, 17(1):3-5, 31, 1966.

For the first time since 1961, there appears to be no increase in the annual youth crime rate in New York State. A projected annual rate of 16.9 per thousand in 1965, based on New York State Department of Correction data for the first three quarters of the year, indicates a net decrease of 1.1 per thousand from the rate of 18.0 per thousand in 1964. In 1965, the projected number of youth arrests shows a slight increase to 23,000, practically unchanged from the 1964 number of 22,963 youth arrests. However, the youth population in the age group 16 through 20, increased, thereby lowering the annual rate.

Tables: Percent changes in youth arrests for major crimes and in youth population, ages 16 through 20, New York State, 1940-1965; Arrests for major crimes of persons ages 16 through 20 and rate per 1,000 youths in New York State, New York City and New York State - excluding New York City, 1940-1965; Percent distribution of arrests for major crimes, class 1 and selected other major offenses, ages 16 through 20, New York State, 1963-1965; Arrests for felonies and misdemeanors, youths, ages 16 through 20, New York City, 1961-1965.

5033 Sard, Thomas R. A chance on the outside. American Education, 2(24): 29-32, 1966.

Since 1964, at the Lorton Youth Center, a penal institution in the District of Columbia, 195 young men sentenced under the Federal Youth Corrections Act have received training in a contract project under the Manpower Development and Training Act. The principal innovation of the MDTA project is to train men in occupations for which there is known to be a demand. Side by side with the manpower vocational training classes at the Center which include clerical training, barbering, and auto repair, there are regular academic classes in elementary and secondary instruction. The program has been so successful that out of those trained, 89 were paroled after 18 months and all but two were known to have obtained employment. Of these, 77 were placed in the fields for which

they were trained. There was only a 4.5 percent return rate as compared with a return rate of 46.9 percent over a like period for parolees who had not received such training. Two other similar programs are now being conducted at Rikers Island, New York, and Elmore, Alabama.

5034 Friscoli, Paolo. La recente riforma della sospensione condizionale della pena. (The recent reform of conditional suspension of sentence.) La Scuola Positiva, 70(1): 3-29, 1965.

The Italian law of April 24, 1962, concerning conditional suspension of sentence, which modified older legislation on the same subject, contains numerous shortcomings which leave it open to criticism. The law states that the suspension of sentence makes an application of security measures impossible. In principle, the suspension of sentence can be applied only once. In the decision about suspended sentence, the "penal status" of the offender is of crucial importance. In this respect, impediments to the suspension of sentence are related only to a prison sentence, not to a sentence involving a fine. The new provisions concerning conditions under which a repeated suspension of sentence is applicable are not sufficiently clear and do not take into consideration real problems encountered in legal practice. The idea that even those prior sentences which subsequently resulted in rehabilitation may constitute an impediment to the application of suspended sentence, should have been repudiated by the legislation. Similarly, the impediments related to the concept of "penal status" should have been eliminated. Besides conceptual shortcomings, the new law contains numerous technical and procedural shortcomings. Consequently the reform, as carried out, is ineffective, and in its ultimate results, even pernicious.

5035 Pisani, Mario. La disciplina processuale delle circostanze aggravanti. (The treatment of aggravating circumstances in criminal procedure.) La Scuola Positiva, 70(1):56-87, 1965.

The impact of aggravating circumstances in the course of a trial is regulated by a variety of provisions in the Italian Penal Code. In the first place, procedural problems concerning aggravating circumstances in the proper sense arise from the fact that their character determines the type of court where the case should be tried, as well as the type of trial (especially important in cases of sex offenses). The indictment, deliberation of the court, and sentencing

are also greatly determined by aggravating circumstances involved in the offense. In particular, the aggravating circumstances influence the interpretation of the causal nexus of the offense. Under certain conditions in Italian law, aggravating circumstances justify preventive detention. On the other hand, the ne bis in idem principle also applies to them: a re-interpretation of the offense in terms of newly defined aggravating circumstances constitutes double jeopardy. In post-trial procedure, aggravating circumstances determine the considerations of parole and amnesty. In addition to aggravating circumstances in the direct sense, the law distinguishes the indirect ones, such as the capability and motives of the accused in committing crime. The interpretation of such circumstances lies within the scope of the discretionary powers of the judge.

5036 Loasses, Cesare. Bancarotta fraudolenta e mandato di cattura. (Fraudulent bankruptcy and warrant of arrest.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 70(1):88-91, 1965.

According to general opinion, the Italian law of November 18, 1964, No. 1217, completely abolished compulsory issuance of the warrant of arrest in cases of bankruptcy offenses, especially in the cases of fraudulent bankruptcy, and, consequently, made possible provisional liberty of the offender pending investigation and trial. In reality, the law anticipates restricted use of the warrant of arrest rather than its complete abolition. In case of serious bankruptcy offenses, the warrant should be issued. The judges have been given discretionary power to decide whether the offender should be arrested.

5037 Johnsen, Jon, & Siciliano, Saverio. Controllo ed assistenza in libertà per i delinquenti in Dinamarca: La "Società danese di provvidenza." (Supervision and post-release assistance to offenders in Denmark: the "Danish Welfare Society.") *La Scuola Positiva*, 70(1):92-99, 1965.

In Denmark, offenders who are not transferred into correctional institutions may be subjected to supervision on one of the following grounds: (1) conditional renunciation of penal action on the part of the prosecution; (2) conditional sentence; and (3) conditional release (parole). The supervisory body in most cases (except for juvenile delinquents) is the Danish Welfare Society (Dansk Forsorgelseskab), a private organization which operates as a recognized public function. The Society is financed partly from private contributions, partly from government

resources. Its personnel consists of professionals trained mostly in social work and law, and volunteers. The supervisory activity is not limited to probation or parole supervision in a narrow sense, but extends widely into the area of social work, in particular, family counseling, employment aid, and neighborhood assistance. The rate of recidivism among offenders entrusted to the Society is 33 percent.

5038 Judicial Conference of the United States. Proposed rules of criminal procedure for the United States District Courts. *Federal Rules Decisions*, 39(1): 168-209, 1966.

The Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States recommended amendments to rules of criminal procedure for the United States District Courts which were transmitted to the U. S. Congress. The proposals affect the following rules: warrant or summons upon complaint; proceedings before the commissioner; the grand jury; the indictment and the information; pleas; relief from prejudicial joinder; discovery and inspection; subpoena, pre-trial conference; place of prosecution and trial; transfer from the district for plea and sentence; transfer from the district for trial; trial by jury or by the court; trial jurors; judge-disability; determination of foreign law; expert witnesses and interpreters; motion for judgment of acquittal; instructions; sentence and judgment; new trial; arrest of judgment; correction or reduction of sentence; stay of execution, and relief pending review; commitment to another district; removal; right to and assignment of counsel; time; release on bail; service and filing of papers; application and exception; records; and courts and clerks.

5039 New role for former youth offenders. *Welfare in Review*, 4(2):17, 1966.

Under a grant to San Francisco State College by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, former youth gang leaders will soon be specially trained and returned to the community as special streetworkers in some of the high-delinquency areas of the City of San Francisco. Trainees will be selected from high school dropouts with arrest records, thus giving alum area youth a voice in coping with problems of community agencies serving them. Two major objectives of the new program are: to determine whether ex-gang leaders can be trained as streetworkers, and to measure the influence of subprofessionals on groups of their peers.

5040 The exploding threat of the mind drug that got out of control, LSD. *Life*, March 25, 1966, p. 27-33.

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless substance; one ounce would provide an average dose for 300,000 people. The federal government has declared LSD "a problem worse than the narcotics evil." The Food and Drug Administration is proposing laws which will make it illegal to sell, transport, or manufacture LSD.

5041 The plea of "guilty." Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 130(9): 164-166, 1966.

In Great Britain, there are two major types of pleas which a defendant may enter: special or general. Special pleas may be pleas as to the court's jurisdiction, a pardon by the sovereign, or that the defendant has already been acquitted or convicted on the same charge. General pleas may be either not guilty or guilty. A plea of guilty should not be recorded unless the admission is absolutely clear. Two cases in which a guilty plea was incorrectly entered because of ambiguity are: *R. v. Gollathan* and *R. v. Lloyd*. In cases where an offender is charged with one offense and pleads guilty to a lesser offense, the court is not bound to accept the plea to the lesser offense and may enter a plea of not guilty to the offense charged. A court has the discretion to refuse to take other offenses into consideration when they are not of a similar nature to the offense charged. Guilty pleas to one part of a charge should be changed to pleas of not guilty to the entire charge as such a plea cannot be considered a plea to the entire charge by implication.

5042 Marshall, Hermine H. The effect of punishment on children: a review of the literature and a suggested hypothesis. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 106(1): 23-33, 1965.

A review of the literature and available research on the subject of the effect of punishment on children was made to test the hypothesis that negative reinforcement, or punishment, of specific responses in children has an informative and beneficial effect. The literature and research confirmed this hypothesis and suggested that the effect of negatively reinforcing the situation depends upon the action of other factors in the situation. Thus, in general, negative reinforcement tends to improve children's performance. Other factors found to influence the effect of punishment include achievement level, task

complexity, strength of association, delay of reinforcement, instructions, personality of the subject, and the atmosphere. The possible effect of ego involvement and aspiration levels have not as yet been considered in experimental literature.

5043 Hood, Roger. Borstal re-assessed. London, Heineman, 1965. 244 p. \$10.00

The British borstal system for boys is going through a crisis. Its effectiveness is subject to question as the post-war success rate, in terms of those not re-convicted within two years of release, has gone down from 70 percent before the war to 36 percent. Its waning success may be attributed to the increasing use of other methods which has left borstal to handle the most difficult cases, to the rising juvenile crime rate, or to the problems of post-war youth. Whatever the causes, borstal has failed to deal with changes in the social system and in the attitudes of the courts since its high period in the 1930's. When the borstal system began as an experiment in 1900, it was based on three principles: that young offenders are potentially good citizens; that reformation would yield better results than imprisonment; and that special measures (such as the indeterminate sentence with a long maximum period) were needed for their training. The goal was positive attitude changing more than punishment. The emphasis of the borstal system has always been on training. By the 1930's the educative role was primary, and open institutions, which de-emphasized discipline, were established. It was believed that borstals would eventually replace prisons for the rehabilitation of the young offender. After the war, it was found that escapes and recidivism had considerably increased; research in the 1950's showed little difference between the results of training and imprisonment; and the principle that training needed a longer time seemed no longer valid. Detention centers, begun in 1948 to replace short-term imprisonment, were increasingly used in the 1950's as the juvenile crime rate rose, and the emphasis on discipline returned. The use of prisons also increased. Borstal and the prisons became more alike, as the former used more disciplinary methods and prisons for youth were established under more progressive principles. The Criminal Justice Act of 1961 joined the two under the designation of "custodial training." Aftercare has always been an integral part of the borstal program, given a role equal in importance to institutional training. As the length of training became shorter, borstal aftercare, including physical aid, social casework,

and supervision, became as long or longer than the institutional training period.

CONTENTS: The problem; Borstal begins; The system expands; Recent developments; Training in "the Golden Age"; Training since the War; Aftercare; Results; Appendices; Bibliography.

5044 Konopka, Gisela. The adolescent girl in conflict. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1966. 177 p. \$1.95

In order to identify the problems peculiar to adolescent girls that lead to delinquency, a study was made in Minnesota of 181 girls between the ages of 14 and 19 who were in institutions for delinquents and unwed mothers, on probation, or on parole. The study of these girls' values, goals, attitudes, and emotional relationships was accomplished through living with them in institutions, through individual counseling and interviews, and through group sessions. It was found that: although the types of and reasons for delinquent acts are various, most of the delinquent girls had some problems related to sex; many of the girls saw the adult as brutal or ineffectual, hypocritical, or as an anonymous authority; the family background was important: often the father was absent, and many of the girls were neglected or mistreated at home, yet had ambivalent feelings and strong dependency needs; racial and socio-economic distinctions were most disturbing at this age when acceptance needs are greatest; retaliation against rejection took the form of personal rebellion, not group action; rapid cultural change, including the emancipation of women and the changing family structure were factors; adolescent loneliness, normally overcome by peer association, was more extreme for these girls to whom this outlet was often unavailable. Helping the girl in conflict requires a social climate and attitudes which encourage and accept youth. There should be a new approach to services to unwed mothers, a reevaluation of the status of women, and improvements in youth services.

CONTENTS: The study; They are people; Loneliness in an anonymous world; The impact of cultural change on women's position; Ways out of loneliness; Increasingly low self-image; Emerging theory; We are responsible.

5045 Minervini, Girolamo. Depenalizzazione delle contravvenzioni. (Exclusion of minor offenses from trial court.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 15(6):641-653, 1965.

In Italy, there has been a sharp increase in minor offenses, whereas the percentage of

felonies in the total number of crimes committed has declined. Consequently, the courts are overloaded with trying minor offenses. In more than 20 percent of cases the trials are suspended. In order to liberate the judges from this overload, a re-examination of punishable minor offenses should be made and some of them should not be tried before courts. This applies particularly to those offenses punishable by fine or by the alternative of fine or imprisonment.

5046 Tigano, Ugo. Reazione nevrotiche: antagoniste di quelle criminali? (Are neurotic reactions contrary to criminal ones?) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 15(6):655-662, 1965.

The results of psychological observations suggest the existence of a basic difference between the reactions of a neurotic and a person manifesting criminal behavior. Feelings of inferiority, anxieties, and negativistic attitudes, characteristic of a neurotic, differ basically from the predominantly dynamic and aggressive behavior of criminals. Neurotics do not show amoral, criminal, and anti-social qualities.

5047 Ragozzino, Domenico. Esigenze di tutela della libertà individuale e necessità di difesa sociale nella esecuzione delle misure di sicurezza di tipo psichiatrico. (Requirements of the restriction of individual freedom and necessity of social defense in the adoption of security measures of psychiatric type.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 15(6):663-670, 1965.

Security measures against potential offenders must be based upon thoroughgoing analysis of social dangerousness in each case. The supervisory judge who decides on the type and duration of security measures bears particular responsibility. Before a decision is made, it must be established from where the social dangerousness of the individual is derived: from mental illness or from non-pathological, environmental, or temperamental factors. In case of mental illness, the curability of the offender should influence the decision about security measures. Security measures must fulfill the basic function of social defense and must not degenerate into punishment or vengeance.



5048 Gioggi, Francesco. Gli istituti penitenziari e la popolazione detenuta. (Correctional institutions and prison population.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 15(6): 671-687, 1965.

In order to fulfill the two principal requirements of correction, namely the humanization of punishment and the reeducation of the offender, correctional research institutions were established in Italy. The most important is the National Observation Institute in Rome-Rebibbia. The diagnosis of prisoners aims at the individualization of the sentence by means of classification and differentiated treatment of offenders. The long-term goal is the establishment of specialized institutions for particular types of offenders where specific types of treatment would be carried out.

5049 Foth, Heinrich. Betrug und illegales Rechtsgeschäft. (Fraud and illicit transfer of property rights.) *Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht*, no vol.(2):33-46, 1966.

The generally accepted principle that there is no property which is not under protection of criminal law creates legal complications in cases where illegal business transactions are involved. This concerns illicit or fraudulent transfers of property where interpretations from the point of view of civil law and those of criminal law are often contradictory. The rulings of German Supreme Courts in illegal business matters create legal contradictions.

5050 U.S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Project innovation: seeking the answers to prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Washington, D. C., 1966, 10 p.

The Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development will provide federal assistance to any state, local, or other public or nonprofit agency for projects which hold the promise of experimental approaches to the problems of youth. Among programs qualifying for support are those which offer: new methods of helping youth; revision of agency or institutional structures or practices; new interorganizational arrangements to provide service; new roles for professional or non-professional staff in serving youth; innovative methods of training personnel in any aspect of youth work; or any combination of these approaches.

5051 Massachusetts. Senate. Report of the Governor's Committee on Jails and Houses of Correction. Boston, 1965, 66 p.

The Governor's Committee on Jails and Houses of Correction was formed to investigate and make recommendations concerning these institutions and their role within the Massachusetts correctional system. The deficiencies in treatment of offenders found in a study of conditions, facilities, and operations in houses of correction, cannot be remedied under the existing county system. The houses of correction should be transferred to the Department of Correction and coordinated with other state correctional institutions. The purposes of a correctional system are better served by a statewide system. Offender rehabilitation should be a unified process. Vocational training and prison industries can be operated best under a large centralized system. Specialized institutions are needed to handle different types of prisoners. For alcoholics a long-range plan should include changes in sentencing laws so as to put more emphasis on probation and clinics instead of prisons. Jails should be established as separate parts of existing correctional institutions. Short-range changes should include work or vocational training for prisoners, counseling services, recreation programs, and placement of all women in one State institution.

5052 Parker, Bruce J., & Hansz, Bob. VISTA's bail bond projects: two views. *VISTA Volunteer*, 2(1):12, 18, 20, 22, 1966.

VISTA volunteers are administering pre-trial release programs in Tulsa, Oklahoma and San Francisco, California, to relieve injustices in the bailbonding procedure. Release on Own Recognizance (R.O.R.) has two aims: (1) to equalize a system of justice that has discriminated against the poor, and (2) to expose the deficiencies and injustices of the bail system. Both projects are modeled on the Manhattan Project (Vera Foundation) and involve investigation of all indigent felony defendants to determine eligibility of the accused for pre-trial release without bond. Those who qualify (based on a point system of residence, family ties, employment and prior record) are interviewed and checked out from references that are given, and a determination is made as to their reliability. Once a person is considered eligible, a recommendation is made to the judge who may then release the defendant pending court appearance.

5053 Welles, Judy. Denver's young offenders offered another chance. VISTA Volunteer, 2(1):13-15, 1966.

VISTA volunteers assigned to the Denver Juvenile Court were given the Court's toughest cases: the families that probation officers and social workers had nearly given up. These families are known as "hard core" or "multi-problem" and their children are among the worst juvenile offenders. Each volunteer is assigned to work with about nine families whose youngsters are counseled by the Court's probation officers. The volunteers work in many ways to give meaning to the lives of these families, to encourage stability, and to build an atmosphere in which children can find a sense of security they may never have known. Through frequent informal visits, the volunteers are developing a two-way communication with needy families the existing Court services could not reach. They hope that their work will prove to be an example to other juvenile courts seeking new ways to curb delinquency.

5054 Maryland. Commission to Study Problems of Drug Addiction. Interim report, January 1966. Baltimore, 1966, 133 p.

The problems of drug dependency have long been recognized, and the United States Government has expressed increasing concern with drug abuse. The Maryland Commission to Study Problems of Drug Addiction believes more decisive action is necessary. Maryland has made some progress in this area. The State Department of Correction, the Division of Drug Control, the Health Department, the Department of Mental Hygiene, the Department of Parole and Probation, and Narcotics Anonymous all contribute to the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment of addicts. However, existing information on drug abuse is inadequate and there is no comprehensive program in operation to work with the drug dependent. It is suggested that preventive services should include educational materials and early identification of the drug dependents; treatment should encompass a continuity of services adapted to different types of drug dependents; and a statewide inventory of drug users and more research concerning the psycho-social mechanisms of drug dependency are needed.

CONTENTS: Summary and recommendations; The problem; Definition, theory and effect of drug habituation, addiction and dependency; Drug agreements: international implications for the U.S.; United States: history, theory and present developments;

Maryland: extent of problem and existing services; Selected programs (outside Maryland); Appendix: selected drug dependency terms and definitions, annotated Code of Maryland with laws focusing on drug dependency.

5055 New York (State). War on crime and narcotics addiction: a campaign for human renewal. A special message to the Legislature, by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller. Albany, 1966, 8 p.

In New York State, the proposed program to reduce and prevent the major cause of crime, drug addiction, is based on accomplishing two central objectives: removing pushers from the streets, and providing up to three years of intensive treatment, rehabilitation, and aftercare designed to restore the addict to a useful drug-free life. In New York State in the last seven years, the groundwork for an all-out attack on narcotics addiction has been laid. Pilot treatment units have been opened at three State hospitals, 1962 legislation recognized addiction as the illness it is, eight treatment units have been opened, a special parole program has been instituted, new facilities for drug research have been established, and a special housing project for homeless addicts in New York City has been authorized. The time has come to act upon these initial measures. The four essential elements of the proposed program are: stiffer sentences for pushers; compulsory treatment, rehabilitation, and aftercare for addicts; centralization of operating responsibility under the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission which will operate screening and diagnostic centers, control aftercare programs, and formulate a comprehensive plan for the prevention and control of addiction; and full mobilization of federal, State, and local resources.

5056 Nagel, Stuart S. The tipped scales of American justice. Trans-action, 3(4):3-9, 1966.

The poor, the ignorant, and the Negro do not obtain equal justice guaranteed by the United States Constitution. The preliminary hearing, bail, the right to defense counsel, the grand jury process, right to a speedy trial, trial by jury, and sentencing are the major stages in criminal procedure, and each stage contains safeguards for the rights of the accused. It is within this framework that disparities exist. Thirty-four percent of indigents up for felonious assault in state courts did not get preliminary hearings compared to 21 percent of non-indigents; three-fourths of all indigent state cases did not raise bail, while 79 percent of

non-indigent assault cases and 69 percent of larceny cases did get bail; indigents were delayed more often awaiting trial; and the indigents were less likely to have a grand jury indictment. The poor suffer more discrimination than Negroes in criminal justice; and Negroes suffer more from lack of money than from discrimination. Discrimination against the Negro in criminal proceedings was only slightly greater in the South than in the North. Generally, North-South differences in treatment were greater than urban-rural differences. Disparities unfavorable to Negroes are slightly greater in state than in federal proceedings. To remedy these disparities, the federal courts have been releasing more people without bail and state courts are starting to follow suit. Since the Gideon case, there has been a large-scale campaign to provide competent legal representation. In the United States Courts, there is an educational program to encourage better sentencing practices. There is a trend toward better trained and educated policemen, probation officers, and court officials. The civil rights movement is bringing change.

5057 Simon, Rita James. Murder, juries, and the press. *Trans-action*, 3(4): 40-42, 1966.

The Supreme Court has, in a few cases, reversed a conviction where flagrant publicity has clearly prejudiced the jury against the defendant, but it has been hesitant to make a general statement on the effects of pre-trial news coverage because of the constitutional conflict between the rights of the press and the defendant's guarantee of a fair trial. The factual question of whether juries are really prejudiced by pre-trial news reports should be settled before this constitutional dilemma is resolved. A pilot study was conducted in which a fictional newspaper account of a murder as it would appear in a conservative newspaper was given to 56 subjects taken from the registered voter list in Champaign and Urbana, Illinois, and an account of the same murder as it would be handled in a sensational tabloid was given to 51 subjects. Their verdicts indicate that the sensational news coverage has more influence than more sober accounts. However, when the same subjects were given a tape recording that contained a mock trial of the same murder containing an admonition by the judge to reach a decision based only on the evidence, attorney's statements, and testimony by witnesses, most of the jurors, after they heard the trial, changed their minds and found the defendants innocent regardless of which story they had read before the trial. Jurors in a real trial would do the same. This preliminary study

indicates that the dangers of pre-trial publicity may have been exaggerated. If these results can be reproduced in a large and varied sample, they would provide strong support for those who warn against restriction of the freedom of the press to report trial news.

5058 Cross, A. R. N. Paradoxes in prison sentences: an inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford on 5 March 1965. London, Oxford University Press, 1965, 26 p.

There are three apparent paradoxes in current British sentencing procedures. If, as the courts' guidelines say, the first consideration in determining the nature of a sentence is the nature of the offense committed, how can penologists speak in terms of the individualization of punishment or making the sentence suit the offender rather than the offense? Second, even though the maximum sentence is reserved for only the most heinous examples of an offense, it seems odd that the permitted maxima bear such a slight relation to the commonly accepted views concerning the gravity of that offense. Finally, the general principles which apparently determine sentencing practices are still unstated by the courts. The first is not a real paradox because individualization of punishment does apply after conviction, when a judge must consider the personal characteristics of the prisoner—age, sex, and health. At present, English law contains many outmoded maximum sentences which must be changed. It is recommended that a rule be adopted compelling judges to give the reasons for any sentence of more than three years. In addition, all sentences of a greater length than five years should be made indeterminate, so that true rehabilitation tailored to the offender's particular character may be allowed to occur. The study of criminal law must be broadened to allow for a final settlement of controversies such as those of how to punish informants, and how the plea of guilty should affect the final sentence.

5059 Massachusetts. Attorney General's Committee on Juvenile Crime. Report. Boston, 1966, 72 p.

The Massachusetts Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Juvenile Crime was formed to help combat juvenile delinquency on a statewide level. The Committee is in favor of setting up a separate statewide juvenile court. Regarding court procedures and related matters, the Committee recommends that: (1) a court sitting in juvenile session adopt the view that only after a fair trial which

guards the constitutional rights of the child, and after a finding that the child is delinquent, should the special services available to the court for rehabilitation be summoned; (2) background reports on juvenile defendants should be prepared by probation officers; (3) additional court clinics should be set up; (4) the privacy of the juvenile hearing should be maintained; and (5) a recurring training program for court connected personnel should be established. Committee recommendations for improving the institutions run by the Youth Services Board include: (1) the creation of an agency designed to produce greater interaction, cooperation, and coordination between state agencies serving youth; (2) making psychiatric counseling part of the treatment at these institutions; (3) creation of a commission to study the special problems of the retarded juvenile offender; (4) pre-release programs for parents of an institutionalized offender; and (5) making provisions to provide homes for homeless offenders after release.

5060 Metropolitan Youth Commission. Junior League of Portland Oregon. Oxbow II: a study of the Multnomah County Youth Task Force, by Frank F. Miles. Portland, 1965, various pagings.

Recognizing the need to provide jobs for youths during the summer, the Board of Multnomah County (Oregon) Commissioners financed an experimental summer work project employing 200 boys to turn neglected land into a park. A study was undertaken to ascertain the strengths and weaknesses of this project, as well as to give procedural information to other areas interested in providing similar projects. The main purposes of the project were to furnish youths work opportunities and to assist in park development. Secondary purposes were to provide a wholesome outdoor experience for boys through constructive relationships with adults, to relieve the pressures for summer employment to some extent, and to prevent delinquency. The study concluded that the project was a success in the amount of work accomplished. The principal aims of the project were achieved. In some cases there were gains in motivation and achievement that could be related to the project, but it was felt that the project itself contributed no more than any other work experience in the community. Expansion of such projects was recommended, especially with respect to the high school girl.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Historical background; The Oxbow Project; The foremen; The boys; School relations; Profiles; Discussion; Appendices.

5061 Allegheny County (Pennsylvania). Planning Commission. A study of the Juvenile Detention Home of Allegheny County, Part I - Juvenile Court. Pittsburgh, 1965, 34 p.

A study was conducted by the Allegheny County Planning Commission to define the problems of the Juvenile Detention Home, collect and interpret the required data, and present the findings concerning the space needs of the Home. The Committee made the following findings: the original capacity of the Home is exceeded throughout the entire year; on many occasions the daily number of children requiring sleeping arrangements at the Home exceeds the bed space; overcrowded conditions are more pronounced for boys than girls; the age group subject to the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction will increase by approximately 100,000 persons or 33 percent by 1985. Assuming that there will be no major changes in the present delinquency rates and detention practices, the Committee found that overcrowding will continue to occur in 1985, when the Home's daily population will be about 150 children. The Committee recommends that the Board of County Commissioners authorize the design and construction of a new Juvenile Detention Home with supporting facilities to accommodate 100 boys and 50 girls, and retain an architect and planning consultant to assist in the design of a new Juvenile Detention Home.

CONTENTS: Findings and conclusions; Recommendations; Introduction; The need; Appendix I: excerpts from the inspection reports of the Department of Welfare of Pennsylvania; Appendix II: a description of the Juvenile Detention Home of Allegheny County; Appendix III: population in Allegheny County, ages seven - seventeen; Appendix IV: Juvenile Detention Home, age distribution male and female, 1960, 1964 and 1985 (est.), frequency of children placed in the custody of the Juvenile Detention Home per 1,000 age group population, 1959, 1960, 1961; Appendix V: daily number of children placed in the custody of the Juvenile Detention Home, 1962, 1963 and 1964; Appendix VI: average length of stay; Bibliography.

5062 Dunbar, Walter. Is our corrections system working? Journal of Correctional Education, 18(2):5-11, 1966.

California's corrections system is composed of the courts, probation system, local jails, and the Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections employs five methods to prevent and control crime: control of sentences, correction of inmates, research into and evaluation of new methods, coordination with other agencies, and citizen participation. The most significant result of the State's correctional program has been



the improved parole procedure. Also, new community correctional centers are being planned to be used as halfway houses and as job counseling centers. Other improvements have been made in narcotics treatment, prescription programming, and inmate participation. In terms of performance, nearly 60 percent of the parolees do not return to prison, escapes from custody are rare, educational programs have been quite successful, and savings in institutional costs have been made. More knowledge and better coordination are needed to make California's correctional systems even more successful.

5063 Eckenrode, Charles. The correctional library comes of age. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(2):12-15, 32, 1966.

Institutional libraries may be used for the inmates' enjoyment, as supplements to vocational training classes, and as the focus of various inmate clubs and activities. The library schedule should be flexible enough to permit optimum use. Each library should have 10 books for each inmate, distributed according to a 60 percent fiction, 40 percent non-fiction basis. Books should be selected according to the same criteria that any community library uses. The librarian, in addition to promoting his library to the inmates, must also convince the institution's administrators to supply the library with the funds necessary for its operation.

5064 Levy, Russell H., & Henning, John J. The gauging of academic achievement among "court-labeled" delinquent boys. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(2):16-18, 31, 1966.

A study was undertaken to determine the best course the Illinois Youth Commission might follow for the current and future education of boys referred by the courts. To do this, each boy's placement in school, his previous IYC commitment, and his academic achievement level had to be determined. The study attempted to find a quantitative expression that reflects delinquent boys' prior academic progress, and also to ascertain the validity of two Otis Tests as predictors of this progress. Two hundred boys, average age of 14, were selected from a group of 838 who had been administered the Otis Intermediate and Stanford Achievement Tests, and 200 were also selected from a group of 401, average age of 15, who had been given the Otis Higher and Stanford Achievement Tests. The study disclosed that prior to IYC commitment, various school systems had placed the sample beyond its achievement level. These differences occurred either

because of the school's so-called social promotion policy, or because the school itself operated below national SAT norms. Although literature on the subject admits only moderate relationships between group intelligence test scores and achievement rates, a significant correlation between Otis Tests and past rate of academic achievement was found. Thus, it is predicted that the larger group will have a rate of achievement below average. The IYC practice of placing boys in classes according to SAT scores should be changed to avoid embarrassing the boy, and to avoid confusion upon his placement in public school. The disparity between actual grades and SAT averages has been found to be high, and correlations between Otis Test scores and these disparities lead to the prospect of using these group probes as predictors of future academic progress.

5065 Thimm, Joseph. The challenge to our community: action v. apathy. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(2):19-22, 1966.

The need for professional self-appraisal among those in social services is essential, and that appraisal should concern itself with the relevance of social work and its representative methods to the social, psychological, economic, and cultural forces affecting individuals and social institutions today. The trend in social work, over the years, has been to help individuals adjust to the conditions under which they live, and has moved away from an emphasis on changing these conditions. During the last generation, social work has failed to develop a unified conceptual framework or methodology consistent with its responsibility to shape the course of welfare events. As professionals and private citizens, social workers face a challenge of almost overwhelming proportions. Apathy, inertia, and a traditional focus on problems and efforts, reflect a common tendency to think in terms of stereotypes when dealing with complex social problems. The focus of the social worker becomes narrow, when it should be wide; social workers must go beyond the concept of the individual, and think in terms of the group as well. Correctional workers, in particular, must give leadership to the development of the complex of programs involving research, probation, parole, flexible institutional programs, and federal or local subsidies for their implementation.

5066 Peterson, Ross M. Child guidance centers. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(2):27-28, 31, 1966.

The State of Washington has developed a system of state-operated child guidance centers

offering services on a local level. Twenty-three centers offer direct casework and group work services to children and families with emotional disturbances. The staff, composed of psychiatric social workers, provides consultation to staffs of other agencies involved in individual cases. They are also active in community organization and social action activities on a local and statewide basis. The Division of Community Services has a staff of consultants who offer a variety of services throughout the State with particular emphasis on delinquency prevention. On-the-spot consultation relative to any problem related to youth development is the first of these services. Another service offered is that of conducting studies of agencies or communities relative to the problems of youth and the services being offered. The consultation service also plans and conducts training programs for the various agencies of a community.

5067 Morro, William J., & Santaniello, Anthony A. A reading demonstration project conducted at the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institution. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(2):29-31, 1966.

A demonstration project was conducted at the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institution to organize a short-term program of intensive reading instruction for inmates, compare the inmates' reading levels with national norms, evaluate the achievement of each inmate, evaluate inmate response to the program, determine organizational problems of the program within a correctional institution setting, and to recommend a long-range program. Subjects were selected from the inmates engaged in the institution's existing educational program. Three groups were formed on the basis of reading levels. After 30 hours of training in various reading skills, the students were retested. Overall, the group showed an increase of one full grade in total functional reading skills. The most outstanding conclusion of the project was the positive reaction of inmates to the program. It is recommended that three short-term reading programs of 15 weeks duration would help meet the reading needs of most of the inmates at the institution. In addition, the response to this program was so great that it should be extended to medium-minimum securities, and the women's reformatory.

5068 Connecticut. Governor's Committee on Gambling. Report. Hartford, 1965, 31 p.

Prompted by the remarks of the Chief Judge of the United States District Court regarding

the existence of organized gambling in Connecticut, Governor Dempsey appointed a committee to look into this and to initiate steps to deal with problems that it presents. The Committee concerned itself with organized gambling which permits professional criminals to accumulate vast sums of money to be used for other illegal purposes. It was found that the illegal organized gambling activities in Connecticut are connected with organized criminal operations in New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. It was suggested that since investigation of gambling is hindered by the fact that evidence is easily disposed of, improvements can be made by passage of a "no knock" law, a controlled wiretapping law, use of undercover agents, and resources made available for the use of informers. Prosecution of criminal cases in the Circuit Court is made difficult by increasing caseloads and part-time prosecutors. Improvements can be made by giving the new position of Chief Prosecutor of the Circuit Court adequate resources and authority to take over prosecution of gambling cases anywhere in the State. An immunity law should be passed whereby necessary testimony cannot be withheld.

5069 Mowat, Ronald Rae. Morbid jealousy and murder: a psychiatric study of morbidly jealous murderers at Broadmoor. London, Tavistock Publications, 1966. 131 p. (International Library of Criminology, Delinquency, and Deviant Social Behaviour No. 11) \$5.25

In order to investigate the pattern of murder and jealousy and the psychiatric factors underlying murder associated with morbid jealousy, a two part study was made. In the first part, 110 murderers and attempted murderers who were patients at Broadmoor Institution in England were investigated. Case notes of admissions over a period of 20 years were examined, and only those patients who had had delusions of infidelity were selected for study. Psychiatric interviews were conducted with those patients still at Broadmoor at the time of the study. Information was collected about the typical murder for jealousy, the characteristics of the murderer, his victim, the circumstances of the crime, the method of murder, and the court verdict. In the second part of the study, delusions and other psychiatric symptoms were investigated to determine changes in the patient during confinement, and the mental state underlying the jealousy was diagnosed and classified. It was found that there is a common pattern in this type of murder. There were few female murderers. Insane murderers were found to be older than sane murderers, and morbidly jealous murderers are older than other insane murderers. Most of the jealous

murderers were married; most of the victims were wives. In few cases were the partners divorced, although separation was common. Almost one-third of the jealous murderers attempted suicide. Confession to the crime may be part of the common pattern, though many sane murderers also confess. More than half the murderers were found guilty but insane; the attempted murderers were equally divided between guilty but insane, insane on arraignment, and guilty with sentences of imprisonment. Psychiatric interpretation of the symptoms and behavior of the morbidly jealous revealed that impotence, perversion, and other sexual disturbances were related to delusions of infidelity; apperception of objects and events is altered; ideas of suicide frequently occur; and delusions persist long after the murder, perhaps partially as self-justification. Delusions of infidelity were found to be not typical of any one psychotic state. The morbid jealousy-murder syndrome is important since probably no other single delusion is associated with so many deaths. Legal separation or divorce should be quickly granted in the morbid jealousy case and psychiatric opinion should be presented to the court in all murder cases.

**CONTENTS:** Legal and psychiatric background: criminal insanity, definitions and theories of delusions, normal and morbid jealousy, jealousy as motive for murder; A study of murder for jealousy: the murderer, the victim, other social behavior of the morbidly jealous murderer; Patterns of delusions, outcome, and classification: delusional state of the murderer, outcome; Summary of findings, and conclusion.

5070 Lader, Lawrence. Abortion. Indianapolis, New York and Kansas City, Bobbs-Merrill, 1966. 212 p. \$5.95

Abortion is one of the most crucial philosophic, religious, and medical problems of our time. Much of the physical and psychological injury inflicted on women through abortion is the result of inflexibility of state laws in the United States. Forty-two states consider abortion legal on only one ground: to save the life of the mother. Few women qualify for legal abortion; each year a million or more must find some other solution. No state law allows abortion for the victim of rape. Nor is probable deformity, no matter how serious, sufficient reason. Religious and political feelings become involved and interfere with the practice of medicine. Hospital abortion has been proven safe with few physical or psychological after-effects, but the number of such abortions is decreasing since committee approval has replaced the approval of two

physicians in judging the need for the operation. The physician must distinguish between a threat to health and a threat to life, a distinction which is often unclear, especially in the case of an abortion for psychiatric reasons. The issue is a religious one. Only when Protestantism frees itself from the influence of the Catholic doctrine and upholds the value of the mother's life over that of the fetal potential will society free itself from the conflicts of our present abortion system. The qualification of danger to the mother should be broadened to include damage to physical and psychological well-being.

**CONTENTS:** The system; A farce in Phoenix; How safe is hospital abortion; Hospital abortion: a system of fear and privilege; The doctor's dilemma; The skilled abortionist; Methods of reaching the skilled abortionist; The underworld of abortion; The origins of abortion chaos; Probing the U. S. legal maze; The religious position on abortion; Britain's Bourne case: the struggle for reform; Storm over New Hampshire; The lessons from European abortion; The lesson of Japan: abortion and the population crisis; A blueprint for changing U. S. abortion laws; The century of the wanted child; Legalized abortion: the final freedom.

5071 Blaine, Graham B., Jr. Youth and the hazards of affluence: the high school and college years. New York, Harper and Row, 1966. 144 p. \$4.50

The lack of self-discipline, the destructiveness, and the amorality toward sex found among high school and college students in the United States today, are related to changes in family, school, and community environments in which these youths have been raised. The prosperity of the 1950's and 1960's has brought security and material advantages which should provide for the upbringing of well-adjusted children. However, lack of discipline by parents, and overabundance of material goods are obstacles to the building of conscience and will power. Affluence has increased the availability of education, but dropouts and underachievers are common due to excessive pressures to get ahead, rebellion against authority, fear of failure, or fear of success. Sexual mores are changing toward greater freedom, encouraged by women's desire for equality, the decline of the impact of religion, and loosening of restrictions and discipline in general. The rebelliousness and alienation of the adolescent may predispose him to drug use. Some students become involved in riotous behavior in rebellion against authority. Religious institutions, like other social agencies, are not doing enough to clarify and enforce standards and values which could aid in preventing or treating illness and

misbehavior. Parents and other authorities should provide good models, clear and firm standards, and a challenge to youth.

CONTENTS: Family; Education; Sex; Drugs; Riotous behavior; Emotional problems; Religion; Challenge.

5072 Tydings, Joseph D. Improving the federal judicial system. *American Criminal Law Quarterly*, 4(2):79-94, 1966.

The Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on Improvements in Judicial Machinery has begun to hold hearings on the United States Commissioner system which has important duties in the administration of federal criminal law, as it appears to be ill-suited to meet the needs of the present judicial system. In its investigation, the Subcommittee will examine the method by which the commissioners are appointed and the qualifications they should have for an appointment. The Subcommittee will also examine the inadequate fee system of compensation which has inherent problems of conflict of interest and constitutional infirmities. Close consideration will be given to the role of the commissioner in issuing arrest and search warrants, the lack of uniformity in practices and procedures, the function of the preliminary hearings with a view to their elimination or revitalization, and the feasibility of giving commissioners trial jurisdiction over all federal petty offenses to relieve court congestion. The Subcommittee will look into the possibility of establishing an independent body to assist the President and Senate in the selection of judges, of streamlining impeachment proceedings to remove corrupt judges, and establishing an independent commission to deal with judicial fitness from nomination through removal. Some of the other problems that will be explored are the need for consolidation of the correctional functions of the federal judicial system, bail reform and the related problem of preventive detention, the "fair trial-free press" issue, the selection of jury panels, and the jurisdiction of federal courts.

5073 Garrison, Homer, Jr. The crime problem in Texas. *American Criminal Law Quarterly*, 4(2):95-102, 1966.

There are 12,000 law enforcement officers at the various levels of government in Texas working as a team to meet the challenges of a rising crime rate, the increasing restrictions imposed by court decisions in combating crime, the menace of public indifference, the disrespect for law officers, and the problem of civil disturbance.

5074 Shah, S. A. Mental health approaches to the treatment of adult offenders. Paper presented at the Workshop of Adult Offenders, National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Boston, Massachusetts, June 1964. 14 p.

Many of the traditional mental health concepts and practices are unsatisfactory for understanding and handling the broad range of social and psychological deviations labeled "criminal behavior." Many treatment programs operate with little interaction with social, economic, cultural, and other aspects of the problem. Conventional therapy usually assumes voluntary participation of the patient; this is not valid in the case of the offender and it should be taken into account. Treatment techniques are traditionally directed toward the middle class, educated, verbal, introspective, and typically neurotic individual, and are misapplied to the lower class offender. Many assumptions of traditional depth therapies must be questioned in light of recent work with learning theory: it is found that lasting change can be achieved without a deep probing of causes. Dealing with behavior in terms of how it is being maintained often is more effective. Motivation is often lacking in the offender patient. It may be developed after treatment has started or may be replaced by external motivation or pressure to change. Therapeutic progress may be more effective if efforts are directed at points where change is most likely, rather than directly at the problem. This positive change may then be generalized. Use of friends and relatives as "change agents" may help to solve the manpower shortage. The rehabilitative potential of institutions could be improved by use of learning principles to reinforce therapy. Graduated release and treatment in the community would help to prevent relapse. The community is a very important factor in rehabilitation.

5075 Shah, S. A. Behavior therapy and psychotherapy with offenders. Paper presented at the Symposium Techniques for the Resocialization of Delinquents, American Psychological Association meetings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 1963. 11 p.

Although psychotherapy is widely accepted in the treatment of mental illness, its therapeutic techniques have not been proved very effective. Psychoanalysis has been especially ineffective in treatment of offenders, since its methods have been developed for middle and upper class, educated, verbal, introspective, and typically neurotic patients. Since most offenders do not fall into these categories, treatment is unsuccessful. Many of the basic assumptions of depth therapy have been questioned



by recent work with learning theory which indicates that lasting behavioral change can be achieved without probing underlying causes. More important to treatment is how the behavior is being maintained. Behavior therapy is a group of therapeutic methods based on learning theory. Some techniques for treating offenders include: cautious step-by-step response learning rather than intensive, anxiety-producing probing; the building of a therapeutic relationship in the absence of motivation; externally induced change by manipulation of the patient's environment; direction of therapeutic efforts at points where treatment is most feasible before attacking the problem itself; and utilization of others as agents of change.

5076 Shah, S. A. Approaches to the treatment of sociopathic and character disorders. Address presented at the Correctional Service Federation, USA, 93rd Annual Congress of Correction, Portland, Oregon, August 1963. 7 p.

Two related groups of offenders, the Sociopathic Personality Disorders and the Character Disorders, whose anti-social behavior is related to personality disorders, are especially difficult to treat. These kinds of behavior pathology most often develop from early learning experiences in which normal interpersonal relationships were lacking. Absence of an adequate father figure is most significant for boys. The purpose of treatment based on psychological learning theory is to bring about the unlearning of negative behavior patterns and the learning of more positive ones. Learning-oriented therapeutic techniques found to be economical and effective include: establishment of a meaningful relationship between the offender and the counselor; emphasis on discovering not how the behavior was originally learned, but how it is maintained; efforts to induce change externally by means of behavior controls when it is difficult to elicit changes from within; and use of interested persons as agents of change. The effectiveness of rehabilitative programs can be increased by the provision of professional mental health training and consultation to law enforcement, correctional, and rehabilitation workers. Community-based programs of prevention and resocialization are also needed.

5077 Shah, S. A. Treatment and handling of the sexual deviant. Paper presented at the Symposium, The Deviant Offender, 93rd Annual Congress of Correction, Portland, Oregon, August 1963. 7 p.

Sexual deviants may be classified into four categories: (1) normal sex offenders who are not sexual deviates; (2) sexually deviated but psychiatrically non-deviated offenders; (3) sexually deviated and psychiatrically deviated offenders; (4) sexually non-deviated but psychiatrically deviated offenders. Sexual deviations may occur in the way in which sexuality is expressed or in the object toward which it is expressed. There are degrees of deviant behavior which must be taken into account in the treatment and handling of offenders. Experience with traditional psychoanalytic therapy in the past indicated that sexual deviants were very difficult to treat. Utilization of more effective techniques and better understanding of deviant individuals is changing this situation. More effective treatment techniques include: use of learning theory therapeutic principles; concentration on changing behavior in fringe areas which may generalize to the problem area; use of behavior controls until behavior change can be brought about; and use of learning theory techniques within the institution to make the entire milieu a therapeutic influence. Preventive measures within the community are an important part of any program for dealing with sexual deviants.

5078 Shah, S. A. Behavioral approaches to the treatment and rehabilitation of delinquents. Paper presented at the Symposium, Psychological Approaches to Treatment and Rehabilitation in Crime and Delinquency, Chicago, September 1965. 11 p.

Not only has there been insufficient research in the areas of crime and delinquency, but the traditional clinical approaches and some of the basic therapeutic concepts have been found inadequate in treating offenders. Recent developments in principles of behavior modification have much relevance for problems of behavior control and change. In behavior therapy, the goals of treatment are objective behavioral changes whether or not insight or understanding is achieved. Concern is more with the variables that currently maintain the behavior than with past causes. Emphasis is put on deficient or inappropriate environments as well as on the individual. Behavior is "shaped" by "successive approximation" through a series of therapeutic steps with appropriate reinforcements. Behavioral controls may have to be used until behavioral change can be effected. Most delinquents have serious behavioral deficits; treatment

thus requires systematic building up of behavioral repertoires. The same basic principles may be adapted to modify behavior of groups of delinquents within institutions. The behaviorally deficient individual may be helped to adapt and function in normal society by providing him with a "prosthetic environment" to overcome the effects of earlier deprivation.

5079 Aubrey, Michael. The future of juvenile courts. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(November):641-650, 1965.

The current British concept of the juvenile court is that of a modified criminal court where conditional discharge to an approved school is a deterrent measure. This misconception of the purpose of approved schools is one of the most serious problems facing juvenile courts. Juvenile Panels have been proposed which would have jurisdiction over all children under age 16 who have violated the law. The Panels would have power to make binding orders against the wishes of parents. Since allegations are rarely denied, the alternative approach suggested is that Children's Advice Panels be established with an advisory function and with power to make binding orders in certain circumstances. A Panel, consisting of three persons with actual experience with treatment of children should have:  
(1) power to give advice and make positive recommendations; and (2) jurisdiction by consent in certain circumstances.

5080 Bottoms, A. E. Towards a custodial training sentence for adults (Part 2). *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(November): 650-658, 1965.

Officially, the aim of imprisonment is rehabilitation. However, in England, the existing corrective training sentence is too short for training to take place. A proposal for the custodial training of adults which is considered more adequate than any of the preceding ones is that:  
(1) all custodial sentences of less than six months be abolished; (2) all adult custodial sentences be of an indefinite nature with both a maximum and minimum duration; limits should be set so that definite training regimes can be evolved for each length of custody imposed, served in separate institutions; (3) each sentence be given a distinct name along the lines of borstal training. This proposal is merely an application of a principle for adults which has worked with adolescents.

5081 Williams, D. G. T. The control of obscenity (Part 2). *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(September):522-531, 1965.

Sections two and three of the British Obscene Publications Act, 1959, as amended, only constitutes a part of the law of obscenity. Several statutory offenses and procedures and statutory forms of censorship are available in respect to obscenity. These include the Post Office Act, 1953, making it an offense to send obscene or indecent articles through the mails; the Indecent Advertisement Act, 1899; and important statutory forms of censorship in respect of films, the theatre, and broadcasting. It is suggested: that obscenity be confined to sex; that option of trial by jury in Section 3 proceedings be allowed; and that it be made clear that the crime of conspiring to corrupt public morals shall not be used to circumvent the 1959 Act. Also, in the fields of statutory censorship, the possibility of some sort of appeal should be considered to prevent the rulings of individual censorship bodies from being completely uncontrolled.

5082 The American Humane Association. Children's Division. Child abuse legislation. Analysis of reporting laws in the United States (Part I), by Vincent De Francis. Denver, Colorado, 1966, 36 p. \$.35 (No. 29)

This analysis of state legislation for reporting child abuse is Part One of a comprehensive study of the availability and adequacy of child protective services in the United States. The study deals with the size of the problem, the purpose and philosophy of a reporting law, the emotional climate that supports prosecution, social planning for children as meeting the needs, and the legislative action undertaken by the states.

Available from: Children's Division, The American Humane Association, P. O. Box 1266, Denver, Colorado.

CONTENTS: Size of the problem; Why a reporting law; Philosophy and purpose of reporting laws; Emotional climate supports prosecution; Social planning for children meets needs best; Legislative action; Statement of purpose; Jurisdiction; Age limit for reportable children; Definition of abuse or injury; Need abuse be willful; Malnutrition as reportable abuse; Implementing reports under the law; Who reports; Mandatory vs. permissive reporting; Report - how made; Report - contents; Report - to whom; Pattern in states with defined purpose and intent; Pattern in states with no declaration of intent; Responsibility of agency receiving re-

port; Immunity; The penalty clause; Waiver of privilege; Special Clause-religious healing; Special clause-central registry; Special clause-appropriations; After reporting-what; Does your law meet this test; a call to action.

5083 Seneviratne, J. A. G. Twenty years of probation and child care in Ceylon. Probation and Child Care Journal, 4(1):2-8, 1965.

Prior to 1944, the probation system in Ceylon existed on a voluntary basis; under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, offenders were released on supervision under part-time voluntary probation officers. In 1944, a member of the Probation Service in England trained the first group of 10 full-time probation officers forming the nucleus of the Probation Service of Ceylon which was then a branch of the Prisons Department. In 1956, a new Department was formed and called the Department of Probation and Child Care Services. The new Department now consists of: (1) the field service (Probation Service) manned by 122 probation officers operating in 36 probation units; (2) the institutional service consisting of seven Certified Schools for Boys, one Certified School for Girls, four Remand Homes, and four Children's Receiving Homes; (3) the psychiatric service with two full-time psychiatrists attached to the department; (4) the inspector of schools and homes; and (5) the inspector of works. Apart from the statutory duties imposed by the Probation of Offenders Ordinance and the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, the duties of probation officers include: inquiries under the payment of fines ordinance; adoption inquiries; marital reconciliation work; investigations into petitions regarding children in need of care and protection; aftercare of Approved School releasees; investigation and supervision of prisoners released on license; and cooperation with other social services.

5084 Takenouchi, Takayuki. Development of rehabilitation of offenders in Japan. Probation and Child Care Journal, 4(1): 21-24, 1965.

A brief history is presented of the rehabilitation of offenders in Japan with emphasis on developments after the Meiji Restoration in 1868 to the present time.

CONTENTS: Meaning of rehabilitation of offenders in Japan; Rehabilitation services before the Meiji Era; Development of

rehabilitation services for released prisoners; Development of rehabilitation services for juveniles before World War II; Modernization of rehabilitation services for adults before World War II; Establishment of a new system for offender rehabilitation after World War II.

5085 Millo, E. Juvenile delinquency in Israel. Probation and Child Care Journal, 4(1):26-30, 1965.

If all those arrested are taken into account, the juvenile delinquency rate in Israel in 1959 was 2.37 per 100 boys and 0.29 for girls; only 70 percent actually appeared in court. According to Israeli law, a child cannot be held responsible for a crime before the age of nine, while juvenile court jurisdiction extends to males up to 16 years of age, and females up to 18. The various measures taken with juveniles can be classified into four main categories: (1) placement in an institution or foster home; (2) probation; (3) discharge, fine, or bond for good behavior; and (4) imprisonment in rare cases in special juvenile wards. The procedure of the juvenile court follows the regular pattern of a criminal court, but allows for considerable deviation. Other than the accused, his parents or guardians, the probation officer and the prosecutor are the only ones allowed to be present at the proceedings; newspapermen may attend but no name, picture, or other details leading to the identification of the offender may be published. With regard to the confidentiality of the probation officer's report, new rules state that the court may order the report to be shown to the parties concerned, but it is not obliged to do so. When placement is ordered as a last resort, the court restricts itself to the issue of an "institution order" indicating the maximum period of detention. This enables a very flexible application of the placement measure, including transfer from one place to another according to the development of the individual. Delinquents may thus be placed in normal institutions, homes, and children's villages together with non-delinquent children to remove the last punitive significance from placement operations.

5086 Jayawardena, C. H. S. Criminogenic areas. Probation and Child Care Journal, 4(1):31-38, 1965.

An analysis is made of the differential impact of social change on three villages in Ceylon which are similar in size, locale, and culture, but differ from each other in

the extent and type of crime. In village (A) crimes of violence predominate: during a three-year period, 19 crimes were recorded by the police giving an annual rate of 361.91 offenses per 100,000 population. Of the 19 offenses, 16 were crimes of violence against the person resulting in injury or (in three cases) death. Village (B) is noted for its crimes against property: during a three-year period, there was a total of 19 offenses representing an annual rate of 328.12 offenses. Of the 19 offenses, 12 were crimes against property. Additional unrecorded criminal activity occurred outside the village. In village (C) there was no recorded crime during the same three-year period. If mobility and urbanization engender crime, they appear to have done so in villages (A) and (B) but the absence of crime in village (C) tends to relegate them to a position of insignificance. Social change is occurring in all three villages and thus it cannot be considered the most potent factor. The new order which is being ushered in is different in the three villages. In village (A) the stress is on agriculture, in (B) on trade, and in (C) on service. While a competitive and predatory spirit engendered by trade in (B) and a cooperative spirit engendered in (C) could explain the prevalence of offenses against property in one case and the relative absence of crime in the other, there is nothing new in the social order in village (A) to account for the crimes of violence there. What appears to be of major significance is the way in which change is accepted by the people. In village (A) there is an overt effort to prevent the change, in (B) the effort to accelerate it, while in (C) it is accepted as the natural order of things.

5087 Fleisher, B. M. The economics of delinquency. Chicago, Quadrangle Books, 1966. 127 p. \$4.50

In order to determine the extent to which juvenile delinquency is caused by economic factors, and to distinguish economic from non-economic factors, an empirical investigation was made using two main types of data: cross-sectional, to estimate the effects of income, and time series, to estimate the effects of unemployment. The analysis was conducted in three cities of the United States (Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago), and the United States as a whole was compared with Great Britain. It was found that important relationships exist between economic factors and delinquency. Income is especially important: a one percent increase in family income is associated with a 1.2 percent decline in the delinquency rate. Unemployment is also a factor: a one percent

increase is associated with a .15 percent increase in the delinquency rate. Although delinquency is caused only partially by economic conditions, juvenile crime might be controlled by manipulating economic factors, since pursuit of economic gain underlies not only socially acceptable, but also many socially unacceptable activities.

CONTENTS: An economist looks at delinquency; Developing an empirical investigation of delinquency; Results of the time series analysis: the effect of unemployment on delinquency; Results of the cross-sectional analysis; Conclusion.

5088 Kansas. Attorney General. A guide to the Juvenile Code. Topeka, 1966, 56 p.

This guide is intended to serve juvenile judges, law enforcement officers, and others concerned with juvenile problems. It includes an outline of the Kansas Juvenile Code and selected opinions issued by the Office of the Attorney General construing the Code. Also included are outlines of other Kansas statutes relating to juveniles and suggested form sheets.

5089 New York (State). Municipal Police Training Council. Police training films. Albany, 1965, 24 p.

The Municipal Police Training Council has prepared this catalog of police training films and slides for use by law enforcement agencies in New York State. It is divided into two parts: part one lists films which were purchased by the Municipal Police Training Council and which may be obtained on loan from the New York State Department of Commerce Film Library; part two lists films which may be obtained from other agencies.

Available from: Office for Local Government, 155 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York, 12210.

5090 University of Georgia. Institute of Government. Literature on parole (revised), by Frederick L. Bates, Raymond Payne, and Frank K. Gibson. Athens, 1965, 67 p.

This pamphlet is designed as a research tool for the serious student of corrections and parole. Chapters I and II give a brief historical review of correctional literature prior to 1963, while Chapter III covers currently available literature. Items in the last chapter have been classified



under five headings: (1) general treatments of parole; (2) materials on preparation and selection of persons for parole; (3) parole prediction research; (4) parole supervision and administration; and (5) evaluation of parole procedures. Three types of materials have been included: books and sections of books; bulletins and administrative releases; and journal articles. Each entry is followed by a brief abstract or annotation.

5091 Massachusetts. Youth Services Division. Police and probation procedures in juvenile cases: guidelines and recommended practices. Boston, 1966, 64 p.

The guidelines presented in this pamphlet are based upon the successful experience and recommended procedures of local police and court officials of Massachusetts. Careful consideration has been given to the General Laws of Massachusetts as they pertain to delinquent children and to the standards for police and court procedures as recommended by the U. S. Children's Bureau and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The guidelines are proposed as general procedures and considerations which may be helpful to local police and court officials in developing their own cooperative procedures. Their primary purpose is to stimulate and support cooperative work arrangements between police and probation officers for increased effectiveness in processing juvenile cases.

CONTENTS: Philosophy of the juvenile court; Role of the probation officer for juveniles; Philosophy of the police; Role of the police officer for juveniles; Survey of practices and procedures in Massachusetts; Guidelines and recommended practices: police procedures in juvenile cases; Police and probation cooperation in court action; Police-probation cooperation in supervision of the probationer; Appendix.

5092 U. S. Children's Bureau. Standards for juvenile and family courts, by William H. Sheridan in cooperation with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966, 130 p. \$.45.  
(Publication No. 437-1966)

This publication is a revision of Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing with Children issued by the U.S. Children's Bureau in 1954. The revision reflects the advances made during the last decade and incorporates the latest social and legal thinking. Although some individuals may find

themselves in disagreement with certain points in the material, Standards for Juvenile and Family Courts presents a general consensus of the thinking and experience of many outstanding persons in the social and legal professions. It is hoped that this material will be of service to judges, probation officers, social workers, attorneys, teachers, legislators, citizen groups, and all persons interested in improving the juvenile and family courts of their communities.

CONTENTS: The specialized court: its philosophy and functions; Terms and definitions; Court organization, services, and jurisdiction; Procedures; Disposition; Personnel and facilities; Records and statistics; Organization, administration, and plant; The court and the community.

Available from: U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 20402.

5093 Haggins, Edward T. Right to counsel in criminal cases. Cleveland and Marshall Law Review, 15(1):152-161, 1966.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in Powell v. Alabama (1932), recognized that the right to counsel is fundamental under the Sixth Amendment and cannot be denied in a capital case. In Gideon v. Wainwright, the Court held that the right to counsel was mandatory in capital and non-capital felony cases and that the Sixth Amendment was incorporated into the Fourteenth Amendment and thus binding on the states. At what point of time between arrest and trial the accused could exercise his constitutional right to counsel was considered in Ex Parte Sullivan, Crooker v. California, Cicenia v. Lagay, Stroble v. California, Culombe v. Connecticut, Spano v. New York, and Massiah v. United States. The landmark case of Escobedo v. Illinois held that an accused must be allowed to consult with counsel when the police interrogation reaches the accusatory stage. Although several questions remain unanswered by this case, it is felt that the Supreme Court will find a violation of due process unless the accused is given timely warning of his constitutional rights and every step is taken to see that these rights are not abridged. In our system of justice every effort must be made to safeguard the rights of an accused. Only when the states fully meet their responsibilities in insuring criminal justice through the right to counsel will we approach realization of the great potential of our system of criminal law.

5094 Herrmann, Walter. Anregungen für einen Beitrag der Kriminalpsychologie zur Strafvollzugsreform. (Suggestions for a contribution of criminal psychology to correctional reform.) *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform*, 49(1):1-9, 1966.

A prison inmate lives in two worlds: one is the world of regulations, order, discipline, and monotony which gives the prison its character and which makes the prisoner its object and instrument. Below this official and superficial world is the social world of the inmate which exists because no human being can lead his life as an object too long. The more useless life appears to the inmate, the more his opinion on his condition is disregarded, and the more his spontaneity is curtailed, the more he seeks that social world. There he can talk as he wishes, experience danger, adventure, and sensational events, and lead a complex life hardly visualized by outsiders. He participates in intrigues, joins hostile cliques against other inmates, or against prison employees. He exchanges tales of past criminal exploits and plans for future ones; they are inexhaustible sources of conversation for the experienced and veritable training courses for the freshman in crime. He seeks and finds homosexual love affairs and enjoys the pleasures and jealousies connected with them. For some inmates all this represents a macabre triumph, for it all happens under the protective eye of the state. When the U.N. Consultative Group for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders stated that imprisonment furthers the anti-social conduct of some, it was making an understatement. Imprisonment can become an effective means for the prevention of crime only if we can deepen our knowledge of the external and inner condition of the human being in prison. We must realize the existence of the questionable worlds in which the inmate lives. We must seek to gain greater knowledge on how inmates view the various treatment methods to which they are subjected and what subjective reactions they trigger. A systematic opinion survey of inmates in West German institutions should be undertaken with the goals of eliminating the negative effects of prison and ultimately reducing crime.

5095 Leonhard, Karl. Mord aus Hassliebe. (Homicide due to "hate-love.") *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform*, 49(1):9-17, 1966.

In cases of homicide of a loved one by the rejected partner, the emotion of "hate-love" plays the deciding role. "Hate-love" is formed when two conflicting emotions are gradually intensified and finally reach their ultimate pitch. Two cases are described illustrating "hate-love" as the motivation for murder.

5096 Joshi, M. M. Probation treatment: its effective implementation through probation homes and hostels. *Samaj Seva, Journal of Social Welfare*, 16(5):7-10, 1966.

The Indian Probation of Offenders Act of 1958, as well as laws of the various Indian states, contain sections which authorize the courts to direct probationers to stay in probation homes or hostels for short periods. The experience gained in this field in England shows that a proper combination of probation and short-term institutional treatment envisaged by the homes and hostels, brings about satisfactory results. In many cases, a probation officer may feel that an offender deserves probation, yet he may fear that his environment will not allow him to improve himself. To overcome this difficulty, probation homes and hostels have been established for offenders for whom a semi-protected environment is considered necessary in the early stages of treatment. A probation hostel involves less severance from normal life than a probation home does, as those living there are allowed to go to work on the outside and pay at least part of their keep. A home provides a more enclosed environment for those who need more direct training and control. The original aim of hostels and homes was to provide for those who needed training in everyday habits, but there has been a tendency in recent years to use them for cases where there is pronounced emotional maladjustment.

5097 Halleck, Seymour. Psychopathy, freedom and criminal behavior. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 30(3):127-140, 1966.

Historically, psychopathic behavior has been difficult to define. There are two major uses of the term: that of psychopathy as a personality disorder and as an abstraction denoting certain characteristics. The goals and means of the psychopath are not always unreasonable, and he is often flexible and creative. He seeks to be free from meaningful involvements with people. Since he does not concern himself with what others think, his behavior may be anti-social. His freedom from involvement helps explain his apparent aggressiveness, impulsiveness, and lack of remorse. The traits of the psychopath are defenses against a subjective feeling of helplessness and hurt. He is an activist and often finds it necessary to violate the law, but he is not necessarily a criminal. Criminals, although they may exhibit psychopathic behavior, often cannot sustain it and return to a state of dependency.

5098 Hilles, Linda. Problems in the hospital treatment of a disturbed criminal. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 30(3):141-149, 1966.

More than ever, offenders are being referred to mental hospitals for psychiatric treatment in the belief that prisons punish while hospitals rehabilitate. However, there is little evidence that confining the offender in a treatment facility is more effective than treating him in prison. In fact, antagonistic attitudes toward lawbreakers may affect their handling regardless of where they are confined. Rehabilitation is encouraged less by the label attached to the institution or the inmate, than by the ability of the staff to create a beneficial climate.

5099 Kuhn, Edward W. Are we lax on crime? *Journal*, 36(46):2362-2366, 1965.

The menace to society of the rising crime rate has become critical. Over 7,000 major crimes are committed daily in the United States. One of the most effective and simplest methods of combating crime is to tighten up on our parole system everywhere; hardened criminals must not be released on parole. Another method is the enactment of modern criminal laws such as the ones pending to outlaw crime syndicates, to outlaw private wiretapping, and a bill to compel testimony and grant immunity. The creation of the Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, and the American Bar Association Criminal Justice Project should aid in establishing uniform guidelines and criteria for police functions, pre-trial proceedings, prosecutions and defense functions, the trial itself, and the difficult areas of sentencing, probation, and parole. Our entire approach to the administration of justice must be examined, for there is much to be corrected.

5100 Gearhart, J. Walter. Population trends and estimates of the Washington State adult correctional institutions. In: *Washington (State). Institutions Department. Research Review*, no vol.(22):31-42, 1966.

There has been a rapid increase in the number of inmates in Washington State correctional institutions, but the rate for the number of persons confined per 100,000 population (101.0) is still lower than the national average (112.5). The commitment-prone age group between 18 and 30 has risen rapidly. Unless various factors within society change, the large number of persons in this age group who are committed will cause the admission rate to continue to rise. In Washington, the number of persons who are institutionalized has varied greatly,

primarily because of fluctuations in the number released by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. Even though the number of inmates released to parole in 1965 represented an increase of 20 percent, it was still 300 less than the admissions to State institutions. If the inmate population does continue to increase as anticipated, the personnel and the funds needed to care for this expanded population must be provided in order to avoid serious difficulties within the institutions in controlling inmates and provide rehabilitation programs which will best serve prisoners and society.

5101 Pettibone, John M. Salvaging the in-school delinquent. *Ohio Schools*, 44(5):12 16, 1966.

Communities can deal effectively with the majority of their in-school delinquents by permitting full-time teachers to serve as juvenile court probation officers on a part-time basis. This can be done efficiently and economically by having a teacher-probation officer with full court authority on full-time duty in the school. Ten Columbus, Ohio schools have an intensive supervision program for their juvenile probationers which has resulted in a significant decrease in delinquent behavior and a general increase in student's respect for authority. Inquiries about the program should be addressed to the Hon. John W. Hill, Franklin County Juvenile Center, 50 East Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio.

5102 Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce. Hampton Beach Project: research director's report. Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, 1965, 106 p.

To determine the dynamics of the Hampton Beach, New Hampshire riots of 1964 as a social phenomenon, college students studied the general background and personal characteristics of those involved as tourists, seasonal inhabitants, law enforcement officers, and other participants in the activities. Methods used were interviews, the Irritability-Deviancy Test, the Beach Observation Scale, and Business Attitude Scale. It was found that the youngsters were trying to embrace the values of the adolescent and adult world simultaneously. A consistent finding was the conflict between generations.

CONTENTS: Preliminary report of research findings, introduction; Beach observation scale; Business attitude scale; Irritability-Deviancy test; Interview schedule; Concluding remarks.

5103 Revitch, Eugene. Sex murder and the potential sex murderer. *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 26(October):640-648, 1965.

In order to determine the dynamic factors involved in unprovoked violence and murder committed by males against females, a study was made of nine murders and 34 assaults. These cases, as well as a review of pertinent literature and newspaper accounts of such offenses, show that choking, multiple knife stabs, and battery with a heavy object are the most common methods of attack. Mutilation, evisceration and cannibalism are also reported in the literature. Important prognostic signs were fetishism of female underwear, previous offenses of breaking and entering committed alone and in bizarre circumstances, sadistic fantasies, and mutilation of animals. The more usual sex offenses of a non-aggressive nature were rare in the history of these offenders. The main psychodynamic factors were ambivalence to the mother, preoccupations with sexual morality, and hatred of females. The main etiological factors were maternal seductiveness and rejection and the father's absence. Schizophrenia and schizoid personality were the most frequent diagnostic categories characterizing these cases. The Model Sentencing Act concerning dangerous offenders should be adopted, and special diagnostic facilities established.

5104 Yoshimasu, Shufu. Zur Typologie rückfälliger Mörder. (The typology of recidivistic murderers.) *Archiv für Kriminologie*, 137(3/4):84-90, 1966.

Experiences in Japan indicate that the majority of murderers do not recidivate. Exceptions to that rule are the so-called "conflict murderers" in the sense of von Hentig; the murderers of family members and of lovers, who received light sentences for their first murder are especially likely to recidivate. Their histories show that they are not habitual offenders but recidivists with long offense-free periods. Two case histories of recidivistic murderers showed that both were psychopaths who valued neither their own nor the lives of others; they committed their second offense when confronted with a situation similar to the one which led to their first offense. Their feelings of guilt were rather shallow and by their brief sentence they felt they had expiated their guilt entirely. It appears that their recidivism can be prevented only by a systematic avoidance of all dangerous situations likely to provoke them into a second murder.

5105 Hellman, Daniel S., & Blackman, Nathan. Enuresis, fire setting and cruelty to animals: a triad predictive of adult crime. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(12):1431-1436, 1966.

A study was undertaken to determine if enuresis, firesetting, and cruelty to animals in childhood are significantly related to aggressive violent crimes in the adult. Eighty-four prisoners served as subjects for the study and included all consecutive admissions to the Social Maladjustment Unit, a psychiatric treatment center serving the St. Louis, Missouri area, from September 1963 to July 1964. The prisoners were divided into: (1) a group of 31 persons charged with violent crimes against the person; and (2) 53 offenders charged with misdemeanors and non-aggressive felonies. Of the group charged with aggressive crime, three-fourths had the triad of enuresis, firesetting, and cruelty to animals, whereas in the 53 subjects accused of non-aggressive offenses, only 15 had either the triad or a partial triad. It is proposed that the presence of the triad in the child may be of pathognomonic importance in predicting violent behavior. The detection and early treatment of children in the throes of the triad might forestall a career of violent crime in the adult.

5106 Sadoff, Robert L., Collins, Donald J., & Keeler, William J. Psychiatric testimony in military courts. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(12):1344-1348, 1966.

Questionnaires were sent to 50 military attorneys and 50 military psychiatrists in all branches of the U.S. Armed Services to survey their opinions and practices in the area of expert psychiatric testimony. The focus was on the military test for criminal responsibility. Over half the attorneys were satisfied with pre-trial psychiatric reports, but, as a group, they felt that the psychiatrist is often vague, too technical, and unfamiliar with the patient and with legal procedures. Two-thirds of the responding psychiatrists felt their reports should be sufficient, thereby making a personal appearance in court unnecessary. Those psychiatrists who did testify in court, however, were allowed to elaborate their responses and were not held to a strict yes and no reply to the questions. Two-thirds of the psychiatrists preferred this elaboration, as did 85 percent of the attorneys. Both felt that it leads to greater understanding between lawyers and doctors. Eighty-six percent of the attorneys felt that psychiatrists should answer the question of responsibility of the defendant at the time of the act, whereas only 32 percent of the psychiatrists felt that the question was



appropriate. About half the respondents felt the U.S. Manual for Courts-Martial test to be an adequate one, but two-thirds advocated a change in the test to meet current criticism. Psychiatrists preferred to testify as "friends of the court" rather than being called by either side and they wished to assist in disposition rather than in the determination of guilt. In general, the relationship between military psychiatrists and attorneys appears to be a sound one on which existing difficulties may be resolved. It is essential that continued efforts be made to alleviate communication barriers.

5107 Klonoff, H. Drug induced psychological changes in sex offenders. *Canadian Journal of Corrections*, 8(2):81-89, 1966.

The psychological characteristic of 12 sexual psychopaths imprisoned in the British Columbia Penitentiary were studied during disinhibition with sodium amytal and subsequently in a non-drug state. The following tests were administered during both states: Word Association Test, Thematic Apperception Test, Rorschach, M.M.P.I., and Bender-Gestalt Test. The Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale was included during the non-drug state. General level of intelligence tended toward the upper limits of the average range, the mean full-scale I.Q. was 106.83. Intelligence was skewed toward the upper end of the scale. Intellectual impairment was skewed toward the pathological end of the scale. Perceptual distortion was marked during non-drug state and pathologically intensified during disinhibition. The M.M.P.I. revealed a configural pattern of Pd (psychopathic deviate) and Sc (schizophrenia) during both states, with more ominous signs of disturbance during disinhibition. The percentage of popular responses on the Word Association Test was low during both states, significantly lower during disinhibition. There were increased signs of disturbance on the T.A.T. during disinhibition in terms of interpersonal situations, impulse control, sexuality, and mood. The Rorschach findings were on the surface antagonistic with the other personality tests used in the study, but increased productivity and greater emotional responsivity rather than normalization accounted for the improvement in basic Rorschach scores. These findings should be taken into account in any predictions about future behavior.

5108 Marcus, A.M. A multi-disciplinary two part study of those individuals designated dangerous sexual offenders held in federal custody in British Columbia, Canada (Part 1): a statement of the problem. *Canadian Journal of Corrections*, 8(2):90-103, 1966.

Thirteen individuals designated as dangerous sexual offenders and held in federal custody in British Columbia were investigated. The study was carried out as a series of discussions involving interaction between individuals from those disciplines concerned with the offender. It revealed the lack of intensive psycho-social investigation on behalf of these men prior to the application of the designation dangerous sexual offender. It pointed to the need for a diagnostic and reception unit prior to application, where intensive investigation can be undertaken by an independent team of investigators for a period of 30 to 60 days. Evaluating change in an individual within a security institution is problematical, and, under present conditions, there is little chance of predicting the future behavior of an individual on parole. In the developing relationships between changing correctional institutions with a flexible network of facilities, the mental hospitals, psychiatry units at the general hospitals, and aftercare agencies in the community, there may be provided intermediate types of environments where more refined assessment and follow-up care can be accomplished. There is a need for intensive evaluation during this period of transition and an emergency haven should be available if a man enters an acute crisis.

5109 Boyer, Raymond, Cormier, Bruno M., & Grad, Bernard. Statistics on criminal processes. *Canadian Journal of Corrections*, 8(2):104-119, 1966.

Criminological studies throughout the world indicate that criminality abates with age. If this conclusion is correct, the distribution of age groups of prisoners should differ significantly from the distribution of age groups of the male population at large. In order to test this hypothesis, the distribution of age groups of male prisoners admitted to Canadian penitentiaries in 1960 was compared with the distribution of age groups of the male population of Canada over 14 years old. It was found that admissions to penitentiaries in Canada decrease sharply with age. The pattern of decrease was the same 100 years ago as it is today. Tabulations from other countries indicate that admissions to all types of correctional institutions decrease sharply with age in the same pattern as do penitentiary admissions in Canada.

The sharp decrease in admissions to Canadian penitentiaries obtains for multi-recidivists, who are usually involved in criminality quite young, for first offenders, and for incidental offenders. From this it can be inferred that criminality for most offenders has a beginning, a development, and an end.

5110 Reifen, David. Sex offenders and the protection of children. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 8(2):120-132, 1966.

A 1955 Israeli "Law of Evidence Revision" is directed at the protection of children under 14 years of age; included in this group are offenders, victims, and witnesses. Youth interrogators are appointed to implement the new law; they are the only ones who are entitled to interrogate children of this age group, and they give evidence in court on their behalf, unless they allow the child to give evidence himself. It is maintained that this new law constitutes a fresh venture whereby elementary rights of defendants and legal traditions have been combined with a method of protecting children. So far, this aspect has been neglected by legal concepts and traditions, but, in view of the serious negative repercussions which may evolve, new methods must be introduced. Although most offenses against children under 14 years are in the nature of indecent acts, the emotional upheavals caused by such acts may affect the character formation of small children. This is of particular importance as some 70 percent of the child victims are under the age of 10, and the largest single group of victims is made up of girls between 5-10 years. While the experience gathered with the law covers only 10 years, it is felt that results have been highly satisfactory. Persons involved in carrying out the provisions of the law are aware of the difficulties involved in implementing a law which is not based on traditional legal concepts. However, there are other exceptions to the law of evidence, and there is no reason why such new concepts should not be introduced in this important field. It is maintained that since this law has come into existence in Israel, more persons have reported such offenses to authorities instead of trying to conceal them. This is encouraging and it is planned to further develop this approach for the sake of the child, the family, and society at large.

5111 Nease, Barbara. Measuring juvenile delinquency in Hamilton. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 8(2):133-145, 1966.

"Delinquency area" as a conceptual tool was used to compare two methods of measuring delinquency. The population studied consisted of two different but overlapping delinquent populations in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1961: the juveniles who appeared in the Juvenile Court and those known to the Juvenile Bureau of the Police Department. The delinquency rate areas were developed by ranking the census tracts in the City according to the residences of the male juvenile court offenders. The juvenile offenders in each delinquent population were compared with those living in different delinquency rate areas, and a comparison was made between the court and the police delinquents. The characteristics compared were sex, age, religion, nationality, type of offense, disposition, and prior record. Offenses were divided into those involving theft and those involving conduct and were ranked in each category from least to most serious. A comparison of three different delinquency indices (police dispositions, juvenile court dispositions, and training school committals) revealed that each additional decision-making procedure increased the delinquency picture that was given by the highest rate area: the proportion of the City's male delinquents living in this area jumped from 35 per cent in the police group to 45 per cent in the court group to 57 percent in the training school committals. A comparison of delinquency areas, calculated from the male juvenile court statistics, with those derived from the male Juvenile Bureau statistics, showed that one quarter of the census tracts ranked high, but the court rates fell in other groupings when the police records were used as a measurement base. The delinquency rate areas arrived at differed with the index used. Which index is preferred will depend on the purpose of the measurement.

5112 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Probation and parole experience report, Division of Correction 1965 terminations. Madison, 1966, 6 p., 28 tables. (Statistical Bulletin C 56)

Wisconsin Division of Corrections' supervision of over 6,201 probationers and parolees (3,985 adults and 2,216 juveniles) was terminated during 1965. This report presents the following tables on the persons whose supervision was terminated: highlights, adult male terminations; highlights, adult female terminations; highlights, juvenile male termination; highlights, juvenile female terminations; time employed; average gross monthly income; school adjustment; residence; associates; cooperation with agent; marital status; dependency obligation; feelings toward others; use of training; disruptive use of alcohol; completion of probation or parole plan; type of case termination; and likelihood of further offenses. The tables are arranged so that comparisons can be made between probationers and parolees.

CONTENTS: Adult males; Adult females; Juvenile male and female terminations; Time employed; Average gross monthly income; School adjustment; Residence; Associates; Cooperation with agent; Marital status; Dependency obligation; Feelings toward others; Use of training; Disruptive use of alcohol; Completion of probation or parole plan; Type of case termination; Likelihood of further offenses; School adjustment.

5113 Broderick, Vincent. An open letter on police review boards, edited by William H. Eswitt. Police, 10(5):33-35, 1966.

The former New York City Police Commissioner's letter to Mayor Lindsay, opposing an outside civilian complaint review board for the City's Police Department, is reprinted in this article edited by the Chairman of the Department of Police Science of the State University of New York at Farmingdale. The letter comments on the Mayor's Law Enforcement Task Force report of December 31, 1965, and opposes an independent review board on the grounds that its establishment will solve no problems; that it will lower the morale of the Police Department; that the question of who reviews complaints means very little without a vigorous investigation which is a function of police command; and that the existing complaint review board composed of three deputy commissioners, each of whom is a civilian, painstakingly reviews the investigations of all complaints made by

civilians against police officers. An outside civilian review board is a cruel hoax upon the people of the City since it deals with shadows instead of basic problems.

5114 Sheehan, Thomas M. Entrapment and the police. Police 10(5):76-78, 1966.

When a law enforcement officer approaches a suspect and uses extraordinary inducements, repeatedly urging the suspect to commit a criminal act, and the suspect does so, U.S. courts hold that a conviction cannot be obtained. Merely devising a criminal situation is not entrapment because the officer has not tampered with the offender's power to act illegally of his own will. The difference between entrapment and non-entrapment lies in the severity of the inducement and in the criminal background of the suspect. There are, however, numerous areas of police activity where the issue of entrapment is not clearly drawn and they present police departments with problems which have not been adequately resolved by the courts. The question of the amount of inducement, the defendants background, and the origin of consent challenge the sensitive balance between individual rights and police procedure and power.

5115 Lunden, Walter A. Crimes in London, England, 1945-1964. Police, 10(5):93-95, 1966.

Since the end of World War II, London has experienced a serious increase in crimes as have many cities in the United States. While the population of the City increased 18 percent between 1945 and 1963, serious crimes rose more than 75 percent. Neither the absence of poverty nor the progressive methods of dealing with offenders appears to have done anything to reduce the volume of crime. In spite of similarities in the increase of crime, there are substantial differences in the number of offenses committed in London and in cities in the United States. In 1964, only 36 homicides occurred in London; in 1963, in all of England and Wales with a population of 41.1 million, there were only 153 murders. In 1964, the greater New York metropolitan area with a population of 11.3 million accounted for 690 murders, Chicago for 462, and Los Angeles for 321.

5116 Duckwitz, Edmund. Der Grundstein wurde gelegt. (The cornerstone has been laid.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 15(2): 68-72, 1966.

Construction has begun on a correctional institution for juvenile offenders near Bremen, Germany, with a planned capacity of 300. An effort has been made to incorporate the latest correctional thinking into the architecture of the institution. It will serve the public by protecting it against crime, and, at the same time, will make graduated correctional treatment possible. The institution will be surrounded by a 10 meter wide ditch, the marshy bottom of which will make escapes rather difficult yet eliminate the need for a prison-like enclosure. All buildings will be one story and a good distance apart to assure ample light and sunshine and avoid a prison-like atmosphere. There will be maximum, medium, and minimum security buildings which will make transfers of juveniles from one institution to another unnecessary. Each boy will have a room of his own where he will retire for the night and whenever he desires privacy. Boys in the medium and minimum security sections will move freely throughout institutional grounds and those in the halfway house will be able to leave the institution at specified times. It is hoped that a relaxed atmosphere will facilitate the task of the correction worker.

5117 Kühling, Paul. Bemerkungen zu neueren Entscheidungen der Oberlandesgerichte in Vollzuehssachen gemäss Art. 23 ff EGGVG. (Remarks on recent decisions of State Supreme Courts in correctional matters according to Art. 23 ss. of the correctional law.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 15(2):99-108, 1966.

In 1964 and 1965 West German State Supreme Courts made a number of important decisions affecting corrections and the rights of prisoners. They are reviewed and summarized in this article under the following headings: (1) petitions of prisoners regarding administrative acts of the institution; (2) the right of the prisoner to a judicial hearing; (3) the inmates' relations with the outside world: his attorney, his correspondence, visits; (4) the prisoners' right to information: radio, newspapers, and the right to be informed regarding his medical diagnosis; (5) prison work and remuneration; (6) the granting of privileges; (7) addressing the prisoner; (8) solitary confinement; and (9) treatment of prisoners during trips outside the institution (e.g., presentation to a court).

5118 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Selected reading list in delinquency and crime. New York, 1966. 38 p.

This selected bibliography lists recent books, pamphlets, and periodicals concerned with the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, available at the library of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

CONTENTS: NCCD publications: Books; Periodicals; Standard Acts; Miscellaneous; General Publications: Adolescence and youth; Alcoholism; Capital punishment; Child protection and welfare; Child study; Children - institutional care; Courts; Crime - sociological aspects; Criminal justice; Criminal law and procedure; Criminal psychology; Criminology and correction; Criminology and correction - foreign; Family; Foster care; Gambling; Halfway houses; Homicide; Juvenile courts; Juvenile delinquency; Juvenile delinquency - causes; Juvenile delinquency - gangs; Juvenile delinquency - prediction; Juvenile delinquency - prevention; Juvenile delinquency - psychology and psychiatry; Juvenile detention; Legal aid; Narcotic addiction; Obscenity; Organized crime; Parole and after-care; Penology; Police; Police and delinquency; Poverty; Pre-trial procedures; Prisoners' families; Prisons; Probation; Prostitution; Psychiatry and the law; Recidivism - studies; Sentencing; Sexual behavior; Shoplifting; Social casework; Social service; Sociology and social problems; Suicide; Training Schools; U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Women offenders; Directories; Publishers' addresses.

5119 Roberts, Robert W., ed. The unwed mother. New York, Harper & Row, 1966. 263 p. \$3.25

This is a compilation of writings on the subject of illegitimacy. The articles chosen will be helpful to those who are interested in the problem but who lack the time or the library resources required to read all that has been published.

CONTENTS: The problem before us: A theoretical overview of the unwed mother, by Robert W. Roberts; Cross-cultural perspectives on the unwed mother: Parenthood - the basis of social structure, by Bronislaw Malinowski; Illegitimacy in the Caribbean social structure, by William J. Goode; Cultural relativism and premarital sex norms, by Harold T. Christensen; Psychological perspectives on the unwed mother: Personality patterns in unmarried mothers, by Leontine R. Young; Psychodynamic and clinical observations in a group of unmarried mothers,



by James P. Cattell; Are we still stereotyping the unmarried mother, by Rose Bernstein; Sociological perspectives on the unwed mother: Social level and sexual outlet, by Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Clyde E. Martin; Illegitimacy and patterns of Negro family life, by Andrew Billingsley and Amy Tate Billingsley; Illegitimacy, anomie, and cultural penetration, by William J. Goode; Alternate solutions available to the unwed mother: Illegal abortion in the United States, by Alfred C. Kinsey; Social and psychological factors in status decisions of unmarried mothers, by Wyatt C. Jones, Henry J. Meyer, and Edgar F. Borgatta; Illegitimacy and the AFDC program, by Kermit T. Wiltse and Robert W. Roberts; Research perspectives on the unwed mother: An assessment of research knowledge concerning the unmarried mother, by Jane Collier Kronick; The unwed mother and sampling bias, by Clark E. Vincent.

5120 Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée. Vols et voleurs de véhicules à moteur, by A. Algan, M. T. Mazerol, M. Henry, and J. Selosse. (Thefts of motorized vehicles and their perpetrators.) Paris, Vauresson, Editions Cujas, 1965. 274 p.

The increase in thefts of motorized vehicles has been spectacular in France as well as in most other European countries. The study of some 1,300 cases of vehicle thefts and of 1,500 juveniles involved in such thefts in France during June and July of 1960 and 1961, reveals that this offense constitutes not only a novel species of infraction, but also a form of behavior betraying a set of fundamental personality characteristics in the offenders. In order to grasp the significance of this offense, the act must be viewed within its socio-cultural context. Viewed as a social fact linked to industrialization and urbanization, thefts of motorized vehicles are found to be a function of certain sociological characteristics such as the increase in number of vehicles and the increase in the general degree of mechanization. Motorized vehicles are envisaged by the youths not only as utilitarian means of transportation, but also as the expression of a mechanized civilization and as the symbol of the power of the adult world. Contrary to what occurs in some other forms of delinquency, juveniles involved in vehicle thefts do not, generally, come from miserable socio-economic situations, nor are they mentally inferior; the main explanation for their behavior should be sought in the family background and deficient socialization of these delinquents. Investigation of the circumstances under which automobile thefts are

perpetrated disclose two basic types of motivation involved: rational and irrational, most thefts being caused by an impulsive desire for a short-lived pleasure. Review of the contemporary state of legislation and jurisprudence is seen as indispensable to complement sociological and psychological analyses in the discussion of possible preventive and curative measures.

CONTENTS: Theft of motorized vehicles by juveniles - study of the phenomenon; The juvenile thieves; Juridical aspects and perspectives of intervention; Appendix.

5121 Le Moal, Paul. Étude sur la prostitution des mineures. (A study of prostitution of young girls.) Paris, Les Editions Sociales Françaises, 1965. 216 p.

In order to obtain information on the social, psychiatric, and psychological problems of young prostitutes, 100 young girls, most of them under 18, from the Chevilly-Larue Observation Center in France were interviewed and their social and medico-psychological case records investigated. The resulting case studies and generalizations deal with such questions as the circumstances surrounding the prostitutes and their arrest and arrival at the Center; life as prostitutes; families' psychological and social background; intellectual, physical, affective, sexual, and moral personality make-up; and perspective of past and future life. Moreover, this group was compared on a number of variables with a control group of 100 delinquent non-prostitutes from the same institution. From these investigations it can be concluded that in order to prevent adolescent prostitution, action will have to be taken on the level of the adolescent, primarily by influencing the conducive family milieu, and on a social level, by repressing those elements which are responsible for prostitution.

CONTENTS: Introduction; General statistical information; From arrest to Observation Center; Their life as prostitutes; Psychological and social background of the prostitutes' families; Comparison with 100 non-prostituted delinquents; Social background of the subjects' lives; Who are they; An attempt at classifying the various processes leading to prostitution; How do they view their past and future lives; Conclusion.

5122 Newman, Donald J. Conviction: the determination of guilt or innocence without trial. Boston, Little, Brown, & Co., 1966. 259 p. (The Administration of Justice Series) \$8.50

Most criminal cases are processed through the court stages of the criminal justice system without formal contest, without a trial. Almost 90 percent of all convictions are the result of one of the major forms of non-trial adjudications: the guilty plea, the negotiated plea, and the summary acquittal of certain guilty defendants by the trial judge. Together they form one of the most important processes in daily criminal justice administration, yet they have been largely neglected in professional literature, by researchers, and by lawmaking bodies. Each of these three forms of adjudication has grown without much formal attention, with very little legislative or appellate court guidance. There are a number of similarities between non-trial adjudication and trial procedure, such as the concern for accuracy, fairness, and speed. By the same token, there are also some basic differences between the two, such as the encapsulating of the steps before and after conviction, the guilty plea process, and the shifted emphasis in negotiated pleas to the judge's and prosecutor's discretion from determination of guilt. Ultimately, in these non-trial adjudication processes, a number of unresolved issues of current significance remain. At present, the practices in guilty plea cases are far from uniform, and the requirements for proper conviction by plea remain uncertain, since the form and content of a proper and effective guilty plea process are left largely to the discretion of the individual trial judge. The guilty plea procedure then, should be more formal and more consistently focused on the factual basis of the plea. In the entire criminal justice system, the trial court judge occupies a pivotal position in the sequence of steps from arrest to parole, and the issue of major importance is whether he is the overseer of the whole system from police stages to correctional determinations. In the guilty plea, it is clear that the judge is chief administrator of his own court; what is not so clear, is the extent of his sphere of influence outward in both directions from the court itself. By informal means and in accordance with delegated formal authority, judges, in practice, assume a responsibility for the functioning of the over-all criminal justice system, rather than limiting their activities solely to the direct, immediate business of the court. The propriety and effectiveness of this judicial role have not been resolved. Another problem observed in the practice of the guilty plea procedure arises from

trial judges' and prosecutors' support of the practices of downgrading charges and promising lenient sentences. Not only do these practices lead to confusion and misunderstanding on occasion, but the issue of informality versus formal and fixed procedures, and of discretion versus full enforcement arises. Ultimately, it must be resolved whether bargaining for guilty pleas is a proper form of criminal justice administration. Another problem stems from criminal judges' practice of ignoring evidence of guilt and ordering defendants acquitted in cases of minor crimes, or where the only alternative is a harsh sentence. The problem of the extent to which trial judges have discretion to acquit guilty defendants must, therefore be solved by greater uniformity and control. The last problem is that of the contribution of defense counsel in the non-trial conviction process. A capable defense counsel can help make the guilty plea process more accurate and fair, and perhaps assist in negotiating a sentence or plea. Most lawyers, however, lack the necessary skills to relate conviction process to the other stages in the total system of criminal justice. Bar associations and law schools must help bridge this information gap by recognizing the effective contributions that defense counsel can make to non-trial adjudication. These specific problems, and the entire non-trial conviction process deserve continuing attention and future study.

CONTENTS: Introduction: Conviction and acquittal without trial in current criminal justice administration; Accuracy and fairness of guilty plea convictions: Concern for accuracy in guilty plea convictions; Concern for consent in guilty plea process; Concern for the fairness and propriety of the guilty plea process; Conviction of the maximum offense on a plea of guilty: Maximum conviction on a non-negotiated plea of guilty; Plea of guilty to a reduced charge because conviction on the maximum charge is unlikely; The negotiated plea: The negotiated plea process; Charge reduction to avoid record of conviction of original offense; Charge reduction to individualize criminal justice; The decision not to convict the guilty; Judicial discretion to acquit the guilty; Acquittal of the guilty because the conduct is held to be not criminal nor constitutes a minor violation; Acquittal of the guilty because conviction would be ineffective and better alternatives exist; Acquittal of the guilty who do not deserve the record or sentence of conviction; Charge reduction and acquittal of the guilty to control other parts of the criminal justice process: Routine charge reduction to avoid legislative controls on sentencing discretion; Acquittal of the guilty to control police enforcement methods; The function of defense counsel in non-trial

adjudication: The function of counsel in assuring the accuracy of guilty pleas; The functions of counsel in assuring fair and equitable guilty plea convictions; Significance of defense counsel in providing a record of proper conviction by plea of guilty; The significance of counsel in guilty plea convictions for correctional objectives; Conclusion: Important unresolved issues in the non-trial conviction process.

5123 Powers, Edwin. Crime and punishment in early Massachusetts 1620-1692: a documentary history. Boston, Beacon Press, 1966. 647 p. \$12.50

This work is a documentary history of the administration of criminal justice and criminal law in Massachusetts from 1620-1692. Described in detail are the various laws of the period, ranging from individual rights and liberties to the church and governmental administrations. The types of punishments, capital and corporal, as well as the crimes to which they were applied are also documented. In addition to special consideration of the various forms of religious offenses and their punishment, the book contains statistical data on the incidence and prevalence of crimes. Special sections are devoted to the lawmaking process, lawmakers, and the administrators themselves. The offenses of drunkenness and witchcraft are also given special consideration, and the final chapter sums up the body of moral philosophy and legal theory that the Puritans developed and practiced in this period. Each chapter of the book concludes with an updating of the chapter's subject designed to trace the historical development in Massachusetts of the particular body of laws, types of punishments, and criminal treatment under consideration. Five appendices, comprised of various oaths, laws, and comparisons of civil liberties in Massachusetts are also included.

CONTENTS: Preface; Prologue: "A most excellent place"; "Of Plimoth plantation"; Massachusetts Bay Colony; Lawmakers and magistrates; Civil rights and liberties; Church and state; "Bodily punishments"; "Punishments of humiliation" and other penalties; "In durance vile"; "They shall surely be put to death"; Quakers and their "damnable heresies"; The Colonial drunkard; The most common crimes and penalties; Criminal justice in operation; "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live"; "The light here kindled"; Appendices: The body of liberties in 1641; The attorney's oath; A comparison

of the civil rights and liberties in the Massachusetts Bay Colony with those of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts today; The form of indictments; Oath of the jurymen.

5124 Brown, Claude. Manchild in the promised land. New York, Macmillan, 1965. 415 p. \$5.95

Harlem, a disadvantaged, underprivileged Negro ghetto community in New York City, is the scene of drug addiction, riots, and unemployment. It is also the birthplace and home of Claude Brown whose personal story is told beginning with his struggle against gangs, the police, addiction, frustration, and poverty. Colorful and personal documentation of the environmental conditions in Harlem are autobiographically told as they happened and are happening to young men, women, and children in Harlem's streets. Lack of opportunity, guidance, and employment training, and discrimination in this ghetto are overcome by a few Negroes, particularly by Claude Brown who seeks solutions alternately and sporadically through religious doctrine, teachers, work, education, the Wiltwyck School for emotionally disturbed children where he was sent at 11 and the Warwick Reform School where he was sent three times. Returning to Harlem and its pervasive dope addiction, prostitution, pimping, mugging, robbing, and delinquency, he is pulled again and again into patterns of deviant behavior until he finds the strength to free himself from the snakepit ghetto that is Harlem.

5125 Proceedings of the twenty-eighth annual Judicial Conference, Third Judicial Circuit of the United States, September 1965. Federal Rules Decisions, 39(3):375-521, 1966.

The topics discussed at the twenty-eighth annual Judicial Conference included the following: the duties of the Office of Counsel to the President of the United States; the work of the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery; the present status of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964; social justice, the social hierarchy, and the quest for a perfect society; recent Supreme Court decisions on the rights of a defendant and criminal procedures; and the progress in civil rights made in the last 25 years.

5126 Sentencing Institute of the Ninth Circuit, McNeil Island, Washington and Lakewood Center (Tacoma), Washington, September 1965. Federal Rules Decisions, 39(3):523-566, 1966.

In connection with sentencing problems in the federal criminal law, sentencing situations frequently occurring under the observation and study procedures of Section 4208(b) in committing defendants and under Section 4208(a) of Title 18 of the United States Code and commitments under the Federal Youth Corrections Act, the recent judicial interpretations upon such situations including the recent decision in Short v. United States and the practical consequences arising from some of the interpretations are discussed. Judicial hearings to determine mental competency to stand trial under Section 4244 and commitment under Section 4246 of the United States Code are considered. Inconsistencies between the legislative history of Chapter 313 of the U. S. Code and language of the statute, the problem of medical and legal semantics arising from the use of "presently insane" in Section 4244 and other potential difficulties in the conduct of Section 4244 hearings are discussed. The necessity for law and medicine to use the same criteria and to fully communicate with each other is set forth. The third topic of the Institute was psychiatric approaches to the mentally ill offender. In this connection, the practical need to involve psychiatry in the law enforcement process, the kind of individual referred for psychiatric examination by the federal courts under Section 4244, the staff and facilities available to conduct such examinations, the procedure whereby cases may be discovered in which Section 4245 proceedings may be indicated, disposition of the mentally ill offender, the Interstate Compact on Mental Health and the recommendation to establish federal procedures and facilities to effect civil commitment of mentally ill criminal cases are discussed. The conclusions of the judges of the Ninth Circuit developed during the summary and critique of the Institute are stated.

CONTENTS: Sentencing problems, by Eugene N. Barkin; Of judicial hearings to determine mental competency to stand trial, by John W. Oliver; Psychiatric approaches to the mentally ill federal offender, by Charles E. Smith.

5127 University of Hawaii. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Center. Youth correctional programs and facilities in Hawaii. Honolulu, 1966, 16 p.

Hawaii's program of youth corrections is characterized by a policy of community treatment. The goals of this program are individual adaptation to the community, as brief a period physical restriction as necessary, and minimum use of behavior controls. A major trend in Hawaiian corrections is socio-cultural reeducation, which attempts to increase the child's capacities to deal with emotional difficulties through intensive individual treatment. In addition, concentration upon the individual's specific problem must be the primary consideration, and more outside resources and funds must be added to the correctional programs. There are a number of organizational problems, such as diffused responsibility and inadequate coordination between the various correctional branches. A number of possible changes in these relations exist. All youth correctional services may be combined with adult correctional services; all youth correctional services may be combined with other health, psychological, and welfare services for children; all youth correctional services may be combined in a separate juvenile corrections division; or all youth correctional services in each county may be combined and placed under family court jurisdiction. In addition, two other programs are needed, one to recruit and train correctional workers, another to decrease parole failure by identifying and treating delinquents at an earlier age. It is recommended that a special task force on Youth Corrections, composed of representatives from all youth agencies, be organized to initiate programs to identify and alleviate major problems, investigate proposals for organizational realignment, and create a career development program.

5128 University of Hawaii. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Center, & Probation, Parole and Corrections Association. Proceedings: Institute on Corrections Worker and the Law. Honolulu, 1965, various pageings.

Due process of law must be provided for an offender from the moment of his arrest. Legal assistance must be provided for each probationer and parolee, as well as for the accused, beginning at the initial interrogation. Social workers must learn to use the Bar for advice, testimony, and aid to clients. They should cooperate with lawyers who may provide a stimulus to community projects and help with specific legal problems. These sentiments, expressed by two speakers, were the subjects



of group panel discussions which recommended the following measures: training programs for correctional workers should be stepped up; a similar program geared to the understanding of the role of the defense counsel and prosecutor should be developed; an attorney should be attached to correctional agencies to advise on legal matters; a training program should be instituted focusing on the implications for police and social workers of recent Supreme Court decisions on evidence, seizure, testimony, and court presentation; greater consideration should be given to new family court proposals; public interest in crime and delinquency should be aroused through an educational campaign; and professional skills and new techniques should be taught in in-service programs for correctional workers.

CONTENTS: Preface; Institute program; Reports from workgroups; Papers presented; Institute staff and participants.

5129 Lohman, Joseph D. Social trends affecting juvenile delinquency and crime: implications for youth development and training. Paper presented at the Institute on Juvenile Delinquency: manpower, training and research needs, Honolulu, 1965. 14 p.

There must be a total reexamination of all the institutions of our society which deal with the prevention, control, and correction of criminal offenders. A number of myths persist about corrections and law enforcement which must be dispelled. The first of these is that we are dealing with crime under the conditions of our most advanced knowledge. Actually, for all practical purposes we are only storing our information today, and our knowledge must be expanded and updated. Secondly, we believe that the criminal and the delinquent are treated in singular perspective in American society. In reality, there is a great disparity of views among crime treaters, preventers, disposers, and crime catchers. A unified approach must be adopted by all in the field of crime and delinquency, and may be attained through a critical approach to the problem by way of job analysis and delineation. Another myth is that we can deal with delinquents as individuals. This makes light of the social basis for delinquency; we must face the group nature of delinquency as the real challenge. The myth of the local community must be replaced with a realistic consideration of the new community, the metropolitan community. Finally, there is the myth that the single most important variable affecting the kind and amount of crime is the police function. There must be

increased training programs for correctional and police workers, a reevaluation of the casework concept, and an adequate curriculum preparation and direct servicing program to cope with the bureaucracy that marks corrections today. Community change, which creates growing crime rates, a police court dichotomy, and new subcultures, is the most important concept on which prevention and correction workers should concentrate their efforts.

5130 University of Hawaii. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Center, & Hawaii State Commission on Children and Youth. Proceedings: Hawaii State Institute on Juvenile Delinquency: manpower, training and research needs. Honolulu, 1965, 39 p.

The Hawaii State Institute on Juvenile Delinquency dealt with a number of areas relating to juvenile delinquency, manpower, training, and research needs. Concerning manpower needs and recruitment the Institute recommended increased salaries in the social work field, out-of-state recruitment, explicit job delineation, increased graduate and undergraduate training programs, expanded social work facilities, revised curricula, and better inter-island communication and coordination through conferences. In juvenile delinquency prevention training programs, the Institute recommended less duplication of effort among agencies, analysis of job tasks, garnering of increased community support, and reevaluation of correctional techniques. Overall correctional needs call for educational materials to be disseminated to various agencies, a common correctional philosophy, evaluation of existing training programs and facilities, and greater coordination and cooperation with various educational institutions. Undergraduate education and training must be upgraded through counseling services, expanded course offerings, and a revised curriculum. Research needs demand increased operational level programs, citizen participation in research, greater resources, and an assessment of research goals and priorities.

CONTENTS: Preface; Institute program; Reports from workshops; Recommendations and resolutions; Papers presented; Institute staff; Participants; Institute summary.

5131 Northwestern University Law School & Medill School of Journalism. The papers and proceedings of a conference on prejudicial news reporting in criminal cases, May 1962, directed by Fred E. Inbau and David R. Botter. Evanston, Illinois, 1964, 202 p.

A proper balance can be maintained between freedom of the press and the right of an accused person to a fair trial if the police, prosecuting attorneys, defense counsel, judges, and newsmen adhere to the following principles: in disclosing to news media the progress of a criminal investigation, the police should avoid speculation, theories, and conclusions; once a person is formally charged with a criminal offense, neither the prosecuting attorney nor defense counsel should make any statement for publication with respect to the evidence, or to the guilt or innocence of the accused; and judges should utilize all means available under the law to insure that jurors are not subjected to outside influences. It is the responsibility of a free press to report the occurrence of crime and the court disposition of criminal offenders. Although there is a controversy as to whether news reporting can be so prejudicial as to actually interfere with the accused's right to a fair trial, newspapers should refrain from the following practices: publicity which may result in a hostile atmosphere, overemphasis on the accused's previous criminal record, detailed reporting of any so-called confessions, and reporting events at the trial which the court has excluded from the consideration of the jury.

CONTENTS: Introductory remarks by Professor Inbau; The law relating to prejudicial news reporting in criminal cases (The law in the United States), by James R. Thompson; Prejudicial news reporting of criminal trials in the British Commonwealth, by J. D. Morton.

5132 The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Journal of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, 33(4):177-190, 1966.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established by President Johnson on July 23, 1965. The Commission was ordered to report to the President by January 1967 on how federal, state, and local governments can make law enforcement and the administration of justice fairer and more effective. The work of the Commission has been divided into five major areas, each the responsibility of a Task Force consisting of four or five Commissioners and a number of staff members. Each

Task Force has formed panels of outside experts to advise them on specific problems. The Task Force on the Assessment of the Crime Problem, must assess the state of our knowledge about the volume, nature, and causes of crime. A number of its major objectives include an assessment of the unreported crime rate, the development of a system for collecting and recording crime statistics, and a study of the effectiveness of present crime control procedures. The Task Force on Police and Public Safety seeks to improve police training, recruitment, and performance through studies of present police procedure and organization. The job of the Task Force on the Administration of Criminal Justice is to consider the courts, the prosecutors, and the defense counsel and then recommend methods to improve their performance. For the Task Force on Corrections, a detailed description of the best possible corrections system, is the ultimate goal, while the Task Force on Science and Technology seeks to develop an understanding of the ways in which modern science can attack the important problems of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, and corrections departments.

5133 Ketcham, Orman W. The juvenile court for 1975. Press release: speech to annual meeting of The Citizen's Committee on The Juvenile Court, Illinois, May 1966. 13 p.

In 1975, the successful juvenile court will probably have the following features: a family court structure, composed of a neglect division, a youth offender's division, a family offenses division, and a domestic relations division. These separate divisions will each have exclusive jurisdiction in the area of their concern. In addition, there will be branch facilities for suburban and rural areas, the emphasis of which will be upon the intake and screening processes. There will be a number of functional coordinated departments. A legal department will offer advice and legal aid to the branches of the court; a behavioral science department will give diagnostic services and provide an invaluable field training facility for medical and other professional schools; a rehabilitation department will supervise probation, parole, aftercare, vocational training and employment; a training department will be in charge of court personnel; and an administrative department will oversee all managerial functions.

5134 Sindell, Stuart L. Stop and frisk: police protection or police state. *Intramural Law Review*, 21(3):180-190, 1966.

There are a number of constitutional questions that will ultimately arise out of the recently enacted New York State "Stop and Frisk" Law." This law gives policemen authority to stop, question, and demand identification of any person in a public place who they reasonably suspect is committing, has committed, or will soon commit a felony or serious misdemeanor. If, in the course of the inquiry, the policeman suspects he may be in danger of life or limb, he may search the suspect for dangerous weapons. Among the issues that will confront the Supreme Court when it finally rules on the statute is whether the stop is the legal equivalent of an arrest. The court will also have to contend with possible constitutional violations when an individual is subjected to a period of questioning following a stop, and whether a frisk is in reality a search. Based on court decisions in other states concerning similar statutes, it would seem that so-called reasonable suspicion is entirely too subjective a gauge for the stop, that is, it is a mere *ad hoc* justification for any variety of detention. Thus, the stop may become an indiscriminate act. Furthermore, it is probable that such police procedure denies or misinforms the suspect of his privilege against self-incrimination. Concerning the frisk, the court must decide on the reasonableness and necessity of such a search and whether it constitutes an unlawful invasion of privacy in the form of search and seizure. Evidence seized in the course of the frisk might very well be deemed inadmissible as contravening the privilege against self-incrimination. The mere existence of the "Stop and Frisk Law" encourages police officers to overstep the bounds of constitutionally defined limits of investigation.

5135 Williams, Edward Bennett. Criminal justice and the challenge of change. *Bar Bulletin*, 23(2):66-70, 1966.

There are a number of changes necessary in the current administration of criminal justice. The time has come to eliminate the slowdown in the criminal appellate process, for punishment of the guilty is effective only if it is swift. An appellate review of sentences is needed to eliminate the inconsistencies and inequities present in current sentencing practice. A long look is needed at the terrible anachronism that exists in the disparity between the civil rules and

the criminal rules of procedure that govern the proceedings in American courts.

5136 Ball, J. C., Bates, W. M., & O'Donnell, J. A. Characteristics of hospitalized narcotic addicts. *Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators*, no vol.(March):1-10, 1966.

Since the opening of the U.S. Public Health Service psychiatric hospitals at Lexington, Kentucky, and Fort Worth, Texas, there have been 87,000 admissions of 50,900 narcotic addicts. Eighty-three percent of the total admissions went to the Lexington Hospital, and 17 percent to Fort Worth. In the three decades these hospitals have been in operation, there have been significant changes in the age, racial composition, and geographic origins of the patients. The proportion of women has remained fairly constant, at about 16 percent, though from 1935 to 1963 the average age of the addicts has dropped. In 1935, the non-white admissions to the hospitals were less than 20 percent; by 1963 the proportion of non-whites increased to over 30 percent. A final set of statistics shows that the current patients are from predominantly metropolitan origins, while previously the rate of rural addiction was higher. At Lexington, a Social Science section of the Addiction Research Center has been established and has undertaken studies of addicts' post-hospital adjustment. Their findings indicate that one-third of the patients were abstaining from narcotics; there was a close association between drug abuse, unstable employment, and crime; and there was a high death rate among addicts. Studies of migration, employment, and readmission of addicts are presently being conducted.

5137 Rasor, Robert W., & Maddux, James F. Institutional treatment of narcotic addiction by the U. S. Public Health Service. *Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators*, no vol.(March):11-24, 1966.

In 1935, the first "U. S. Narcotic Farm" was opened in Lexington, Kentucky. Since then, the name has been changed to U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, and another hospital was opened in Fort Worth, Texas. Of the 87,000 admissions to these hospitals since 1935, 27 percent were federal prisoners, while 72 percent were voluntary admissions. The hospitals conduct extensive treatment programs, designed to remove the addict from his dependence on drugs. The program consists of several steps; withdrawal, convalescence,

rehabilitation, aftercare, and follow-up. Medical treatment comprises the first two phases, while the rehabilitation stage involves vocational assignments, recreation, religious programs, an Addicts Anonymous program, and the creation of a social milieu which maximizes the therapeutic role of all employees. The aftercare programs involve parole provisions for prisoners, and individual guidance for all addicts. Unfortunately, follow-up studies reveal that 90 percent of the patients discharged become readdicted within five years. The success of the patients leaving the hospital depends, in the long run, upon the resources available to them in the community.

5138 University of Utah. Institute of Government. Pardon, parole and probation in the State of Utah, by Brent T. Lynch. Salt Lake City, 1965, 48 p. (Research Monograph No. 7) \$1.00

Utah's probation case load is growing, but administrative funds are not being allocated accordingly. It appears that the probation violation statistics serve propaganda purposes, since the legislature is not inclined to favor spending money on criminals. In economic terms, probation is worthwhile, for it is much more economical to place a man on probation than to put him in prison. Literature on the subject indicates that more money should be spent to rehabilitate offenders through probation, especially juvenile delinquents. Probation will increase as the crime rate increases, but a control problem results from the fact that a court has sole discretion to grant probation. There is a lack of uniformity in judicial choices of probation and commitment. Indeterminate sentences in Utah would be best applied to all felonies, so that true rehabilitation might be accomplished. Utah's information about offenders could also be improved. Psychological and psychiatric information is available, but treatment in prison, on probation, and during parole is inadequate. Parole supervision is likewise inadequate because of its lack of parole officers. The administrative structure of the Board of Pardons is sound, but the available facilities for parole are in need of expansion.

CONTENTS: Probation; The indeterminate sentence; The Utah Board of Pardons; The policy of conditional termination; Appendices: Utah State Prison statistical report June 30, 1961, Department of Adult Probation and Parole, adult probation and parole summary, first degree murder, 1964.

5139 Henry, J. V. Breach of the peace and disorderly conduct laws: void for vagueness? Howard Law Journal, 12(2):318-331, 1966.

In light of the current controversy over the proper balance between effective police action and safeguarding individual rights, there is a need to reexamine existing criminal laws, especially those statutes describing breach of the peace and disorderly conduct. Breach of peace laws vary from state to state and are enforced with varying degrees of strictness. The strict interpretation of breach of the peace is that the act complained of must be such as to raise a clear and present danger or threat to public peace and order. Unfortunately, most courts hold wider views of these statutes. The danger of these overly vague standards of conduct is that they tend to facilitate arbitrary action on the part of police officers and courts. As with the broad concept of breach of the peace, disorderly conduct statutes and ordinances have been used in derogation of constitutionally guaranteed civil rights and liberties. There is also a conflict as to what acts constitute the offense. In retrospect, catch-all disorderly conduct laws, as well as unlimited application of breach of the peace laws, seem to violate the most basic due process standards. The courts must limit these existing statutes to comply with due process standards of specificity.

5140 Fernando, G. P. S. An experimental group with institutionalized girls. Probation and Child Care Journal, 4(2):1-3, 1965.

In September 1962, the first Certified School for Girls was opened by the Ceylon Department of Probation and Child Care, with an initial population of 10 girls. Weekly group therapy sessions were held to aid in the girls' rehabilitation, to air specific problems which might tend to upset the usual routine, to give the staff a greater understanding of the girls' problems, and as a research project.



5141 Jayewardene, C. H. S. Retribution and reformation in the prisons of Ceylon. *Probation and Child Care Journal*, 4(2):6-12, 1965.

Until recently, the penal system prevailing in Ceylon was definitely punitive in nature. Everything possible was done to make the offender pay his debt to society. Recently, however, elements of the reforming, or corrective, orientation have appeared. Probation has been introduced, special juvenile treatment facilities have been opened, prison industries have become vocational training courses, and group and individual therapy is now being provided in prisons.

5142 Fernando, G. P. S. The incidence of psychiatric ill-health in a delinquent child population. *Probation and Child Care Journal*, 4(2):21-23, 1965.

In a one year period in Ceylon, 1,468 children were referred to Court, and of this group, 69 children under age 16 were seen by psychiatrists. thirty-nine, or 2.7 percent of the total, showed evidence of psychiatric symptomatology. The characteristics of the psychiatric group were as follows: average age, 13.1 years; boy-girl ratio of 1:5.7; 56 percent were brought in for offenses not usually deemed criminal; 92 percent had previous histories of long standing emotional disturbance; 79 percent were living with at least one parent; 48 percent were practically illiterate; 71 percent had symptoms attributable to a physical disorder, most frequently epilepsy. Although the rate of 2.7 percent is not an especially high incidence rate of mental disorder, it is quite high in relation to normal Ceylonese village populations.

5143 New York City. Police Department. Self-portrait. New York, 1966. 72 p.

Self-portrait presents the story of how the New York City Police Department seeks to serve the public and carry out its duty to uphold the law for every citizen. It is also a tribute to the members of the Department performing their duty to maintain law and order in the City.

CONTENTS: Commissioner and his deputies; Chief Inspector; Patrol; Detective Division; Safety Division; Emergency Service Division; History of police in New York City; Police uniforms; Motor Transport Maintenance Bureau; Police organizations; Youth Division; Commu-

nications Bureau; Statistical and Records Bureau; Bureau of Policewomen; Division of Licenses; Bureau of Public Information; Legal Bureau; Planning Bureau; Personnel Bureau; Auxiliary Service Division; Police Academy; Chief Clerk's Office; Military Service Unit; Medical Unit; Chaplain's Unit; Pension and Relief Unit; Administrative and auxiliary services.

5144 Glaser, Daniel. The new correctional era: implications for manpower and training. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):209-216, 1966.

Changes in the treatment of criminals usually have required increases in size and changes in training of treatment staffs. The pattern currently emerging, pioneered in the care of the mentally ill, involves less exclusive reliance on highly trained treatment specialists and more infusion of treatment concerns and skills in line staff. Also, the boundary between institution and community treatment is becoming obscured because of new transitional procedures and facilities. Strains develop with these changes because of inmate and staff comfort in fixed statuses, defects in much new treatment, inadequate research to evaluate treatment, and failure to recognize that optimum treatment varies with the type of offender. The changes also create severe manpower problems. Shortages in research personnel can be met by new recruitment strategies and by procedures which combine operations and research records, thus improving both. The primary need, however, is in recruitment and training of line personnel who are committed to correctional careers and oriented to correctional change. The Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 mobilizes educational and professional organizations for coordinated effort to meet these needs. (author abstract)

5145 Lejins, Peter P., Prigmore, Charles S., & Rector, Milton G. The Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training: its purpose, structure and organization. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):217-220, 1966.

The Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, a nongovernmental organization with a membership of more than 85 national and regional organizations, has been designated to carry out the intent of the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 by making an objective survey of correctional manpower and training needs and resources throughout the nation. This article describes the formation of the Joint Commission, outlines its

structure, and discusses its proposed study plan. It lists the kinds of information to be gathered by the Commission and describes the Commission's catalytic role. Among other things, the Commission plans to initiate action to overcome manpower shortages and to examine educational programs for correctional personnel. (author abstract)

5146 Nelson, E. K. Strategies for action in weekly correctional manpower and program needs. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):221-226, 1966.

Many of the problems involved in meeting correctional manpower and program development needs arise from the great diversity of interests involved. Both correctional programs and the academic disciplines which prepare people to work in them are fragmented and isolated from one another. While it is not possible to develop a single approach to the problem, developments at the national level (particularly the advent of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training) hold much promise for cooperative solutions. To communicate effectively with those who hold the purse strings, we must develop a master plan which would project manpower needs and facilitate the sharing of information about resources and priorities. The correctional field is now working to substitute specific program goals for general statements of purpose. It is, for example, developing different styles of treatment most appropriate for particular types of offenders. As this movement progresses, it will be possible to communicate more effectively with decision-makers and to work out more satisfactory educational programs related to the tasks and skills actually required of correctional workers. A major action strategy lies in the development of more effective research programs and in the utilization of research information. Both practitioners and researchers need to practice the art of helping each other and to work out a division of labor through which they can serve each other's needs more effectively. (author abstract)

5147 Adams, William T., Grant, Richard A., & Prigmore, Charles S. Relationship of correctional to vocational rehabilitation. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):227-231, 1966.

Correction has a history of inclusion of many academic disciplines, many points of view in its application of tasks, and many functions

which frequently have been approached from narrow perspectives. A great need has developed to establish joint action among the interest groups. This paper suggests a tentative formulation for a cooperative approach to correctional rehabilitation model. The current emphasis on the employment and job training of the offender allows modern means of treatment to be based on such a model. A close association between correctional and vocational rehabilitation programs is proposed. (author abstract)

5148 Geis, Gilbert, & Cavanagh, Elvin. Recruitment and retention of correctional personnel. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):232-239, 1966.

Recruitment and retention policies of correctional agencies must be viewed in term broad enough to encompass a wide variety of social circumstances which ultimately bear upon such policies, though they are not immediately within the control of correction. In order to assess recruitment and retention in correction, questionnaire inquiries were sent to 30 state correctional agencies responsible for the largest offender populations and to the 30 probation departments serving the largest metropolitan areas in the United States. The inventory covered a range of informational items and more general personnel issues, and provided an opportunity for commentary on any cognate matters that might seem important to respondents. About 40 percent of the questionnaires were returned; the flat and rather uninspired nature of the responses was their most marked feature with an almost universal emphasis on a desperate need to increase wages and fringe benefits of employees. Restricted by formal regulations and hampered by the feelings of the political system and the public, the agency heads appeared to add to this heavy burden a rather passive and unimaginative set of procedures and ideas for retaining manpower. A second study of 163 persons who had entered a metropolitan probation department five years earlier also indicated the possibilities inherent in a comprehensive and continuous scrutiny of personnel matters. In conclusion, it appeared that the definition of correction work in the larger society is the most important ingredient in policies concerning correctional manpower: as a job comes to be defined as important in terms of those values regarded highly by the society, to that extent will it be treated well by the society, and to that same extent will its personnel situation be enhanced.

5149 Shelly, Joseph A. The role of the correctional agency in the undergraduate curriculum. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3): 240-249, 1966.

Correction suffers from its failure to recruit the best talent from our colleges and universities. We can learn much from industry, which is committed to an intensive, extensive, and costly program of campus recruitment. Various systematic methods can be used by correctional agencies to influence the academic environment. This article describes one effective, well-organized program of undergraduate training and suggests a number of other approaches to college recruitment. Financial aid is available for the development of such programs. Even within the bureaucratic structure ample opportunities exist to influence students before they finally decide on a career. (author abstract)

5150 Kirby, Bernard C., & Scher, Daniel L. An experiment in student interning in correction. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):250-252, 1966.

California's minimum security institution at Chino and its women's prison nearby welcomed 15 students from 10 western colleges for a six-week work-study program in correction during the summer of 1965. Registered for a sociology course at San Diego State College, with prerequisite academic background in criminology, they participated in group counseling and worked at various posts in the institutions. The male students worked alongside inmates in the fields and shops for a short period. The 15 also formed their own private counseling group. (author abstract)

5151 Gilman, Merritt. Problems and progress in staff training. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):254-260, 1966.

Improving services through staff training programs requires a delineation of the various jobs undertaken by correctional personnel. In order to know what to teach and how to teach it, training personnel need to understand the philosophy and function of the institution and to develop specific training goals for the learners. Training programs have developed without a consensus regarding the disciplines as to the preparation of workers. Progress has been made in the training of police, judges, and institutional personnel, but continued progress is dependent

upon foreseeing clear concepts of the various correctional tasks, administrative backing, new relationships among instructors and researchers, and a productive dialogue among those concerned with restoring offenders to society. (author abstract)

5152 Otis, Jack. Correctional manpower and utilization. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3): 261-271, 1966.

Recent and projected federal legislation has offered new hope that correctional manpower problems will be not only addressed but overcome. However, this will not occur if the field remains in bondage to the clinical model of prevention and rehabilitation because: (1) this model has not proven itself successful and (2) even if we assume its success, there will not be enough social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists to man it. Both the opportunity and the challenge are now at hand for experimental programs which will demonstrate how to utilize more effectively a whole range of personnel from the uneducated to the highly educated in correctional work. (author abstract)

5153 Frank, Benjamin. The emerging professionalism of the correctional officer. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3):272-276, 1966.

In many ways the correctional officer is the most influential employee in the correctional institution, and yet the training he receives is brief and almost exclusively focused on custodial skills. Recent developments and innovations in correctional practice are creating new roles for the correctional officer which involve him more actively in the total correctional process. Just what his training should be and where and how he is to be trained are critical questions which need to be resolved. (author abstract)

5154 Terwilliger, Carl. The nonprofessional in correction. *Crime and Delinquency*, 12(3): 277-285, 1966.

Correction can contribute to resolving the broad social problem of automation-induced unemployment as well as its own professional manpower problem by developing new roles for non-professionals (including the offender group) in correctional programs. There are already solid bases in theory and experience for such roles in self-help, research and self-study, staff training, program planning,

and various subprofessional tasks. These roles need to be given official status in personnel classification and compensation structures, and career ladders need to be developed. Professionals need not be alarmed on either humanitarian or self-interest grounds, but they will need to adapt imaginatively to new training and supervisory functions in relation to nonprofessionals incorporated into the professional structure. The War on Poverty provides special opportunities for developing and testing these new nonprofessional roles.

5155 Mucchielli, Roger. Comment ils deviennent délinquants. (How they become delinquents.) Paris, Les Editions Sociales Françaises, 1965. 219 p.

Unless socialization is begun simultaneously with the development of consciousness of self, the individual will find himself incapable of making the very real effort which is necessary in order for him to play a positive social role or to refrain from becoming antisocial; social exigencies will appear to him as unacceptable constraints and intolerable frustrations, thus paving the way for anti-social behavior. A number of variables are essential in the development of an active and social individual: these include the capacity to resist frustration by active adhesion to control values; an image of self as directed toward a goal, capable of self-control and of assuming a positive role; a capacity for social integration and social adaptation; ability to resist group pressure and to accept competition; a social sensitivity; and an image of society as benevolent and of self as a socializing agent. All of these factors must operate if positive socialization is to be obtained. Socialization, in its present form, is basically negative and moralizing, founded on threats of punishments and promises of gratification. Most youths have very little understanding of the organization of society as a system of coordinated roles, or of the idea of work as a social role. Thus, the education of the personality remains deficient in the critical social dimension. True socialization should mean the creation of a social being, capable of adjustment and positive involvement in society. In the light of the aforementioned moral vacuity, however, it is understandable that youths will develop "consciousness" of self in an atmosphere of frustration and will rebel by committing delinquent acts.

CONTENTS: The exigencies of social life; Varieties of dissociated behavior; The universe of the delinquent; The false delinquents; Toward a new sociopathology as basis for criminology; The formation of a socio-moral conscience; Withdrawal; Criminality; Conclusion.

5156 Clevidence, Barbara. A follow-up study of girls returned to the county of commitment as ineligible for the Girls' Training School program. Fulfillment for the degree of Master of Social Work, University of Michigan, School of Social Work, 1965, 62 p.

Case records and questionnaire information were utilized in an attempt to determine what happened to 76 girls who were returned to the local counties of commitment as ineligible for the Girls' Training School program in Michigan from January 1, 1961 to May 31, 1965. A major finding was that none of the treatment or penal institutions in Michigan had information on 56 out of the 76 girls, thus indicating the lack of follow-up information concerning these girls, revealing that a high proportion of adolescents diagnosed as too severely handicapped to participate in the program at the Girls' Training School are being returned to the community without service or treatment.

5157 Teicher, Joseph D., & Jacobs, Jerry. Adolescents who attempt suicide: preliminary findings. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(11):1248-1257, 1966.

A sample of twenty adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 who were treated at the Los Angeles County General Hospital for attempted suicide were interviewed and tested in a multi-disciplinary attempt to identify the processes precipitating suicidal attempt in young people. The information yielded by this study, as well as that garnered from a comparison with 50 non-suicidal adolescents, permits the following preliminary conclusions. "Precipitating causes" can only be meaningfully evaluated within the context of the individual's total biography and from the perspective of what these situations have meant to him. Moreover, the process whereby the adolescent comes to view suicide as the "only solution" is seen to result from a progression of his problems through three stages: (1) a long-standing history of problems; (2) a period of "escalation" of problems by the introduction of new problems associated with adolescence; and (3) a final stage: a recent onslaught of



problems usually characterized by a chain reaction dissolution of any remaining social relationships. This aggressive social isolation constitutes "the problem," and, at the same time, serves to prevent the adolescent from securing any possible means of resolving it.

5158 Varma, L. P., & Jha, B. K. Characteristics of murder in mental disorder. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122(11):1296-1298, 1966.

In an effort to throw some light on the problem of criminal responsibility in India, a study was undertaken of 486 individuals charged with murder and subsequently admitted to the Ranchi Manisk Arogyashala during the period from 1925 to 1963. Most of the murderers had had previous records of mental disorder and had exhibited complete emotional indifference after their crimes. The crimes committed by these patients were, in the main, impulsive, brutal homicides perpetrated on a single close relative or friend; the killings were also characterized by the absence of a reasonable motive and lack of any attempt at concealment. Contrary to findings in some similar studies, most of the criminals studied had full knowledge and recollection of their crimes.

5159 Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County (New York). Narcotic misuse and other drug abuse in Nassau County: an inventory of available data for 1963 and 1964. Final report and recommendations for Correctional Services Committee. Garden City, 1966, 11 p., app.

In 1965, the Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County, New York, at the request of the Nassau County Task Force on Narcotics, distributed mail questionnaires to a total of 166 public school systems, educational institutions, hospitals, and community agencies serving Nassau County, in an attempt to obtain information on some aspects of the practices relating to the use or misuse of narcotics and commercial products used for sniffing. Thirty-seven of these institutions returned questionnaires giving concrete data on one or more facets of the problem. This information was categorized according to age, sex, and other selected characteristics. However, owing to the limitations of the data collected, it was recommended that a Central Registry be established to obtain information through periodic research.

5160 Lederer, Wolfgang. Dragons, delinquents and destiny: an essay on positive ego functions. New York, International Universities Press, no date. 85 p. (Psychological Issues Monograph No. 15)

This monograph is particularly concerned with how an actually strong, decisive, assertive, and principled father contributes to the benevolent and beneficial aspects of super-ego development, and, through that development, to the strengthening of positive ego identity and its expression in adaptive orientation and action. Special attention is paid to the impact of actual paternal strength and weakness on the adolescent boy. The adolescent delinquent and the "sans-identity" adolescents are singled out as test cases for the thesis, and the modes of existence permeating delinquency and "sans-identity" are described. It is argued that both of them are deficiency diseases, deficiency referring to inadequate paternal strength in the real environment and consequent inadequate superego development in the affected boy. Using the image of the dragon as reference point, the place of aggression in adaptive human relations and in the development of psychic structure is clarified. Conclusions are drawn concerning essential interpersonal aspects of therapeutic work with superego-defective adolescents.

5161 Rinsley, Donald B., & Inge, George P. Verbal and non-verbal resistance to treatment. *Insights*, 1(3):2-19, 1966.

An analysis of some of the basic messages observed being transmitted between the treatment staff and the patients in the adolescent unit of the Topeka State Hospital clarifies some of the many devices used by the patients in their efforts to defeat the hospital structure. Among these devices are: (1) identification with the aggressor; (2) leveling, or treating the therapists as peers; (3) flirtatiousness; (4) oversubmissiveness; (5) persistent avoidance; (6) scapegoating; (7) outright rebelliousness; (8) transference diffusion; (9) somatization; and (10) peer age caricaturing. Adolescents often communicate the fear of loss of control or abandonment indirectly to their therapists.

5162 Lamberti, Armand. A type of peer relationship in a girl's training school. *Insights*, 1(3):20-25, 1966.

Institutionalized delinquent adolescent girls at the Kansas State Training School for Girls participate in fantasy family peer relation-

ships, called girl business, in their self-alienation from the staff and adult world. The girls take family names and assume family roles. At times the relations between the girls become overtly homosexual. All the girls do not become equally involved in these relationships. The girls' attempt to meet their needs for affection and acceptance through the fantasy families results in a reinforcement of their delinquent behavior pattern. It also prevents the development of an adequate feminine identity.

5163 Head, Wilson A. Sociodrama and group discussion with institutionalized delinquent adolescents. *Insights*, 1(3):26-39, 1966.

At the Juvenile Diagnostic Center in Columbus, Ohio, the use of sociodrama groups with adolescent delinquents proved to be of considerable value in helping the adolescents achieve changes in attitudes and insights into behavior problems. Catharsis was achieved and difficulties in perception and communication were corrected. Many participants achieved dramatic changes in their ability to participate adequately in normal adolescent social activities.

5164 Brand, John L. Impressions of the penal system. *Prison Service Journal*, 5(19):2-20, 1966.

As one who served an eight month prison sentence during 1964 and 1965, the author feels particularly well-qualified to speak of the effects of prisons upon the individual, and their effectiveness in reforming the offender. British prisons now produce little more than a negligible beneficial effect on the offenders. This is particularly due to the passive character of prison life in general, a carry-over from 19th century penology. Reform of the physical plants of the prisons is necessary; many smaller prisons must be constructed. The underlying philosophy of the prison system seems to be a negative one in terms of rehabilitative attitudes. Even the 20th century liberalism which has infiltrated the system seems to be of the most reactionary type, assuming that the prisoner must "want to help himself" before any aid will be offered to him. New attitudes must be adopted which would embrace the following principles: that prisoners require much more positive and continuous guidance than they are now getting, that this will inevitably enlarge the functions and responsibilities of the prison staff, and that reformatory training be more positive and direct. The activities

of the senior staff are serverly inhibited by the passive roles which the system imposes upon them. The functions and the status of the uniformed staff member are ambiguous, and he is not expected to think imaginatively or to use initiative. The reformatory value of prison work is overrated, and should be recognized as such. Three arguments are generally given for spending so much prison time on work: (1) men should be given vocational training; (2) men should be trained in orderly and industrial habits; and (3) the prisoner should be provided with something constructive and purposeful to do. Both education as a rehabilitative instrument and open prisons as a reformatory process have been underestimated. Most prisoners interviewed were of lower socio-economic groups, had little education, and were emotionally immature. Prisons are in a position to improve these individuals. The main function of the penal system (after security) should be a deliberate and systematic attempt to reform convicted prisoners. This can be done only after a prisoner has learned to trust the staff and respect the system of penal institutions.

5165 Rees, Lloyd L. The church and the prisoner. *Prison Service Journal*, 5(19):21-24, 1966.

Prisoners are people who have been let down by society. They must be rehabilitated through God, by the penal system, then set free in a sympathetic and understanding social situation. God works in prison through the officials and the prisoners, but especially through the chaplain who is a friend and an advisor, as well as a minister of God to the prisoners. When released, prisoners must be integrated into society and fully accepted by their peers.

5166 O'Friel, F. B. Towards one service. *Prison Service Journal*, 5(19):25-28, 1966.

The British Government's White Paper, "The Child, the Family and the Young Offender," has made certain proposals concerning the reform of residential training institutions for young offenders. Basically it advocates the reduction of the present three types to two: Youth Training Centers and Young Offenders Institutions. Due to discrepancies in employment status of the administrative personnel in the current institutions, some adjustment will have to be made to equalize pay, vacation, and other scales. Staffing the new centers will probably be a problem, but the ultimate implementation of the plan will bring numerous advantages.

5167 Cole, S. An island prison. Prison Service Journal, 5(19):29-31, 1966.

Hahnöfersand is an island in the Elbe River (Germany) which houses a boys' prison. Capacity for the island prison is 250, and the community is to a great extent self-sustaining. In addition to the housing for the administrative personnel and the prisoners, the island contains gardens, sports fields, and other recreational facilities.

5168 Bryan, Alex. Aftercare and the St. Leonard's Housing Association. Prison Service Journal, 5(19):32-36, 1966.

In order to help recently released prisoners find suitable housing for themselves and their families, the St. Leonard's Housing Association has set up a number of small flats in London which are rented at nominal charge to ex-prisoners. Social services are also provided through the local agencies. The "Friends of St. Leonard's," citizens of the community, try to make the new tenants feel at home in the new area. Branches are likely to supplement the original project which began in London some time ago.

5169 Jones, F. L. A betting shop in prison. Prison Service Journal, 5(19):37-40, 1966.

The prison community is like a small town with all manner of services and facilities provided. One service which is not provided prisoners, and which should be, is that of betting. This would eliminate the dangers and inequities present in the current system of undercover and illegal betting which goes on in prison. Training could be provided for a member of the staff to run the betting shop, and safeguards would be provided to limit bets and odds.

5170 Morrice, J.K.W. Permissiveness: good, bad, or indifferent. Prison Service Journal, 5(19):41-45, 1966.

Permissiveness in a therapeutic community encourages a sparing use of sanctions and an acceptance of responsibility by patients. The application of the principle calls for skill and experience; thus it must not be overused and abused. The degree of permissiveness depends more upon circumstance than upon hard and fast rules. Permissiveness allows deviant behavior to show up, allowing it to be examined and corrected through social learning.

5171 Evans, J. C. G. Psychiatry for crime. A boon? A curse? Prison Service Journal, 5(19):46-48, 1966.

Psychiatry cannot cure crime. While psychiatrists advise us that criminals should not be made to feel guilt, this is not so: guilt feelings are the first step toward repentance and reclamation. Pride and self-respect must replace the degeneracy of the young hooligans of today. This is the common sense view of the problem. It is absurd to state that people cannot choose the way they behave, they can, and must be held responsible for what they choose. The psychiatric vocabulary seems to avoid all terms which suggest reform or punishment, they say "treatment" instead of "training." If we ignore the basic problem of method of reclamation, we will get nowhere with the rehabilitation to a sense of self-discipline.

5172 Witter, W., & Luthé, R. Die strafrechtliche Verantwortlichkeit beim erweiterten Suicid. (Criminal responsibility in cases of extended suicide.) Monatschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 49(3): 97-113, 1966.

When a person bent on suicide intends to kill one or more persons without their consent and if he succeeds in killing these persons but fails in his attempt to end his own life, he may (in German law) be charged with manslaughter. Court experts are then called upon to determine his criminal responsibility; if he is found mentally ill, he is not considered responsible and no further diagnostic problems are posed. If, on the other hand, he is not mentally ill, the question of responsibility poses forensic problems. Four cases are described in which one or both parents, not mentally ill, killed their children aged six months to six years, but failed in their own suicide attempts. Their common motivation was to save their children, whom they loved, from an unhappy life without parents; their common psychiatric diagnosis was "depressive reaction." German law has no specific provisions for such cases of extended suicide, and it is suggested that the following circumstances be regarded as guilt-excluding or, at the very least, as warranting a substantial mitigation of the sentence: if the intent to commit suicide was serious and not merely superficial; if suicide was the primary goal; if the killing of other persons was committed for altruistic reasons, which may generally be assumed if such persons were loved ones for whose support the offender was responsible; and if the persons who were killed were incapable of consenting to the killing.

5173 Hartmann, Klaus, & Adam, Günter. Ein Versuch zur Messung der Soziallabilität von sogenannten "erziehungsschwierigen" Jugendlichen. (An attempt to measure social instability of hard-to-reach juveniles.) Monatschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 49(3):113-123, 1966.

A description is made of a method of measuring social instability for use with male juvenile probationers in evaluating their legal conduct and bio-social condition. Twenty-five variables are used which are divided into five groups: family characteristics; biographic characteristics; frustration tolerance and interpersonal contact; impulsivity and aggressivity; and offense record. Median values were obtained by using a control group of 500 juveniles.

5174 Schneider, Hans Joachim. Kriminologie in Ostdeutschland und Osteuropa. (Criminology in East Germany and Eastern Europe.) Monatschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 49(3):124-134, 1966.

Summaries are presented of selected lectures given at two international symposia which took place in East Berlin, September 1964: The Third Symposium on Current Problems in Forensic Psychiatry, and The Symposium on Juvenile Delinquency and its Control in Socialist Society. Participants came from Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Hungary, East and West Germany, and Denmark. The lecturers gave significant information on the status and direction of criminological theory and research in Eastern Europe.

5175 Leferenz, Heinz. Die Sexualdelikte des E 62. (Sex offenses in the Draft Code of 1962.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(3/4):379-397, 1966.

The provisions of the West German Draft Criminal Code of 1962 governing sex offenses are reviewed and recommendations are made for their improvement. It is suggested that the section of the Code dealing with sex offenses be revised with the help of criminologists.

5176 Hanack, Ernst-Walter. Die Straftaten gegen die Sittlichkeit im Entwurf 1962: Art. 204-231 E 1962. (Offenses against morality in the German Draft Code of 1962: Articles 204-231 E 1962.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(3/4):398-469, 1966.

The West German Draft Code of 1962 deals with sex offenses in 31 paragraphs and defines 190 different types of circumstances (*Tatbestände*). At first glance, the 31 paragraphs give the impression of an exaggerated perfectionism. The Code lists, for example, eight different types of homosexual offenses of adults against minors and 17 different types of immoral acts against children. Even well-trained attorneys need considerable time to grasp the many types of circumstances and characteristics of the numerous types of offenses which are enumerated in these sections. Several questions immediately arise: whether judges of the first instance, not to mention police officers, will be able to understand the law; what the courts of appeal, which have already interpreted the old Code so extensively, will do with the new Code; and how the innumeral cases of overlap will be solved. The intention of the legislators was nevertheless quite legitimate: they attempted to define the diverse types of sex offenses and circumscribe the judges' extreme freedom in sentencing. Comparative law data and criminological data have been neglected in the writing of the new Code but, in the offenses under discussion, it nevertheless, represents a substantial improvement over the existing Code.

5177 Peters, Karl. Beschränkung der Tatbestände im Besonderen Teil. (Limiting the number of provisions in the Special Part of the Criminal Code.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(3/4):470-505, 1966.

The Special Part of the West German Draft Code of 1962 needs to be examined with a view toward limiting the number of its penal provisions and its enumeration of offense circumstances (*Tatbestände*). A review should be done concerning the extent to which provisions of the General Part contribute to the increase of criminal laws and how, through general rules which could eliminate the need for the large number of laws, the huge amount of criminal prosecutions could be reduced. The Criminal Code should be limited to the number of laws which can most effectively curb genuine criminality. A limitation of the number of criminal law provisions clarifies the social and ethical order and



encourages citizens to seek satisfaction outside of the criminal law where this is possible. At the same time, it allows organs of justice to concentrate on serious crime.

5178 Schrader, Heinrich. Die Gesellschaftsgerichtsbarkeit in Mitteldeutschland, insbesondere in Strafsachen. (Social jurisdiction in East Germany, especially in penal matters.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(3/4):512-525, 1966.

In 1953, the East German government issued a proclamation ordering the establishment of "conflict commissions" in all socialist factories and public agencies. The commissions' initial tasks were to arbitrate and conciliate conflicts arising in the course of work but, encouraged by the government, their jurisdiction was extended and they began dealing with disciplinary matters and offenses committed by employees. Each conflict commission consists of eight to 10 members (employees of the factory or agency), one of whom is elected chairman. Large industrial concerns may have several such commissions with jurisdiction over about 300 employees. They have the authority to make decisions in conflicts arising from employment rights, disciplinary penalties imposed by plant managers, social insurance claims, and other matters affecting the internal management of the plant. However, they also have jurisdiction over matters which, in free countries, are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts. They may impose fines up to DM 500, and decide on simple claims of citizens against other citizens and matters of dependents' support. Finally, they have authority to investigate and act against violations of "socialist morality." The decision to transfer a case to a conflict commission is made by the police, state attorney, or the courts. The prerequisite for such a transfer is a completed investigation and, as a rule, a confession by the defendant, as the commissions make no investigations in criminal matters. The accused has no right to object to the transfer since it is regarded as a "legal favor." The deliberations and decisions of the commissions are regarded as "educational acts," and no provisions are made for a defense of the accused. The commissions may order the following sanctions: restitution in the case of property damage; oblige the offender to make a formal apology to the injured party or to criticize himself publicly; or a formal reprimand. The procedure itself, in which several workers deli-

berate and pass judgement (with questionable impartiality) upon one of their colleagues, is regarded by many as a painful punishment which violates human dignity and encourages pretense and hypocrisy. Furthermore, the circumstances of the procedure are not conducive to a determination of truth, especially since the results of the police investigation are already regarded as evidence of guilt. As far as the commissions' jurisdiction over morality is concerned, no comments are necessary; such jurisdiction makes personal life itself subject to the scrutiny of others which fully exceeds the limits of the law.

5179 Zipf, Heinz. Zur Ausgestaltung der Geldstrafe im kommenden Strafrecht. (Fines in the future criminal code). Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(3/4):526-562, 1966.

In legal literature, little attention has been given to the possibilities presented by the fine as a penal sanction. This is most surprising since in West Germany in 1961, 60 percent of all sentences (not including penalties for traffic violations) involved fines. In spite of the predominance of the fine as a penal sanction, it has not yet been utilized to its fullest potential; many short-term prison sentences could be replaced by a just system of monetary penalties. The present German law specifying that fines be determined according to the economic status of the offender is too vague to be truly equitable. Not specified, for example, is how the judge is to determine the offenders' economic status and his ability to pay. It is proposed that a system of day-fines (Tagesbusen) be introduced based on the following simple formula: the offender's daily net income minus the amount needed for daily necessities (already determined by the Federal Social Aid Law) equals the amount of the day-fine. Each offender eligible for a fine would then be sentenced to between one and 360 day-fines, depending on the nature of his offense.

5180 Waider, Heribert. Grenzbereiche der Geheimbünde (Art. 128 StGB). (Border-line secret societies. Art. 128 of the Criminal Code.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(3/4):579-633, 1966.

The West German Draft Code of 1962 contains only a small part of the provisions of the existing criminal code governing high treason and activities against the state. The most important innovation in this respect is that a person, in order to be subject to punishment, must have willfully or knowingly endeavored to overthrow the Federal Republic or violate its constitution through a secret group. Not punishable would be membership in an association the existence, purpose, or constitution of which is to be kept secret from state authorities. This innovation is to be welcomed: a historical study of the treatment of secret and semi-secret societies, such as the Freemasons and the Jesuit Order, shows that regulations prohibiting membership in such societies do not belong in the criminal code.

5181 Blumberg, Leonard, Shipley, Thomas E., Shandler, Irving W., & Niebuhr, Herman. The development, major goals and strategies of a skid row program: Philadelphia. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 27(2):242-258, 1966.

The Philadelphia program to relocate and rehabilitate members of its Skid Row, so that the Row could be abolished without creating a new one in a different location, consisted of the following four phases. (1) The cooperation of social agencies, professional planners, and the City Council was organized. (2) A census of Skid Row was taken and 2,249 of an estimated 2,857 men were interviewed. They were typically middle aged or elderly, single, and lacked family or friendship ties; 35 percent were pathological drinkers, 16 percent non-drinkers; chronic illnesses such as tuberculosis were common; the majority claimed to live in Skid Row because it was cheap, and most did not desire relocation. (3) A diagnostic and relocation center was established offering to a systematic sample of the men diagnostic, recreational, therapeutic, vocational counseling and training, and housing-relocation services. The development of the project took 10 years and has received favorable publicity. (4) The transition of the pilot project into full-scale application is contemplated for the final phase. A program

to eliminate Skid Rows is envisaged as a political process requiring the involvement of all socio-political levels from neighborhood to federal government, with inter-related goals. Four necessary goals are: a program of active research on civic problems; experiments in relocating Skid Row men in healthy environments; establishing alternative facilities (e.g., halfway houses) for subgroups of men who cannot succeed outside of institutions or Skid Row; and development of a set of theories allowing generalizations of the findings to other localities.

5182 Kobal, Miloš. Delinkventni mladoletniki z območja dveh različnih kultur. (Delinquent juveniles from two different cultures.) Revija za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo, 16(4):101-134, 1965.

In order to determine whether certain general environmental conditions can influence the similarities or differences between groups of juvenile delinquents in different countries, and whether these differences could be attributed to differences in culture, two juvenile delinquent populations were compared. Data were collected for 97 juveniles in an observation center in London and 113 juveniles, from towns in Slovenia. The populations were similar in age, sex, race, and occupation of father. It was found that the two groups were similar in regard to environment and basic interpersonal relations. The severity of offenses and the incidence of each offense were similar. In London, social control of the individual was found to be firmer, social communicativeness more restrained, and family discipline stricter. The greater isolation of the individual in London leads to more immature, senseless, and explosive behavior. Deviant behavior occurs under less environmental pressure than in Slovenia. The delinquent activity of the Slovene group is more serious. It was concluded that certain cross-cultural conditions are important in the formation of some characteristics of juvenile delinquency.

5183 Ostrihańska, Zofia. Raziskave oddelka za kriminologijo pri inštitutu pravnih ved Poljske akademije znanosti. (Some research studies carried out by the Institute for Criminology at the Polish Academy of Sciences.) Revija za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo, 15(4):135-141, 1965.

This article is a survey of research studies dealing with criminality in Poland, juvenile delinquency, problems of recidivism, dangerous offenses, psychically abnormal offenders, and problems of alcoholism.

5184 King, Charles. Impact of family therapy in a halfway house for delinquent children from urban ghettos. Paper presented to National Conference on Social Welfare, Chicago, June 1966. 20 p.

The most significant determinant of delinquency in children who come from urban ghettos is a family system conducive to this type of maladjustment. Lack of parental authority, disassociation from the mainstream of society, and premature independence without parental guidance cause children to view all adults negatively and to be ill-prepared for social living. Family therapy at the Wiltwyck School for Boys in New York is directed at establishing order, role clarity, communication, and helping parents to perform their authority functions.

5185 Atlanta (Georgia). Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency. Opportunity for urban excellence. Atlanta, 1966, various pagings.

The Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency was created to investigate the problem of crime and delinquency in Atlanta, Georgia, to identify its causes, and to make recommendations designed to curtail it. It was found that unorganized crime and delinquency are closely related to poverty and lack of education. Thus, in addition to improving the efficiency of the courts and police force, control of crime requires action to deal with living standards and educational opportunity. Juvenile delinquency is caused mainly by lack of disciplined and cohesive family life. This absence is especially common in poverty areas. Prevention of delinquency requires organized community effort and a coordinated program. Correlations were revealed between crime and mental illness, and crime and alcoholism. Clinics and rehabilitation programs are needed to deal with this crime problem at its source. Improvement and expansion of existing rehabilitation services and practices, including prisons, parole, probation, and sentencing, is an important part of efficient crime prevention. Organized crime is a special problem and requires a different approach. The police should be trained to deal with illegal organizations and prevent existing local organizations from being absorbed by national syndicates.

CONTENTS: Summary of findings and recommendations; Juvenile delinquency; Crime and poverty; Crime and health; Rehabilitation; Law and order; Organized crime; Conclusion; Appendices.

5186 Association Française pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence. Protection de la personne des mineurs et interventions psycho-sociales, administratives, judiciaires. (Protection of minors and psycho-social, administrative, and judiciary interventions.) *Sauvegarde de l'Enfance*, 21(1): 1-216, 1966.

A workshop organized under the aegis of the French Association for the Protection of Children and Adolescents met at Poitiers, France, in October 1965, to discuss questions affecting the protection of minors, particularly the requirements and limitations of psycho-social, administrative, and judiciary interventions on the behalf of minors. The papers presented as well as the discussions which followed were divided into two main themes. The first section of the conference dealt with the processes originating in the situation and leading to a decision to initiate socio-administrative, judicial, psychopedagogical, or medico-social intervention. The second section treated the processes operative from the moment a decision is made to intervene in behalf of the child to the time these measures are executed.

CONTENTS: Inaugural session; Introductory papers; From the situation to decision; From the decision to the execution of child welfare measures.

5187 Lohman, Joseph D., & Carter, Robert M. The adolescent social system in relation to middle-class delinquency. Paper presented at the American Orthopsychiatric Association annual meeting, April 1966, San Francisco, California, 33 p.

The results of a study by the University of California's School of Criminology of delinquency and deviance in two affluent suburban communities near San Francisco, suggest that these two communities are experiencing increases in official and unofficial delinquency and deviance. Furthermore, the ability of these communities to internally absorb delinquency and deviance is being reduced, though at a differential rate. Any long-range program to curb these trends must engage the social system of adolescents directly; moreover, it must produce an understanding of the youthful culture on the part of adults and, concurrently, bring the adolescent and adult cultures closer together, utilizing the strength and power of each.

5188 Miller, Derek. Leisure and the adolescent. *New Society*, 7(193):8-10, 1966.

The present leisure problems of adolescents in Great Britain are essentially associated with the identification period (ages 14 to 17) of working class non-academic youth who cannot cope with the amount of leisure time society allows them. Society should offer adolescents the opportunity to spend more time doing constructive work.

5189 Malinverni, Alessandro. Per una teoria generale delle circostanze aventi a fondamento la personalita del soggetto attivo del reato. (Towards a general theory of circumstances based upon the personality of the active subject of the offense.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 70(2):185-213, 1965.

The current Italian Criminal Code, dating from 1930, is inadequate in the treatment of the circumstances of the offense. The law following the principle nullum crimen, nulla pena sine lege provides for a maximum and minimum punishment for each kind of offense. At the same time, however, the tendency toward the "individualization" of punishment found its expression in the judge's discretionary powers to increase the minimum, "base," punishment according to the circumstances, both general and special, of the offense. Yet this motivation of the sentence and the determination of the dangerousness of the offense are usually neglected, and, instead of a rational evaluation, the interpretation of circumstances degenerates into a stereotype. The principal weakness of the law is inadequate coordination between the retribution goals (general prevention) and correctional goals (special prevention). This weakness is reflected in the lack of satisfactory criteria for the evaluation of circumstances. To relieve this shortcoming, the table of offenses should be simplified and reclassified. The evaluation of circumstances must be related to correctional requirements. For that purpose, the circumstances must be considered as indices of the offender's personality. The ideal evaluation of circumstances is that which is based upon the analysis of the personality factors before, during, and after the offense. Before the offense, the environment (education, school life, employment, residence, family, friends, aspiration level) and the subjective factors (heredity, physical and mental constitution and condition, age, criminal history) are considered. The analysis of circumstances during the offense also concentrates upon various detailed aspects of environment and personality, such as factors which facilitate or

obstruct criminal activity. The circumstances after the offense include indices of social adjustment or maladjustment immediately after the offense, during trial, and during detention, as well as exogenous and endogenous conditions at the moment of release.

5190 Altavilla, Enrico. Obbligo de prevedere l'emprudenza altrui nella circolazione stradale. (The obligation to prevent other persons' imprudence in road traffic.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 70(2):229-244, 1965.

The congress of the Italian Automobile Club, held at Naples in May 1964, discussed the extent of the driver's responsibility for preventing other people's imprudence in road traffic. Increased perceptive ability is required in situations where signs of eminent danger exist. Consequently, the driver is expected to transform his perception into action in such a way as to prevent damage. The obligation to anticipate and prevent other people's imprudence, should be limited to situations where the imprudent person actually acts in such a way that danger is likely to result in a damage.

5191 Giuliani, Ubaldo. Aspetti normativi delle attenuanti generiche. (Normative aspects of extenuating circumstances.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 70(2):245-256, 1965.

A decision of the Triest court of appeals, given March 1960, revived the discussion concerning the interpretation of Article 62-bis of the Italian Penal Code. The problem refers to the powers of the judge in conceding extenuating circumstances and to the criteria to be used in making such a decision. The concept of the judge's almost arbitrary powers in the decision on extenuating circumstances is now overcome. The pertinent article of the Penal Code is by no means to be interpreted as making him free of any objective criteria. The intention of the legislator was to apply extenuating circumstances by analogy from other cases. Similarly, they should be applied in cases where the damage resulting from the offense was partially recovered. Taking for granted that extenuating circumstances are an aspect of both the subjective and the objective character of the offense, such considerations as the capability to commit crime, dangerousness, or criminal precedents should not constitute impediments to the concession of extenuating circumstances.



5192 Christulas, N. Il concorso di persone nel reato secondo il codice penale ellenico. (Complicity in an offense according to the Greek Penal Code.) La Scuola Positiva, 70(2):264-267, 1965.

In contrast to the Italian law, the Greek Penal Code of 1950 distinguishes the degree of criminal responsibility of various persons who took part in an offense. In particular, the Greek law, based upon the objective theory of crime, distinguishes the main perpetrator and the collaborators from the instigator and the accomplices. The main perpetrator of the offense is the person who performed the principal act which constituted the objective substance of the offense. The instigator is the person responsible to someone else for the decision to commit the principal act. The accomplice, either immediate or auxiliary, is the person who gave help to the perpetrator. The accomplice's responsibility for the offense is limited.

5193 Canepa, Giacomo. La "necessita curativa" del tossicomane nei suoi aspetti giuridici e medico-criminologici. (Legal and medico-criminological aspects of the treatment used in case of narcotic addiction.) La Scuola Positiva, 70(2):268-277, 1965.

The Italian law of October 1954, No. 1041, made it a criminal offense for an authorized person (in most cases, a physician) to make narcotics available to another person without "treatment need" or in a quantity greater than that required by such a need. Whereas the declared objective of the law is to prevent the abuse of narcotics, its consequence is, on the contrary, that the treatment and social rehabilitation of narcotic addicts are obstructed by the very existence of that law. The physicians are being prevented from supplying narcotics to addicts which are necessary for treatment. The fact that narcotic addiction is a sickness should be recognized by law and its treatment organized and facilitated by the State.

5194 Jagannadham, V. Prevention of juvenile delinquency. Social Defense, 1(2):11, 1966.

The different types of programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in India must be coordinated to allow for an integrated approach to the problem. Progressive legislation, local jurisdiction, and an evaluation of existing delinquency prevention programs are necessary prerequisites.

5195 Begging and vagrancy. Social Defense, 1(2):18-22, 26, 1966.

In India, a Study Group appointed by the planning commission to study begging and vagrancy, concluded that the problem was not merely one of wanton deviation on the part of the individual, but also, a problem of balanced socio-economic development, which needs to be taken care of immediately with a sense of priority in the National Plans. Among the recommendations of the Study Group are: (1) a double track approach suggesting either social assistance or correction depending upon the circumstances; (2) a larger percentage of aid to indigents from the national government; and (3) a diversified approach to cases.

5196 A review of Indian prison statistics for 1961. Social Defense, 1(2):27-42, 1966.

Statistical data relating to the administration of prisons in India, except for the States of Assam and Bihar, are given including information on admissions, offenses, and length of sentences.

5197 Travisono, Anthony. Introductory family therapy. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 12(3):229-238, 1966.

The staff at the Iowa Training School for Boys has been working for some time to involve the families of committed boys in total family treatment. This usually requires an active and direct effort best described by the term "introductory." The cooperation of the family must be secured on a voluntary basis. The experience at the Iowa School has been that many families can be reached if the time and a well-trained staff are available. The treatment approach to the family is a group process conducted by a team. Families come to the school for a series of two-hour sessions over several weeks or for a two-day intensive series. The team seeks out areas of marital conflict, communication failure, and patterns of interaction. In time they are made explicit to each family member. As this guided group interaction proceeds, the family members are encouraged to communicate among themselves rather than directing their comments to the team members. Better ways of dealing with the areas of difficulty are emphasized. Deep-level psychodynamics are not sought. Instead, patterns of harmful behavior are identified and substitutions suggested.

5198 Heller, Melvin S., & Sadoff, Robert L. Experiences with a university-affiliated psychiatric service in a correctional institution. *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(3):240-244, 1966.

In 1958, the Department of Psychiatry at Temple University Medical School and the State Correctional Institution at Philadelphia began a sustained affiliation. It is viewed as a limited pilot project in which the Institution's psychiatric services are administered by a faculty member of the University Department of Psychiatry; 12-hours a week are contracted for psychiatric resident-time at the Institution. The program seeks to integrate psychiatric services (primarily diagnostic, evaluative, and consultative) within the overall program of the institution. At the same time it exposes psychiatric residents to correctional psychiatry in the hope that they will respond to the great need that exists in the field. It is felt that the morale of most inmates and correctional officers has improved since the inception of the program, that it has increased professionalization within the Institution and removed some of the feelings of isolation commonly seen in certain professionals working in corrections. An additional effect of this pilot "first aid station" has been the training of people who eventually continue in the field.

5199 Lipton, Harry. The breakdown in morality: who is responsible? *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(3):245-247, 1966.

No one can deny that there has been a severe breakdown in American family life and in the morality of American society. We encourage or tolerate promiscuity among our children, violence, cheating, drinking, and the portrayal of deviate behavior and violence in the mass media. Comparatively little money is spent to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, delinquency, and mental illness. It is the responsibility of the older generation to set better examples of morality for children, and for government on all levels to cope realistically with our social problems.

5200 Cozad, Robert, & Rousey, Clyde. Hearing and speech disorders among delinquent children. *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(3):250-255, 1966.

A survey of hearing and speech disorders was conducted in two Kansas Industrial Schools for delinquent children. It was hypothesized that there would be a higher incidence of hearing and speech disorders among delinquent than among nondelinquent children. In the survey of hearing impairment, an individual pure tone sweep check was given to 300 boys and girls. For the speech survey, the Templin-Darley Screening Test of Articulation was given to 252 students. Of the entire group 24.3 percent (29.2 percent of the boys but only 12.5 percent of the girls) failed the screening test and subsequently demonstrated a hearing impairment. Some type of speech disorder was revealed by 58.3 percent of the subjects (59.4 percent of the boys, and 56.4 percent of the girls). Among the boys, 28.5 percent had difficulty articulating sounds, 12.1 percent were stutterers, and 7.3 percent had voice quality defects. More than five times the normal incidence of hearing disorders was noted among the subjects and nearly 12 times the normal incidence of speech disorders. The actions of communicatively handicapped individuals are often extreme. They tend to either withdraw from society or to become aggressive toward it. It is possible that either of these reactions could contribute to the individual's disregard of the law. It would seem, therefore, that the need for treatment of speech and hearing disorders constitutes part of the problem of rehabilitating delinquents.

5201 Newberg, Paula M. A study of how the concept of self is affected by incarceration. *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(3):258-262, 1966.

Theoretical material suggests that a change of the concept of self occurs upon incarceration and a mode was presented for empirically demonstrating this. A sample was selected from a male adult prison consisting of a group of offenders to be interviewed at designated times during their imprisonment. The sample ranged from 25 to 100, one group being utilized and controlled. The sample selected at the time of conviction represented a wide range of offenses, ages, and personality types. The time span of the study was a minimum of one year. Four clusters of variables in the conception of self were studied: (1) the personality system: degree of prisonization, change of inmate's attitudes, values, insight, and the self-image

index; (2) the informal social system: integration into inmate community, friendship patterns, and engagement in illicit or secret activities; (3) the formal social system: types of punishment received, cooperation with staff, inmate's perspective of staff and institution, and amount of inmate-staff contact; (4) the external system: frequency and types of external visits, amount of mail, identification with the external world, the inmate's job in the institution, and type of interaction. It was found that reform and humanitarian efforts are not followed by an improved personality change in an offender. We should shift our orientation to changing the offender from within, to guide him to achieve his needs with behavior sanctioned by society.

5203 Bolt, W. J. Second thoughts on the Arran Bill. *Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review*, 130(21):375-376, 1966.

The essential point in the discussion of criminal law and homosexuality in Great Britain is not whether homosexuality is an anti-social influence, but rather whether the criminal sanction is the wisest solution or treatment of the problem.

5202 Butler, Joel R., Spruill, V. Jean, & Frye, Roland L. The generality of deviant perception. *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(3):263-266, 1966.

In order to test the hypothesis that significant differences would occur between normal and strongly deviant groups in the assignment of leadership stereotypes based on the perception of pictures of human faces, 200 students at Louisiana State University and 26 patients at the Forensic Division of East Louisiana State Hospital were studied. The hospital patients constituted an abnormal population in that they had killed someone and were considered psychotic at the time of the murder and still suffered personality aberrations at the time of the study. Subjects were shown 10 pictures of male faces and were asked to rank them from one to 10 in terms of leadership ability. Results were strongly supportive of Berg's Deviation Hypothesis: agreement on the trait of leadership was significantly high in each group but there was no significant agreement between the two groups in the perception of leadership. The psychotic murderers, unlike the students, were unable to verbalize leadership trait characteristics and ranked the perceived leaders on some other but no less consistent perception. The two widely divergent groups demonstrated consistent perceptual differences to match their behavioral differences.

## CURRENT PROJECTS

**P 764** Male and female concept differentiations (semantic differential) of inmates: Those presenting severe behaviour problems and sex offenders.

**PERSONNEL:** R. F. Massie; R. J. Parthun.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Ontario Department of Reform Institutions, Canada.  
**DATES:** Began October, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Dr. R. J. Parthun, Psychologist, The Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook, Ontario, Canada.

**SUMMARY:** The purposes of this study are as follows:

- (1) to determine whether offenders with severe behaviour problems and sex offenders differ in their concept of maleness and femaleness;
- (2) to evaluate the relationship of self-concept and ideal-concept as related to maleness and femaleness within and between the groups of those with severe behaviour disorders and sex offenders;
- (3) to evaluate the efficiency of this application of the semantic differential in the diagnostic and prognostic process.

**P 765** Predicting recidivism: Eysenck's model of extraversion and neuroticism.

**PERSONNEL:** R. F. Massie; R. J. Parthun.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Ontario Department of Reform Institutions, Canada.  
**DATES:** Began November, 1965. Estimated completion December, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Dr. R. J. Parthun, Psychologist, The Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook, Ontario, Canada.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficiency of measures of extraversion and neuroticism in predicting recidivism. For the purposes of the study, recidivism has been broadly defined as any entry on RCMP-fingerprint section reports for a post-release period of one year.

The data will be analyzed with respect to recidivism of severe offenders with behaviour disorders, sex offenders, arsonists and escapees. It is thought that these broad categories of offender types may accomplish a more refined evaluation of the extraversion-neuroticism theory than most studies that have grouped offender types in a single sample.

**P 766** An exploratory study of the Personal Experience and Attitude Questionnaire based on samples of inmates presenting severe behaviour disorders and of sex offenders.

**PERSONNEL:** R. F. Massie; R. J. Parthun.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Ontario Department of Reform Institutions, Canada.  
**DATES:** Began February, 1965. Estimated completion August, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Dr. R. J. Parthun, Psychologist, The Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook, Ontario, Canada.

**SUMMARY:** The Personal Experience and Attitude Questionnaire is purported to be a measure of psychopathic behaviour. Total PEAQ score has been found to discriminate at a highly significant level between diagnosed psychopathic and control samples. The instrument also provides sub-scale scores intending to measure criminalism, emotional instability, inadequacy, sexual psychopathy and nomadism.

This study is an attempt to establish the adequacy of the sub-scales; these, if they are efficient, should be able to distinguish sexual psychopathy from other types. For this reason, two samples have been chosen: offenders with severe behaviour disorders and sexual offenders. Analyses will also include possible differentiation between sex offender types and behaviour disorder types.

**P 767** Non-urban attitudes toward formal social control.

**PERSONNEL:** John R. Stratton.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** National Institute of Mental Health; State University of Iowa.  
**DATES:** Began September, 1965. Estimated completion September, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** John R. Stratton, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, 52240.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this study is to ascertain the attitudes held by non-urban Iowans toward the criminal law and toward the individuals charged with its enforcement, e. g., lawyers, judges, sheriffs, etc. Efforts will be extended to deal not only with the law in general but with the law as it relates to specific categories of behaviour, e. g., white collar crime, predatory crime and service crime. Questions will be raised pertaining to the legitimacy of laws in these areas, the degree of perceived enforcement and the suitability of the penalties. The roles of



law enforcement personnel will be evaluated in terms of the relative prestige of these positions and the honesty and the effectiveness of the incumbents. The attitudes of the respondents will be analyzed in relation to social class, mobility, education, religiosity, age, sex, etc. This specific project is perceived as a pilot study. If its findings are encouraging it is hoped that the study can be extended. It is anticipated that the findings will have import for analyses of the impact of urbanization upon social control mechanisms and for predicting problem areas of socio-legal adjustment for rural-urban migrants.

**P 768** A curriculum development project for preparation of core and specialized materials through teaching, study, demonstration and action-research.

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** University of Michigan; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

**DATES:** Project received at ICCD May, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Professor Robert D. Vinter, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**SUMMARY:** A curriculum development project has been undertaken by means of which an interrelated set of studies may be pursued, coordinated and directed toward production of curriculum materials. At one level, faculty members will carry work forward in present areas of interest with particular emphasis on the development of action models, of training designs and of basic substantive materials. The school and the court are primary foci of concern, with attention to the implications for delinquency control of their administrative structures, decision-making patterns and intervention approaches. At another level, participating faculty will join with others in an interdisciplinary Coordinating Committee on Youth Development and Deviance. A major task of the Committee will be to facilitate and integrate study, teaching and action endeavors having relevance for delinquency prevention and treatment. Another task of the Committee will be to examine the utility of curriculum materials for training and action programs and consider potential applications in broader contexts. The project will result in the production of a variety of visual materials, training designs, monographs and special reports. It will, in addition, serve to consolidate and influence a broader set of University activities having import for the reduction of youthful deviance.

**P 769** Indians and the law.

**PERSONNEL:** Gene Rheame; Frank Vallee; G. C. Monture.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Canadian Corrections Association; Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch, Canada.

**DATES:** Began December, 1965. Estimated completion March, 1967.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Mr. W. T. McGrath, Executive Secretary, Canadian Corrections Association, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of the study is:

- (1) to determine the extent to which Indians get into difficulties with the law and the types of offences involved;
- (2) to examine some of the personal and social characteristics of those Indians who get into such difficulties;
- (3) to examine how the law enforcement, judicial and correctional systems apply to Indians and what special services have been developed for Indians;
- (4) to examine selected communities to relate the incidence of infractions among Indians to various community factors;
- (5) on the basis of the information coming out of the study, to prepare recommendations on how the relationship between Indians and the administration of justice may be improved.

**P 770** Application of science and technology to criminal justice.

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** Institute for Defense Analyses; U. S. Department of Defense; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

**DATES:** Began April, 1966. Estimated completion January 31, 1967.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Dr. Alfred Blumstein, Institute for Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

**SUMMARY:** A comprehensive survey of potential applications of science and technology to agencies, methods and problems of law enforcement, criminal justice administration and crime prevention and control, is the major purpose of this project. The survey will involve:

- (1) the examination of law enforcement, court operations and corrections;
- (2) the identification of problems to which science and technology can make an important contribution;
- (3) the generation and evaluation of alternative scientific contributions.

The Institute for Defense Analyses will act as an advisor for the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance in regard to the technical feasibility of grant proposals involving technology, "systems" or "operations research" and also plans close coordination with the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance and the National Crime Commission. In addition to Institute for Defense Analyses personnel, experts and consultants will be recruited from the industrial and academic scientific community and an advisory panel of senior scientists will review progress and provide general guidance.

P 771 Development and evaluation of methods of providing legal services to the poor.

PERSONNEL: Frederick W. Danforth, Jr.; Wayne R. Mucci.

INSTITUTIONS: Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law; National Legal Aid and Defender Association; U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity; Ford Foundation; City of New Haven, Connecticut.

DATES: Began May, 1965. Estimated completion December, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Wayne R. Mucci, Research Director, New Haven Legal Assistance Association, Inc., 169 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, 06510.

SUMMARY: The New Haven Legal Assistance Association operates a demonstration program in the development of methods of providing legal services to the poor. Persons who can afford the services of a private attorney and those who have plaintiff's contingent fee cases are not accepted by the Association. These methods include:

- (1) three neighborhood law offices which operate in a manner similar to a private law firm except that clients are charged no fee;
- (2) a panel system where qualified applicants may select a lawyer from a New Haven County Bar Association panel, which lawyer is paid by the Legal Assistance Association for his services;
- (3) an office which handles only civil cases and refers criminal matters to the Public Defender.

Each office, in addition to actual legal representation, will attempt to educate the community about legal problems and the utilization of legal resources and remedies.

Data is being collected on the socio-economic characteristics of those served by each office in an attempt to identify the relations between social and legal problems. This will be used to help locate areas where other disciplines, such as social work, can be used in conjunction with legal services.

Each office will be compared and evaluated according to the following criteria:

- (1) number and type of cases served and type of legal services involved;
- (2) extent to which each office is able to meet the need for legal counsel in its service area;
- (3) the cost and quality of each type of service as compared to existing services (Legal Aid and Public Defender) in terms of case type, disposition, amount of time spent on the case, etc.;
- (4) client response to the service;
- (5) impact on the neighborhood served, with respect to attitudes about and knowledge of the law and legal resources.

In addition, information on the perception of the law, lawyers, police and the courts is being collected from residents of the neighborhoods served by the legal program. Samples of residents will be interviewed on a T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>2</sub> basis in order to evaluate both the legal services offered and also legal attitudes, knowledge and experiences.

P 772 An evaluation of the New Haven no-bail project.

PERSONNEL: Wayne R. Mucci; William Richard Such.

INSTITUTIONS: Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law.

DATES: Began February, 1966. Estimated completion October, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: William Richard Such, New Haven Legal Assistance Association, Inc., 169 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, 06510.

SUMMARY: A program of releasing some criminal defendants on their own recognizance, from arrest or arraignment to the disposition of their cases, was begun in 1965 in New Haven as an alternative to the traditional bail system. The program will be evaluated in terms of:

- (1) its ability to fulfill the function of the money-bail system;
- (2) the effect of pre-trial liberty and detention upon the disposition of cases and on other aspects of a defendant's life;
- (3) the relative costs to the state of the no-bail and money-bail systems.

In each of these three areas of inquiry, a number of questions will be asked. These questions will be answered by data obtained from samples of court records and from questionnaires that will be mailed to a sample of persons released by the no-bail project. The questions will be as follows.

- (1) a) Is the rate of appearance in court of defendants released under the new program (98.7%) higher or lower than the rate of appearance of defendants released under the old system?  
 b) Have a greater percentage of defendants been released since the initiation of the new program than were released before its initiation?  
 c) How can the higher rate of nonappearance of the New Haven Project (1.3%), than of comparable programs such as the Manhattan Bail (pre-trial parole) Project (0.7%) (ICCD Current Project #539), be explained?  
 d) What accounts for the appearance of defendants released on their own recognition, since it is obviously not the threat of a forfeiture of bail?  
 e) On what basis can a test of the degree of risk involved in releasing a criminal defendant be constructed - i. e., what socio-economic and other characteristics of a person are correlated with his jumping or not jumping bail?
- (2) a) Is the fact (revealed by studies in connection with the Manhattan Bail Project) that detained defendants receive less favorable dispositions of their cases than do released defendants a product simply of detention or release, or is it instead a result of detained defendants tending to be more habitual offenders, to be charged with more serious offenses, to be more likely to plead guilty, etc.?  
 b) Are detained defendants less able to obtain the assistance of a lawyer and what effect does the lack of legal counsel have on the dispositions of cases?  
 c) Are released defendants afforded other advantages not available to detained defendants, such as keeping a job, preventing the break-up of a family, avoiding eviction, etc.?
- (3) a) If the no-bail project permits a greater percentage of defendants to obtain pre-trial release than does the money-bail system, how much does the state save in the costs of pre-trial detention?  
 b) If the no-bail project permits a greater percentage of defendants to obtain more favorable dispositions of their cases than does the money-bail system, how much does the state save in the cost of maintaining persons sentenced to jail or prison?  
 c) If the no-bail project permits a greater percentage of defendants to keep their jobs and therefore, to keep their families off welfare rolls than does the money-bail system, how much does the state save in the cost of public assistance?

P 773 A management institute for police chiefs.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Harvard University; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance; Academy of Police Science, Inc., New York City.

DATES: Began July, 1966. Completed August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John A. Ronayne, Fordham University, 140 West 62 Street, New York, New York 10023.

SUMMARY: This institute will provide three weeks of top-quality intensive executive training to police chiefs (or their command level designees) from forty to fifty of the largest metropolitan areas in the United States. Major emphasis will be on executive training, but the range of topics will include police relationship to law and courts and the handling of contacts with the community. Specific areas for discussion will include: organization, communication, planning, problem determination, decision-making and performance evaluation. A major study technique will be the Harvard Business School case method.

P 774 A socio-psychological study of a group of burglars.

PERSONNEL: Genshiro Suwa.

INSTITUTIONS: Aomori Family Court, Japan.

DATES: Began August, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Genshiro Suwa, Hachinohe Branch of Aomori Family Court, 15 Kubo Nejo Hachinohe, Aomori Prefecture, Japan.

SUMMARY: A socio-psychological study is being made of the progression from simple offenses against property to offenses against property combined with violence among four groups of juvenile and adult offenders. Group A had already committed offenses against property when in the second year of the middle school. Groups B and C had committed such offenses in adolescence and Group D had committed such offenses in adulthood.

P 775 Incentive payments for employment programs for youthful misdemeanants.

PERSONNEL: James G. Banks; Hugh K. Johnson; Ulysses G. Garland; Ray Nelson.

INSTITUTIONS: United Planning Organization, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

DATES: Project received at ICCD May, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: James G. Banks, Executive Director, United Planning Organization, 1100 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY: Misdemeanants as a group, because of their relatively short and varying sentences, generally receive little training during their incarceration. The Special Services for Offenders Program at the District of Columbia Workhouse, provides work adjustment experiences for misdemeanants. Upon the basis of these experiences, recommendations to employers can be made by a job developer connected with the misdemeanor program. There is often a gap between the time a misdemeanor is released from the Workhouse and the time when he receives his first pay check. In order that the releasees have monies to tide them over until their first pay checks, a wage incentive program has been conceived by which men earn monies which will be put in United Planning Organization-connected Credit Unions (in the individual's own account), and given to them upon release, with counsel from a money management counselor.

P 776 Workshop in police operations.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia; Police Department, District of Columbia; International Association of Chiefs of Police; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

DATES: Began January, 1966. Completed June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Barry Sidman, Assistant Director, President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, 1730 K Street N. W., Washington, D. C., 20006.

SUMMARY: A four day workshop attended by police representatives of fifteen major cities, forty people in all, was held in January, 1966. Participants were selected on the basis of their contribution to successful crime reduction programs. The workshop design involved: (1) working committees dealing with techniques in specific areas of interest, such as crime analysis, crime prevention, community action or investigative programs;

(2) identification by each committee of the most promising programs;

(3) committee reports;

(4) reports of chiefs of each department represented in attendance on the last day.

The five months from the end of the workshop in January, 1966 to the termination of the project in June, 1966 was used for evaluation, formulation of recommendations and publication of the proceedings. It is hoped that wide dissemination of the results of this workshop will help establish new program guidelines in relation to the problems studied.

P 777 Institutes for state directors of corrections and for wardens.

PERSONNEL: E. Preston Sharp.

INSTITUTIONS: American Correctional Association, Inc.; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

DATES: Began January, 1966. Estimated completion March, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: E. Preston Sharp, General Secretary, American Correctional Association, Inc., 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY: A series of one week training institutes for high ranking correctional personnel is now under way. There will be one national institute for directors of state departments of correction and four regional institutes for wardens and superintendents of state institutions. During the training institutes, emphasis will be placed on new problems, program developments, the identification of broadening areas of responsibility and innovation, reduction of recidivism by improved pre-release preparation of offenders, development of alternatives to incarceration and improved methods of selection of offenders for participation in specific programs.

P 778 Review and evaluation of police field practices.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Institute for the Study of Human Problems, Inc.; Stanford University; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance; National Crime Commission.

DATES: Began April, 1966. Estimated completion August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Richard Blum, Director, Institute for the Study of Human Problems, Inc. Stanford University, Stanford, California.



**SUMMARY:** A letter of inquiry about police operational methods and techniques was mailed to 2,200 American police departments serving cities of 10,000 and more population. The letter was a key data collection element in a National Crime Commission study of American police field procedures. Responses to the letter will be tallied, analyzed and described by a group of law enforcement professionals combining operational, academic and research experience. Those responses specifically detailed or promising will be further analyzed and, in appropriate cases, follow-up inquiries for additional data may follow. A report will be published which will include recommendations as to preferred procedures and proposals of new procedures and tactics for pilot program development.

**P 779** City of Tacoma-Pierce County probation demonstration program.

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity; Tacoma-Pierce County Opportunity and Development, Inc.; Tacoma-Pierce County Court of Justice; Municipal Court of Tacoma-Pierce County.

**DATES:** Began March 1, 1966. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Dale A. Bridges, 711 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Washington, 98402.

**SUMMARY:** Available data indicates that the majority of offenders processed by the Justice and Municipal Courts, City of Tacoma and Pierce County, come from economically and culturally deprived situations. This program will establish a Probation Department which will provide direct services to the client and his family and will act as a referral channel to other community programs and projects focused upon the offender's problem. The competence of professional probation staff will be combined with the unique abilities of non-professional probation officer aides and multiple services will be offered to offenders before and after trial. Aides will be selected from the communities and socio-economic backgrounds from which the offender himself comes.

Specifically, the project probation staff will perform four basic tasks.

(1) **Bail Studies:** Many people who are now held in jails could, without danger to the community, be released on their personal recognizance while awaiting court action. The probation staff will provide substantial information to the court to enable the court to make decisions about pre-trial release.

(2) **Pre-sentence Investigations:** Pre-sentence investigations made by the probation staff will substantially assist the court in making disposition.

(3) **Probation Supervision:** The probation officer will provide assistance to the offender in correcting the causes of the offender's illegal action. Direct counseling will be done on an individual basis. When necessary, referrals will be made to appropriate community resources to assist the offender in dealing with specific problems which impede adequate adjustment.

(4) **Probation Officer Aide:** This part of the program includes persons indigenous to the communities from which the offender comes. Probation officer aides will come from the poverty group itself, thereby helping them augment existing income or providing income for those currently dependent upon the public for support. Many of these will be individuals who have faced similar problems, but have been able to make adequate adjustments.

**P 780** Specialized training of juvenile court psychologists.

**PERSONNEL:** Andrew T. Yang.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Oakland County Juvenile Court, Michigan; National Institute of Mental Health.

**DATES:** Began July 1, 1963. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Andrew T. Yang, Ph. D., Coordinator-Research, Training and Clinical Services, Oakland County Juvenile Court, Court House-Service Center, Pontiac, Michigan, 48053.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this training program is to present a specialized program designed to interest, recruit and train graduate psychology students in the field of juvenile delinquency. Two types of programs are proposed. Program A involves two consecutive summers of ten weeks' intensive training for psychology trainees. Program B. will be a ten month year-round program for third-year graduate psychology students. The facilities of the Oakland County Juvenile Court, in court services as well as institutions, for both rehabilitation and prophylaxis of delinquency, are varied and most comprehensive. Thus, the trainee in both types of programs is given ample opportunity to function in a variety of settings. A comparison will be made of the effectiveness of the intensive short-term training exposure and the long-term training exposure. This program can be considered as a supplement to the general clinical training program.

P 781 Pilot program demonstrating the effectiveness of collaborative efforts between the Harris County Probation Department and the Psychology-Psychiatry Training Program of the Baylor University College of Medicine.

**PERSONNEL:** Sanford Goldstone;  
Patricia Denton Pearce; R. O. D. Schoenbacher.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Baylor University College of Medicine; Hogg Foundation; Houston State Psychiatric Institute; Harris County Juvenile Probation Department.  
**DATES:** Began April 1, 1964. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** R. O. D. Schoenbacher, Director, Juvenile Court Services, 3540 West Dallas, Houston, Texas.

**SUMMARY:** In answer to a previously unfulfilled need for psychological-psychiatric services on the one hand, and a training setting for students of psychiatry and psychology studying adolescent problems on the other, a program was initiated to provide a community mental health service and a specific training opportunity for psychiatric residents and psychology interns.

The specific objectives of the program were:

- (1) to continue and develop specific programs for the mutual benefit of the delinquent and dependent children of Harris County, the caseworkers at the Harris County Probation Department, psychology interns, post-doctoral fellows and psychiatric residents at Baylor University College of Medicine;
- (2) to correlate relevant knowledge from similar settings elsewhere;
- (3) to assess the effectiveness of collaboration between the Psychiatry Department of a medical school and a social agency in providing a community mental health service;
- (4) to obtain information to assist in the development of a permanent center that can provide the adolescents of Harris County with assistance in psychiatric, psychological, educational and social problems unique to this age group.

The procedure established was as follows. At a weekly conference attended by Probation Department caseworkers, the psychiatric and psychological consultants and students, detailed case histories and presenting behaviors were reviewed to determine the appropriateness of extensive psychological-psychiatric evaluations. Recommendations at these conferences range from specific academic, environmental and social planning to further psychiatric and/or psychological diagnostic aid and emergency type treatment. Psychological and/or psychiatric examinations are administered by psychology interns and/or psychiatric residents under professional supervision. Reports that include interpretations of the

examinations along with specific recommendations are given to the caseworkers, their supervisors and judges. Often, interns and residents receive the additional experience, that is so unique in this training program, of testifying in court as expert witnesses, while the court receives the benefit of psychiatric-psychological recommendations, and the community benefits because no dependent or delinquent child within the jurisdiction of the Probation Department is deprived of a needed psychiatric-psychological evaluation.

P 782 The Family Treatment Program at Central Juvenile Hall, Los Angeles County Probation Department.

**PERSONNEL:**  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Los Angeles County Probation Department, Central Juvenile Hall; California Department of the Youth Authority; Assistance League of Hollywood, Family Service Section; Family Research Institute, Palo Alto, California.  
**DATES:** Began July, 1964. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Mr. David Bogen, Superintendent, Central Juvenile Hall, 1605 Eastlake Avenue, Los Angeles, California, 90033.

**SUMMARY:** Significant numbers of children in Juvenile Hall await placement in foster homes, private institutions, etc., for considerable periods of time. It was thought that a short-term intensive program for a selected number of these children, focusing on the communication and relationships within the family, would obtain the response and quality of behavior needed to warrant their return to their own homes. The basic assumption is that the improved family environment and more efficient communication skills of all members of the family, would serve to arrest the acting-out, delinquent behavior of the youngster. The program was initiated for twenty girls, age twelve to seventeen, in July, 1964 and for twenty boys, age fourteen to seventeen, in August, 1965. New children are introduced into the groups as children are graduated.

Depending on individual progress, the program varies in length from four to eight weeks. The children then return to their homes under probationary supervision. Probationary supervision is continued for a minimum period of six months. In addition, most families continue to be involved in the Family Treatment Program beyond the in-residence phase, to the extent of three to six weekly family conferences.

The children are housed in separate units on the grounds of Central Juvenile Hall. However, they participate in the overall institutional programs engaged in by all children in the Hall including school, work periods, recreation and religious services. To heighten the social interaction, their schedule is supplemented with enhanced recreational and other small group activities. The situational counseling, individual and group, with its focus on current experiences, is directed towards gains in socialization on a peer or authority level. Experiences on home furloughs are explored in the course of family group conferences.

The weekly family group conference is attended by the child, the parents, other significant members of the household and the field Deputy Probation Officer. It is conducted by a program staff member holding a Master of Social Work degree. The staff member plays the part of explorer, researcher or negotiator, sharing these roles, or being supplanted in these roles by the family members. Primary attention is given to the parent-child communication system. Frank, open discussion is stimulated to identify and reduce the conflict or "pain" manifest within the family structure, by guided interaction directed towards the practice and learning of new modes of communication. The stage is set for corrective emotional experiences in these family group conferences.

Findings to date are that the program is capable of engaging the children and their families in a significant interaction within a relatively brief period. Residential placement time has been reduced drastically for a number of children with favorable results as reflected by detention rates after completion of the program. Approximately seventy percent of the girls and almost eighty percent of the boys have not been detained since the inception of their program.

P 783 Community Day Center Program of the Los Angeles County Probation Department.

#### PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Los Angeles County Probation Department, Community Day-Center Section; Los Angeles County Probation Department, Camps Office; U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity; Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency, Los Angeles, California; Los Angeles County Board of Education, Special Schools Section.

DATES: Began March, 1966. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Stephen W. McAtee, Supervising Deputy Probation Officer, Community Day-Center Project, Suite 170, P. O. Box 4002, Los Angeles, California, 90012.

SUMMARY: This program is intended to serve children from low-income families who would otherwise require twenty-four hour residential care and treatment. It is hoped to modify their personal difficulties and behavior by an intensive treatment plan, to the extent that the evident need for institutional placement will be circumvented. Intensive counseling procedures with individuals and groups of children, remedial education, group activities and family conferences are the significant elements of the program. It is assumed that greater personal competence, a more positive self-image and improvement in the quality of family life will result. The first center in operation is located in a Probation Department Camp whose resident boys are away on work projects during the day. Thus, the camp facilities, including the school building, recreational and dining areas, are available for the day-center program. The children are brought to the center and returned home daily by bus. Another camp will be utilized in the same manner for a second center for boys, again drawing the youngsters from an adjoining urban community. Plans are also underway to establish a center for girls in the neighborhood itself. The two Deputy Probation Officers assigned to the center have a caseload of ten children each, thus permitting intensive work with both children and families. These officers are also engaged in group activities at the center. Their work with families and community resources combined with their responsibilities in the ongoing program at the center present a promising composite of "field" and "facility" operations. The program is geared for a six-month cycle at the end of which it is anticipated that most children may be "graduated" to the regular program of probationary supervision and returned to their community school.

At present, the brief experience with the first center has demonstrated that the boys have developed a positive identification with the program and its aims, and that their families share this growing participation. To encourage these parents and enhance their capacities to carry out the responsibilities of their role, group meetings of parents with the guidance of a Deputy Probation Officer are planned at a local site.

P 784 A structural approach to gang intervention: The Lincoln Heights project.

PERSONNEL: Malcolm W. Klein; Lois Y. Crawford; James Schwab.

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; University of Southern California, Youth Studies Center.

DATES: Began May 1, 1966. Estimated completion April 30, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Malcolm W. Klein, Senior Research Associate, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, California, 90007.

SUMMARY: This project employs extensive data from previous work with delinquent gangs to design, implement and evaluate a new approach to detached work intervention with a traditional juvenile gang-cluster. The action model employs knowledge of gang structure, a gang membership typology and the development of community youth opportunities to effect a decrease in gang cohesiveness. Cohesiveness reduction, in turn, is hypothesized to result in a decrease in gang recruitment and member offense behavior. The project will be applied in a Mexican-American community of Los Angeles for a one and a half year period, followed by six months of analysis and evaluation.

P 785 Police training in organizational development.

PERSONNEL: Jay Hall; Louis Tomaino; Martha Williams.

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Texas Police Department.

DATES: Began April, 1966. Completed August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Jay Hall, Ph. D., Southwest Center for Law and the Behavioral Sciences, The University of Texas School of Law, Townes Hall 325, 2500 Red River, Austin, Texas, 78705.

SUMMARY: Teams of police administrators, from approximately eight Texas police departments located in cities of over 100,000 population, were the trainees who participated in two workshops during the Spring of 1966. The Police Chief of each city and his top staff personnel attended, half attending workshop I and the other half attending workshop II. The focus of the training was on organizational development within departments and improving community-police interagency cooperation in the handling of social problems of joint

concern. The "laboratory method of training" was employed to facilitate both a personal re-evaluation of current assumptions regarding departmental policies and a joint critique and revision of existing intra-organizational and interagency team practices. Basic principles from the social sciences were introduced at the workshops, and related to the problems which police in the state face as they attempt to cope with the many dilemmas of their work. Social science theories of organization and management and intergroup relations were stressed.

P 786 Tutoring probationers.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Adirondack Community College; Probation Department, Warren County, New York. DATES: Began 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Robert Weiner, Adirondack Community College, Hudson Falls, New York, 12839.

SUMMARY: The Adirondack Community College - Warren County Tutoring Project has been in operation for two periods of time: the school year 1963-1964 and the school year 1965-1966. During these periods, Big Brothers and Big Sisters have worked with probationers with the specific goal of helping the probationer pass his school work and break the cycle of failure in which so many of them are trapped. The benefit of a close one-to-one relationship for the probationer and the volunteer has been an additional facet of the project.

The probation department screened the probationers, looking for boys and girls who had the ability to form a relationship and would accept this form of assistance. The college screened the volunteer group looking for young men and women who were educationally and emotionally sound. The tutor agreed to see the probationer at least once a week. In many cases they performed services such as giving music lessons, haircuts, advising girls on dress, etc. They intervened in the school situation, particularly in cases where parents felt unable to deal with the school authorities.

While it is too soon to make any definite appraisal, we know that the program has been helpful to both groups. Two of the tutors involved are going on to Social Work School and this project provided basic work experience for them. Several of the probationers who would have been dropouts are now continuing in school and have a better sense of their own identity as well as better general adjustment.



P 787 An analysis of parole prediction factors.

PERSONNEL: Julien Beausoleil; André Therrien.  
INSTITUTIONS: University of Montreal, Department of Criminology.  
DATES: Began Spring, 1966. Estimated completion Autumn, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. W. McGrath, Executive Secretary, Canadian Corrections Association, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada.

SUMMARY: An analysis is being made of the factors influencing success and failure on parole. Differential classification of rates of recidivism for different types of parolees will be undertaken.

P 788 Juvenile delinquency in Lubbock, Texas.

PERSONNEL: Mhyra S. Minnis; Thomas H. Clover; Thomas Cannon; John Michael Brooks; James R. Henley, Jr.; Gwen Deardorf.  
INSTITUTIONS: Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas; Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.  
DATES: Began June, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Mhyra S. Minnis, Department of Sociology, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas.

SUMMARY: The first phase of this study is a multi-faceted statistical analysis of a systematic one-third sample of a "universe" of 422 adjudicated juvenile delinquents over a six-year period, June 1, 1958 to May 31, 1964. The analysis established ecological and social class, relationships, significant factors of the juveniles' backgrounds, their offenses, family structure and the social conditions which impinge upon or contribute to their delinquent activities. The analysis differentiated the data according to the three ethnic groups in the community: Anglo, Latin and Negro.

The second phase presents a study of the interaction patterns of groups or cliques as they affect juvenile delinquency activities and offenses, differentiated as to ethnic focus. It deals with the dynamics of association and interaction among juvenile delinquents.

P 789 Legal aide program for federal prisoners.

PERSONNEL: Paul E. Wilson.  
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; University of Kansas, School of Law.  
DATES: Began October, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Paul E. Wilson, School of Law, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

SUMMARY: This project provides case type experience for law students working with prisoner clients who believe they have legal problems. The students gain experience in working with live cases and the prisoner benefits by receiving an evaluation of his claimed grievance. If the client is found to have a legitimate grievance, he is advised on how he might proceed with legal action. The law students do not follow the usual lawyer-client relationship to the conclusion of the matter. This is left to the inmate to accomplish or to arrange with competent counsel.

P 790 The attitudes of Cincinnati junior high school pupils toward Cincinnati police officers.

PERSONNEL: Robert Portune.  
INSTITUTIONS: Cincinnati Board of Education; University of Cincinnati; Cincinnati Police Division.  
DATES: This is an ongoing project.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Robert Portune, Teachers College, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45221.

SUMMARY: The purposes of this project were:  
(1) to develop a reliable scale for measuring the attitudes of early adolescents toward police officers;  
(2) to use this scale to measure a sample of the junior high school population in Cincinnati;  
(3) to conduct a statistical analysis of the attitude scale scores in order to determine whether significant differences in attitude toward police exist with respect to age, race, sex, school achievement, grade level, participation in school activities, church attendance and socio-economic level;  
(4) to obtain evidence concerning major influences on the development of favorable and unfavorable attitudes toward police;  
(5) to recommend further avenues of study in the area of police-juvenile relations.

An Attitude-Toward-Police Scale was constructed by standard Thurstone methods, utilizing approximately 200 students in a Cincinnati junior high school. Then 971 junior high school pupils in four junior high schools were measured by the ATP-Scale. Each pupil furnished information on age, sex, grade, etc. in addition to a scale score. All measuring was done anonymously, as far as the pupil-subjects knew.

Findings may be summarized as follows:

- (1) twelve year olds have more favorable attitudes toward police than do fourteen, fifteen or sixteen year olds;
- (2) thirteen year olds have more favorable attitudes than do fifteen or sixteen year olds;
- (3) no significant differences in attitude occur, therefore, within a one year span or from the age of fourteen through sixteen;
- (4) girls have more favorable attitudes than do boys of their race;
- (5) whites have more favorable attitudes than do Negroes of their sex;
- (6) pupils in high ability school groups at any grade level have more favorable attitudes than do pupils in low ability group;
- (7) boys who attend church regularly have more favorable attitudes than do boys who do not attend church regularly;
- (8) conclusive evidence of a significant effect of socio-economic level (as measured by parent occupation and home ownership) is lacking.

This study has been interpreted as showing that the general attitude of junior high school pupils toward police is favorable in Cincinnati. Much of the development of this generally favorable attitude comes from a negative factor, the lack of police contacts. If such generally favorable attitudes are to persist, and are to survive the police contacts that now seem to create an adverse reaction, then a positive educational program conducted co-operatively by the school and the police agency seems to hold some potential value in the area of police-juvenile relations, and, ultimately, in the area of police-citizen relations.

This study is being continued by means of:

- (1) interviews with students scoring at critical points on the ATP-Scale;
- (2) direct observation of police-juvenile contacts;
- (3) item analysis of ATP-Scale measurements.

P 791 Finding jobs for correctional camp graduates.

PERSONNEL: Paul McCormick.

INSTITUTIONS: Alameda County Probation Department, Oakland, California; Rosenberg Foundation, San Francisco, California.

DATES: Began July 1, 1962. Completed June 30, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Paul McCormick, Senior Deputy Probation Officer, Alameda County Probation Department, 400 Broadway, Oakland, California, 94607.

SUMMARY: The assumption examined was that finding jobs for selected graduates of correctional institutions would lower the recidivist rate and help improve the overall behavior of those placed. Results were that seventy percent of the youths placed failed on their jobs. The thirty percent who succeeded would probably have done as well on their own. Finding jobs proved to be easier than finding reliable candidates for the jobs. The placement service had no observable effect on the recidivist rate. Close examination disclosed that the youths who failed were subtly or directly encouraged by their parents to fail.

P 792 A study of African penal systems.

PERSONNEL: A. Milner.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. A. Milner, Trinity College, Oxford, England.

SUMMARY: The penal systems in various African nations will be described, evaluated and compared. A particular study of the Nigerian penal system will be undertaken and recommendations will be made for its future development.

P 793 Crimes of dishonesty.

PERSONNEL: Brian Gill.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Brian Gill, Department of Public Law, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh 8, Scotland.

SUMMARY: The various crimes of dishonesty as they are treated in the criminal law of Scotland will be studied and compared with corresponding offenses in the South African, English and American systems. It is intended that the project will form the basis for practical proposals for a statutory reform of this branch of Scottish criminal law.

**P 794** A study of policy and practice in custodial remands.

**PERSONNEL:** A. K. Bottomley.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Department of Education and Science, London, England; Cambridge University, Institute of Criminology; Cambridge University, Faculty of Law.

**DATES:** Began October, 1964. Estimated completion October, 1967.

**CORRESPONDENT:** A. K. Bottomley, Esq.,  
37 Grange Road, Cambridge, England.

**SUMMARY:** The empirical part of the study has two main parts.

(1) An examination was made of the decision-making process in magistrates' courts in relation to whether or not to grant bail to an unconvicted person who has been remanded. The material for this part was obtained by personal observation of magistrates' courts at work.

(2) An investigation of the type of offender who is remanded in custody and the conditions under which bail is refused. Samples of various offender groups have been taken from different magistrates' courts, and full details extracted from police files about the offense and the offender's social and criminal background. This data will be submitted to statistical analysis, to show the type of offender remanded in custody and to compare the practice of different courts.

The study is also concerned with the legal and historical development of the bail system in this country, the extent to which the courts use their powers of remand and the effect of custodial remands upon the organization and administration of the prison system.

**P 795** A study of offenses of breach of trust and fraud with special reference to offenses committed in business and commerce.

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** Cambridge University, Institute of Criminology; Metropolitan Police, London; City of London Police; Director of Public Prosecutions; Manchester City Police; Board of Trade; Peterhouse, Cambridge.

**DATES:** Began October, 1962. Completed December, 1965.

**CORRESPONDENT:** T. B. Hadden, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, 7 West Road, Cambridge, England.

**SUMMARY:** A general survey of the law and administration of offenses involving breach of trust and fraud, with particular reference to offenses

involving limited liability companies was undertaken. It was based upon a sample of offenses committed in London and Manchester in 1963 amounting to some 2500 cases.

The aims of the project were:

- (1) to establish an acceptable classification of the above offenses;
- (2) to establish the possibility and utility of classifying offenders in relation to their criminal careers;
- (3) to make recommendations for the reform of the law and for the improvement of administration and prevention of these offenses, in particular those involving limited liability companies, on the basis of the factual information obtained.

A six-fold 'situational' classification of simple breach of trust and fraud and some detailed conclusions on the general subject of criminal statistics were the achievements.

**P 796** Evaluation of changes in techniques of training in a closed borstal.

**PERSONNEL:** F. H. McClintock; A. E. Bottoms.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Cambridge University, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, England; Great Britain Home Office, Prison Department. **DATES:** Began January, 1963. Estimated completion December, 1969.

**CORRESPONDENT:** F. H. McClintock, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University,  
7 West Road, Cambridge, England.

**SUMMARY:** During the last two years, the research personnel have cooperated with the training staff of a closed borstal for older adolescents, in changing the traditional régime to one based upon individual training and treatment programs for each inmate. The central aim of the research design is to evaluate the effectiveness of the new régime in contrast with the old in terms of the subsequent behavior of the adolescents during the first three years after release. Tests, questionnaires, interviews and prediction techniques are being used to assess individual change and response. A sociological study of the régime throughout the period is also being made.

**P 797 Study of juvenile and adult offenders in the District of Columbia.**

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** Stanford Research Institute; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.  
**DATES:** Began December, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Irving A. Wallach, Stanford Research Institute, 808 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**SUMMARY:** A sample of approximately 2,000 adult pre-sentence reports and juvenile probation reports written in 1965 will be studied in an effort to:

- (1) provide detailed descriptions of juvenile offenders and adult felons in the District of Columbia in terms of personal characteristics, crimes, prior criminal history and the relationship among these elements;
- (2) compare the characteristics of juvenile offenders with the characteristics of the general population;
- (3) isolate critical factors associated with juvenile and adult criminal behavior;
- (4) develop recommendations for prevention programs;
- (5) make limited predictions in regard to personal characteristics, future offenders and classes of offense.

Emphasis for adult offenders will be placed on Part I offense felonies such as murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, robbery, sex crimes, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Records of all juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court will be studied except those referred for dependency or traffic violations.

Special comparisons will also be made of:

- (1) the recommendations in probation reports in contrast to the actual disposition and sentence in the case;
- (2) the characteristics of apprehended juveniles as gathered from United Planning Organization records in contrast to the characteristics of adjudicated juvenile delinquents.

**P 798 Residential treatment center for juvenile offenders.**

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** Opportunities, Inc.; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.  
**DATES:** Began May, 1966. Estimated completion June, 1968.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Carlton H. Gregory, 51 Governor Bradford Drive, Barrington, Rhode Island.

**SUMMARY:** Opportunities, Inc. is a non-profit service organization that is making an effort to intervene in the careers of thirteen to sixteen year old boys who have been adjudged delinquent by the Family Court by providing a community residential treatment program as an alternative to probation or commitment to the state training school. This residential treatment center is utilized for those whose personal, home or community situation contra-indicates probation but whose behavior problems are not so serious as to require commitment to the state training school. Boys are referred by the Family Court, subject to acceptance by the professional staff. Treatment includes group and individual counseling by the professional staff. Residents also utilize the full range of community services, including schools, medical, psychiatric and psychological services and private and public social agencies. The minimum anticipated stay at the center is three months and the average annual population is twenty-five boys. The professional staff will also provide after-care.

**P 799 The use of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) in the prediction of reformatory rule infractors.**

**PERSONNEL:** Edwin Johnston.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Iowa State Men's Reformatory, Anamosa.  
**DATES:** Completed 1965.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Mr. Edwin Johnston, American Association of Correctional Psychologists, Box B, Anamosa, Iowa.

**SUMMARY:** The MMPI was selected as the instrument to be used in a study to discover a method by which potential rule infractors could be identified as they entered the reformatory. Two questions were posed:

- (1) do any MMPI scales serve to discriminate between the infractor and the non-infractor;
- (2) does the MMPI-derived Panton Prison Adjustment Scale (Ap) accomplish this discrimination?

The MMPI was administered to two groups of 150 inmates drawn from entrants into the Iowa Men's Reformatory. After omission of invalid profiles, Group I was divided into infractor and non-infractor subgroups. Mean differences between the subgroups were determined for all scales. For those scales showing a significant difference, the raw scores were transformed into z-scores in order to allow predictions of Group II behavior.

The MMPI Hysteria (Hy) and Masculinity-femininity (Mf) scales showed significant differ-



ences between the subgroups in Group I, and when combined, afforded satisfactory prediction of Group II behavior. For Group I, this scale combination correctly identified 76.19 percent of infractors while mis-identifying 44.79 percent of the non-infractors. The same combination predicted 76.47 percent of the Group II infractors while mistakenly predicting 46.53 percent of the non-infractors. In general, although infractors and non-infractors alike scored within normal limits on the Hysteria and Masculinity-femininity Scales, the infractor displayed fewer feminine interests and showed less need to conform and be accepted. It should be noted that the information here set down may be applied only to the sixteen to twenty-six year range of the typical reformatory population. This study has not been expanded to include prison and juvenile populations, but the basic principles involved would seem to be equally operant in any setting. Further study, however, should precede use in any but the reformatory setting and normative data on the Hy and Mf scales should be compiled in the particular setting in which this technique is to be used.

P 800 Social adjustments of 21,492 parolees.

PERSONNEL: John M. Stanton.  
INSTITUTIONS: New York State Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics.  
DATES: Completed June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, New York State Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 140 Hudson Avenue, Albany, New York.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this survey is to ascertain the social adjustments on parole as compared to that prior to commitment of all parolees removed from supervision in New York State during the four year period 1962 through 1965.

The parole evaluations submitted by Parole Officers on 21,492 parolees removed from supervision in New York State either by discharge from supervision or return to the institution for parole violation during the four year period 1962 through 1965 were studied. The parole evaluations reveal that 38.7 percent apparently had definitely better social adjustments on parole than their adjustments prior to commitment. The remaining 45.5 percent of the parolees removed from supervision had social adjustments on parole which were considered little different from their adjustments prior to commitment. Of the 21,492

removed from supervision, there were seventy-five percent who had not been involved in a new arrest while on parole and an additional 5.7 percent who had been arrested but not convicted of any offense. During the four year period a consistency was observed in the percentages of parolees evaluated as being in the different adjustment categories.

It could not be stated that among the 21,492 parolees removed from parole supervision during the four year period either relatively high or low percentages of parolees made better or worse social adjustments on parole than they did prior to commitment as no reliable criteria exist with which to compare these percentages. It was stated, however, that either because of institutionalization, or maturation, or parole casework, or more probably because of a combination of all three plus other factors, of every 100 parolees removed from supervision in the four year period, some thirty-nine were considered to have made definitely better social adjustments on parole and some sixteen were considered to have made definitely worse social adjustments on parole than they did prior to commitment. It was also stated that the percentages of those evaluated as having better social adjustments and of those evaluated as having made worse social adjustments may be considered as indicative of the degree of effectiveness of parole casework and of the whole correctional process in New York State.

P 801 An experimental junior high school.

PERSONNEL: R. W. Faunce; Bonnie J. Murton.  
INSTITUTIONS: Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Youth Development Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Minneapolis Public Schools; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.  
DATES: Began 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: R. W. Faunce, Youth Development Project, Chicago at Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

SUMMARY: This experimental junior high school is located in an old printing shop some blocks from its parent junior high school. Forty-five students attend with a faculty of seven. These students have been nominated as potential dropouts by their teachers. The purpose of the school is to attempt to adapt the curriculum to the interests and the abilities of the students involved.

P 802 Study of regionalization and consolidation potential for police services.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Public Administration Service, Chicago, Illinois; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

DATES: Began February, 1966. Estimated completion August 22, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: George Eastman, Director, Public Administration Service, 1313 East 16th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SUMMARY: This six month study will analyze methodology, benefits and drawbacks of regional consolidation of police services. Constitutional, legal, jurisdictional, political, economic and social factors will be studied. Potential benefits from the consolidation in the areas of recruitment, training, executive development, planning, budget, inspection, intelligence, crime analysis, records, data processing, communications, detention facilities, laboratory services, investigation, delinquency control, organized crime control, disaster control, vice control, etc. will be explored.

P 803 A long-term study of the origins and development of behavior problems in schoolboys.

PERSONNEL: D. J. West; H. B. Gibson; J. Finney.

INSTITUTIONS: Cambridge University, Institute of Criminology; Great Britain Home Office.

DATES: Began 1961. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. D. J. West, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, 7 West Road, Cambridge, England.

SUMMARY: A survey of 400 unselected schoolboys aged eight to nine attending state schools within a one-mile radius of an office located in a working-class neighborhood in a large city is being made. The aim is to investigate associations between personal and background characteristics at an early age and adjustment at adolescence. Special consideration will be given to the development of juvenile delinquency. Use will be made of cognitive and personality tests, teachers' reports of scholastic attendance and classroom behavior, comparisons with home backgrounds ascertained by interviews by psychiatric social workers, physical measurement of the boys and data from social and medical records and agencies. There will be a follow-up of boys and families to adolescence, including collection of delinquency records.

P 804 The General Education Development testing program in the City-County Workhouse, City of St. Paul, Ramsey County.

PERSONNEL: Bernard M. Troje; Lucile Blank; Waldron W. Douglas; Jack A. Julin; Bernard Dailey; Ulric Scott, Jr.; Robert Nelson; Arthur Arnold.

INSTITUTIONS: American Council on Education; City-County Workhouse, City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota; Minnesota Detention and Corrections Authority; A. G. Bush Foundation.

DATES: Began 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Lucile Blank, Assistant Director, Detention and Corrections Authority of St. Paul and Ramsey County, Court House, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SUMMARY: The City-County Workhouse of St. Paul, Minnesota is an institution housing offenders sentenced to short-term imprisonment. The average time served by offenders in 1964 was twenty-five days. Forty percent of the inmates are under twenty-five years of age and many are high school dropouts who have experienced repeated rejection when applying for jobs because they have not graduated from high school.

It was felt that one of the best rehabilitation programs that could be offered to inmates at the City-County Workhouse would be the opportunity to earn a high school equivalency diploma. It was decided to attempt to provide the inmates with the opportunity to take the General Educational Development tests initiated by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute in 1942 to meet the needs of boys who had left high school to enlist in the armed forces. A person who passes the tests receives a high school equivalency diploma.

After many negotiations, the Workhouse was made a general Educational Development testing center in 1963. Any inmate who is interested in furthering his education is invited to come to evening education classes held regularly twice a week. There are also daytime classes for any inmates who need remedial reading and elementary mathematics, those who want to work for their certificate of high school equivalency or high school graduates taking University extension courses.

The inmate is asked to take standardized achievement tests to determine the areas in which he needs instruction and help and the instructor develops specialized assignments for the offender. The offender can spend all his free time on such assignments. The men are highly motivated and accomplish amazing amounts of study.

As of June, 1966, eighty offenders have received a high school equivalency certificate as a result of this program. Two have been admitted to institutions of higher learning. Many now hold jobs which were denied to them in the past because of the lack of a high school diploma.

**P 805 Recidivists in England and Wales.**

**PERSONNEL:** G. N. G. Rose; P. A. Kerry.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Cambridge University, Institute of Criminology.  
**DATES:** Began October, 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

**CORRESPONDENT:** G. N. G. Rose, Esq., Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, 7 West Road, Cambridge, England.

**SUMMARY:** The population to be studied is that of all persons convicted of indictable offenses in England and Wales in the two years 1955 and 1959, some 31,000 cases. A stratified sample has been defined for each year for this population and data relating to this sample of offenders (e. g. age, sex, details of previous convictions, etc.) have already been collected and coded onto punched cards. This work was carried out in connection with a previous investigation, namely the large-scale survey of the "State of Crime in England and Wales." The present research concentrates on those offenders in the sample who have a previous record. The focus is on patterns of specialization and ways of measuring criminality of recidivists.

**P 806 A demonstration and research project to establish pre-placement treatment services for children accepted for residential treatment and their families.**

**PERSONNEL:**  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies; The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York.  
**DATES:** Began January, 1966. Estimated completion January, 1967.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Miss Mary F. Clancy, ACSW, Director, Casework Services, Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

**SUMMARY:** Pre-placement treatment services were provided for twelve boys and their families to:  
(1) demonstrate the effectiveness of this type of service in preventing or shortening

institutional care, thus increasing the availability of placement for others;

(2) compare the use of placement made by the group of children and families served by the project, for whom placement nevertheless became necessary, with the use of placement made by a similar group not enrolled in the project;

(3) determine the extent to which a program geared to working intensively with the families and community agencies can meet the therapeutic, social and educational needs of emotionally disturbed children for whom residential treatment has been recommended;

(4) measure the validity of the assessment of family strengths and weaknesses as presently made by the Admissions Committee of The Children's Village.

**P 807 A study of adolescent auto theft.**

**PERSONNEL:** Julien Beausoleil; J. G. Morin.  
**INSTITUTIONS:**  
**DATES:** Began November, 1965. Estimated completion November, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Jean-Guy Morin, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

**SUMMARY:** The hypothesis to be tested by this study is that fear of loss of virility is the determining factor in the choice of type of crime by adolescents who commit auto theft.

**P 808 The role of the court in corrections.**

**PERSONNEL:** Réal Jubinville; E. W. Kenrick.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Canadian Corrections Association, Ottawa, Ontario.  
**DATES:** Began Spring, 1966. Estimated completion June, 1967.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Réal Jubinville, Assistant Executive Secretary, Canadian Corrections Association, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada.

**SUMMARY:** It is assumed that the offender's appearance in court and the sentence he receives are only the beginning of the correctional process. This study will attempt to discover what things are necessary for the court to carry out its continuing responsibilities effectively.

**P 809 Compensation and restitution.**

**PERSONNEL:** Dean Thomas G. Feeney;  
W. T. McGrath.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Canadian Corrections Association,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

**DATES:** Began May 26, 1966. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Réal Jubinville, Assistant  
Executive Secretary, Canadian Corrections  
Association, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa 3,  
Ontario, Canada.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this study is to  
examine the treatment value of restitution  
on the part of the offender and the possibil-  
ity of monetary compensation from public  
sources for the victim of a crime. Other sub-  
jects of study will be insurance against crime,  
compensation for victims of crime as well as  
for persons wrongly accused or convicted of  
crime.

**P 810 A study of the initial reactions of  
Minneapolis police officers to the presentation  
of a new casework service.**

**PERSONNEL:** R. W. Faunce; Bonnie J. Murton.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Community Health and Welfare  
Council of Hennepin County, Youth Development  
Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Minneapolis  
Police Department; Family and Children's  
Service; United Fund of Hennepin County.  
**DATES:** Began September, 1964. Completed  
January, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** R. W. Faunce, Research Director,  
Youth Development Project, Chicago at  
Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

**SUMMARY:** In September, 1964, a social case-  
worker from The Family and Children's Service  
was assigned to the Minneapolis Police Depart-  
ment to assist officers with young first  
offenders, aged twelve and under. The purpose  
of the program and its method of operation were  
explained to virtually 100 percent of all  
officers who might have occasion to make re-  
ferrals to the caseworker. Their initial re-  
action to this addition of social casework to  
police department services was recorded.

Findings were as follows. Police reaction to  
the description of the program was overwhelm-  
ingly favorable. Nine out of ten officers  
described the program as "Very Worthwhile" or  
as having "Some Value." Only one officer out  
of 293 called the program "A waste of time." Nine  
out of ten officers said that they would  
be willing to make referrals if the occasion  
arose. Only four officers gave an outright  
"No" answer. Attitudes toward the program

were not related to such factors as officers'  
age, amount of education, precinct, attendance  
at Juvenile Officers Institute or organiza-  
tional affiliation of the person describing  
the program. Officers with moderate lengths  
of service were somewhat less willing to state  
that they would make referrals to the case-  
worker than were officers with less than  
eleven years of service or more than twenty  
years of service. However, even in the eleven  
to twenty year group, eight out of ten  
officers said that they would be willing to  
make referrals.

**P 811 Juvenile delinquency in Minneapolis  
in 1964.**

**PERSONNEL:** R. W. Faunce; Bonnie J. Murton.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Community Health and Welfare  
Council of Hennepin County, Youth Development  
Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Minneapolis  
Police Department, Juvenile Division;  
U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and  
Youth Development.  
**DATES:** Began January, 1964. Completed  
October, 1965.

**CORRESPONDENT:** R. W. Faunce, Research Director,  
Youth Development Project, Chicago at Sixth  
Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

**SUMMARY:** In 1964, 3400 individual youth liv-  
ing in the city of Minneapolis came in contact  
with Minneapolis Police. While many of these  
contacts were not for serious crimes, the num-  
ber did appear to be greater than we would  
expect from simple teen age population growth.  
In short, there appears to have been an in-  
crease in "delinquency." The proportion of  
crimes committed by recidivists, youth who  
had previously been arrested, continued to  
climb. Sixty percent of all police contacts  
with boys were with recidivists. The figure  
for girls was forty-two percent. Relatively  
more boys than girls got into trouble  
although the ratio in Minneapolis appears  
smaller than in other cities. Three out of  
every four individuals contacted were boys.

Expanding industrialization of the city center  
plus freeway clearance appeared to be chang-  
ing the location of high delinquency areas.  
Some traditionally high delinquency areas no  
longer had high delinquency rates. Other  
areas had high delinquency rates for the  
first time. These changes appeared particu-  
larly noticeable in South Minneapolis. Delin-  
quency in the Youth Development Project Target  
Areas continued to be about twice the city  
average. Population projections from six year  
old census figures made all delinquency rates  
subject to cautious interpretation.



**P 812 Student mobility in selected Minneapolis public schools: mobility of elementary school children in high and low delinquency areas.**

**PERSONNEL:** R. W. Faunce; Donald D. Bevis; Bonnie J. Murton.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Youth Development Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Minneapolis Public Schools; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

**DATES:** Began 1963. Completed Summer, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** R. W. Faunce, Research Director, Youth Development Project, Chicago at Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

**SUMMARY:** This study describes geographic and school mobility of two samples of elementary school children. The first sample of 373 students was selected from the Youth Development Project target areas. These areas were characterized by high rates of delinquency, broken homes, dependency and poverty. A comparison sample of 425 students was selected from sections of Minneapolis which had low delinquency rates.

School and police records were analyzed to obtain background and mobility information. Substantial differences between the two groups of youngsters were observed for those factors which were relatively free from bias of middle class value orientation (e. g. race, family size, birthplace) as well as those which were not (e. g. intelligence test scores, reading test scores).

Information on student mobility also revealed wide differences between the two samples. Target school children were more likely to have been born outside of Minneapolis and to have entered the Minneapolis Schools at a later grade. They changed schools and homes twice as often as students in the comparison sample. Only three out of ten target area school students stayed in the same school from kindergarten through sixth grade, while six out of ten comparison group school students remained in the same school. On the average, a target area school youngster remained in the same school forty-five consecutive months (out of seventy possible), while the typical comparison group school youth had fifty-eight consecutive months in the same school setting.

By the time the typical target area school youth has reached sixth grade, he is living in his third home (at least) and attending his third school (at least). He has missed 100 days of education. It seems certain that this unstable background plays some role in lowered scores on standardized tests of reading and intelligence.

Programs designed to combat this debilitating educational experience during the early formative years must focus on those aspects of the educational system which discourage consistent school attendance as well as those economic and familial factors which make consistent school attendance impossible.

**P 813 Student mobility in selected Minneapolis public schools: factors associated with different degrees of student mobility.**

**PERSONNEL:** R. W. Faunce; Bonnie J. Murton.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Youth Development Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Minneapolis Public Schools; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

**DATES:** Began 1963. Completed 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** R. W. Faunce, Research Director, Youth Development Project, Chicago at Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

**SUMMARY:** The basic focus of this study was on certain factors related to high and low geographic mobility. Comparisons were made of high and low mobility students across schools in divergent economic areas of the city of Minneapolis. Sixth grade children from low income families in downtown Minneapolis were compared with children from families of better than average incomes living in the outlying areas of the city.

The profile of the low mobility inner-city student revealed that he had average intelligence and average reading ability for his grade. He was less inclined to be absent, delinquent or nonwhite than the highly mobile youngster living in his neighborhood. On the other hand, there was four times as much chance that he would be excessively absent than the child with a stable residence in a high income neighborhood. He was three times as likely to be delinquent.

The chances that he came from a "normal" home are about the same as those for the highly mobile youngster living in the wealthier part of the city. They were much better than for the mobile youngster in his own neighborhood; much worse than the normal mobile "rich kid."

In spite of his predilections to absenteeism and delinquency he was generally viewed with favor by his teacher--perhaps because by contrast to his unfortunate, mobile neighbor he was "less delinquent," absent less and achieving better.

**P 814 A study of parolees who abscond.**

**PERSONNEL:** John M. Stanton.

**INSTITUTIONS:** New York State Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

**DATES:** Completed April, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, New York State Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 140 Hudson Avenue, Albany, New York.

**SUMMARY:** Two hundred twenty-two parolees who were returned to institutions for absconding when on parole were studied to ascertain the types of parolees who abscond and the reasons they give for absconding. It was hoped that the data thus obtained would prove useful in the supervision of parolees and in reducing the overall return rate.

At the time of release on parole, the offenders who later absconded had a much higher percentage of negative factors in their social and criminal backgrounds than did parolees who did not abscond.

Both the background factors and the psychiatric diagnosis of the 222 absconders revealed a pattern indicative of greater personality disorganization than that which prevailed among the non-absconders. Their parole expectancies would have indicated higher failure rates.

The high percentage of absconders who had histories of excessive use of alcohol and narcotic addiction and who were psychologically deviant indicate the need for specialized parole supervision for these groups.

The most common reason given for absconding was fear of return to an institution because of a technical violation of parole. Therefore, in the institution or in the field, it should be made very clear to parolees that the commission of a technical violation does not automatically result in return to the institution.

**P 815 Youth Community Facilities, District of Columbia.**

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; United Planning Organization, District of Columbia.

**DATES:** Project received at ICCD June, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Mr. James Banks, Executive Director, United Planning Organization, 1100 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C., 20005.

**SUMMARY:** There are three residential facilities run by the United Planning Organization of Washington, D. C.: The Peer Group Residence, the Youth Probation House and the Youth Shelter House. The Peer Group Residence and the Youth Probation House are minimum security halfway houses to which probationers, aged sixteen to eighteen, are committed by the Juvenile Court upon the recommendation of probation officers. The house members are helped to develop self-understanding through the daily process of guided group interaction. This program is viewed as a realistic attempt to provide alternatives to institutionalization for youths who are not able to benefit from institutional life or who will benefit most from treatment in a non-institutional setting.

The Youth Shelter House is a minimum security temporary facility for boys, aged fifteen and under, who would normally be placed in the Receiving Home for Delinquent Children run by the Department of Public Welfare, but whose offenses are not rated as serious. For these youth, the Youth Shelter House provides short-term, positive, family-type experience, early after arrest, which aims at improving a youth's social adjustment and helps him examine, in a non-threatening manner, the ramifications of law violations. This is infinitely preferable to the overcrowded conditions and contact with recidivists provided by a stay in the Receiving Homes.

Evaluation of the entire program will be done by the United Planning Organization and if the program is deemed successful, steps will be taken to make it an ongoing part of the services of the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare and Juvenile Court.

**P 816 Study of urban crime patterns and victims.**

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance; University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor; National Crime Commission.

**DATES:** Began February 15, 1966. Estimated completion November 11, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Dr. Albert Reiss, Jr., Chairman, Sociology Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**SUMMARY:** Crime patterns in selected precincts of Chicago, New York City and Washington, D. C. will be studied in this survey. In each city, at least one lower class white and one lower class Negro precinct will be represented. Major emphasis in the survey will be

on the victims of crimes, both citizens and organizations and the relationships between citizens and law enforcement agencies. The survey will be divided into five major parts. Part I will be a study of police-public transactions. This will include 840 man-hours of observation of scout cars, foot patrols and follow-ups of investigations by detectives. Part II will be a study of the responses of citizens as victims and complainants. One hundred follow-up interviews will be conducted in each precinct six to eight weeks after the incident was reported. Part III will consist of cross-sectional surveys of the public's attitude toward crime, law enforcement and justice. Part IV will consist of interviews with 150 police officers in their homes to explore police attitudes toward policing precincts and citizens. Part V will consist of interviews with 100 organizations in each precinct to explore their adaptations to crime. Police department records will also be analyzed for supplemental data.

P 817 Lower Eastside Action Project, Inc. (LEAP).

PERSONNEL: Laurence S. Cole; Charles A. Lingo, Jr.; Muzaffer Sherif; Davis P. Platt; Susan Ribner; Louis Esteras. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Lower Eastside Action Project, Inc. DATES: Project received at ICCD June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Laurence S. Cole, Director, Lower Eastside Action Project, Inc., 44 East 3rd Street, New York, New York, 10003.

SUMMARY: The goal of the project is to close the gap between the underachieving youth of the urban ghetto and their potentialities by providing relevant alternatives to resignation and failure. Emphasis is placed on natural group development and self-determination, one-to-one relationships with staff, easy access to adult support, programming as determined by member interest and the development of a social commitment. The project will address the problems of individuation, education and social action, a major goal being the participation of youth in the solution of their own community's problems, allowing for their development as an effective and constructive force for change.

P 818 Outward Bound as an alternative to institutionalization for juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Joshua L. Miner III; Francis J. Kelly; Richard Katz; Daniel J. Baer; Anthony Mulvihill; Herbert Willman. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Massachusetts Division of Youth Service; Outward Bound, Inc., Andover, Massachusetts. DATES: Project received at ICCD June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Joshua L. Miner III, Outward Bound, Inc., 16 School Street, Andover, Massachusetts, 01810.

SUMMARY: It is proposed that eighty-four delinquent boys be exposed to Outward Bound and their progress followed for one year from date of parole to demonstrate the efficacy of the Outward Bound Schools and their methods of reducing recidivism among delinquent boys as an alternative to institutionalization. One half of the boys will come from the reception center of the Massachusetts Youth Service and one half from an institution serving as a halfway house. Participating observers, data processing and parole officers will be used to establish correlations between success or failure of individual boys and Outward Bound. Outward Bound believes that its action, crisis-intervention type program, is widely applicable as an alternative to institutionalization. Outward Bound believes that its program can be operated by a state "youth service" or youth authority, with its own staff, at low cost to the public, and substantially cut recidivism.

P 819 Michigan Department of Corrections factor analysis of five hundred 1960 first paroles.

PERSONNEL: INSTITUTIONS: Michigan Department of Corrections; Michigan State University. DATES: Completed May, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: William L. Kime, Research Supervisor, Program Bureau, Michigan Department of Corrections, Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan, 48926.

SUMMARY: A factor analysis was performed on twenty-eight presenting characteristics of a sample of five hundred offenders paroled for the first time in 1960 from Michigan correctional institutions. The output of the analysis is in two parts. The first is an "intercorrelation matrix" containing 378 "coefficients of correlation" which shows

how much connection there is between each of the twenty-eight characteristics and every other, when these are examined as individual pairs. The second is a set of factors which shows how and to what extent these individual characteristics fall into connected groups when they are considered all together at one time.

Three individual variables were found to bear statistically significant relationship to parole failure:

- (1) number of prior prison terms;
- (2) property type offense;
- (3) young age at first trouble with the law.

Five factors were isolated:

- (1) intellectual level;
- (2) family background;
- (3) juvenile correctional history;
- (4) chronic maladjustment;
- (5) marital status.

The "chronic maladjustment factor" seemed to identify a group of inadequate alcoholic chronic offenders within the general population. The only factor (as distinguished from individual variable) relating to parole outcome was marital status; the married offender with dependents having slightly better probability of success.

P-820 A street worker team of a former addict and a social worker.

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** Lower Eastside Information and Service Center for Narcotics Addiction, Inc.; Mobilization for Youth, Inc., New York City.  
**DATES:** Began October, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1967.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Mr. Thomas Johnson and Mr. Mark Kawasaki, Lower Eastside Information and Service Center for Narcotics Addiction, Inc. 165 East Broadway, New York, New York, 10002.

**SUMMARY:** A semi-professional social worker and a former narcotics addict have joined forces to attempt to motivate narcotics addicts to undergo treatment at the Lower Eastside Information and Service Center for Narcotics Addiction, Inc. This project will investigate whether:

- (1) preparation for treatment can occur through street contacts with addicts;
- (2) addicts who have not already received service at the Lower Eastside Narcotics Center can be contacted;

(3) addicts will respond more readily to a former addict.

A study of the needs of the target group and of what techniques are most effective in involving addicts in treatment will also form part of this project.

P 821 A comparative study of juvenile courts and probation services in five countries.

**PERSONNEL:** Menachem Amir.

**INSTITUTIONS:** The Hebrew University, Institute of Criminology, Jerusalem, Israel; U. S. Children's Bureau.

**DATES:** Began July, 1966. Estimated completion January, 1968.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Menachem Amir, Ph. D., Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

**SUMMARY:** This study will compare youth probation services and juvenile courts in Israel, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Poland and Puerto Rico. The object will be to discover whether the cases seen by the courts and probation services in the different countries are dissimilar in character, what bearing this has on the results obtained by the respective courts and probation services. A unified system of registration and report will be developed for certain large cities in each country and an intensive study of a stratified sample of the surveyed population is planned.

P 822 Delinquent behavior of children below the age of criminal responsibility.

**PERSONNEL:** Menachem Amir.

**INSTITUTIONS:** The Szold Institute, Kiriat Menachem, Jerusalem, Israel; Ministry of Social Welfare, Israel.

**DATES:** Began March, 1966. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Menachem Amir, Ph. D., The Szold Institute, Kiriat Menachem, Jerusalem, Israel.

**SUMMARY:** Nine years of age is considered the age of criminal responsibility in Israel. This study will survey the police files of all children who committed an offense in Israel in 1965 while under the age of criminal responsibility. Data will be gathered on the basic social characteristics of these children and on the kind of offenses they



committed. A sample of this surveyed group will be subjected to more intensive study. Psychological and sociological tests will be given and a typology of delinquent children and of criminogenic conditions and situations will be established. A follow-up study will be done at two-year intervals.

P 823 The penal press in the United States.

PERSONNEL: Russell N. Baird.  
INSTITUTIONS: Ohio University, Ohio University Fund, Inc., Baker Award Fund.  
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion January, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Russell N. Baird, School of Journalism, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

SUMMARY: On the basis of information gathered from questionnaires from more than ninety percent of the correctional institutions in the United States, interviews with convict staffs, wardens and other supervisors and a detailed study of the content of penal publications, a study and evaluation is being made of the penal press in the United States. The objectives, content, form, circulation and procedures are analyzed and the role of the penal press as an internal and external communication device and as an outlet for creative self-expression is evaluated. Emphasis is on the publications of adult institutions but the publications of juvenile institutions are also treated.

P 824 An examination of physical characteristics, interpersonal relationships and personality traits of adolescents convicted of multiple car thefts.

PERSONNEL: Chester George Fritz; Seymour Leonard Storch.  
INSTITUTIONS: Syracuse University Graduate School of Social Work; New York State Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics.  
DATES: Completed June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, Division of Parole, Box 1679, Albany 1, New York.

SUMMARY: It was hypothesized that adolescents convicted of multiple car thefts would display certain emasculated needs which would gain expression in the symbolism of the power, status and mobility of the automobile and that

there would be certain physical characteristics, personality factors and social factors which would explain the etiology of the multiple car theft.

The study focused upon those youths, sixteen through twenty-one years of age, referred to as youthful offenders and wayward minors, who were under the supervision of the New York State Division of Parole between September 1, 1965 and March 31, 1966. The records of 130 offenders were examined to determine which of them had committed two or more car thefts. They were compared with an equal number of offenders who had never committed a car theft. The selection according to these criteria resulted in fifteen experimental and fifteen control subjects.

Analyses of the records according to a wide range of criteria which evaluated the social history, family structure and self-image of the subjects revealed that although there were no distinguishable physical characteristics between the two groups, the multiple car theft offenders were notably submissive to authority, had underachieved in school and had admittedly felt negatively of their own self-worth and competency. The failure to establish a causal relationship between the experimental group and certain environmental influences, namely the structure of the family and the disciplinary practices of both parents, was attributed to the smallness of the sample studied.

P 825 The relationship between job satisfaction and recidivism among paroled offenders.

PERSONNEL: Leonard Haber.  
INSTITUTIONS: City University of New York, Graduate School of Business Administration; New York State Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics.  
DATES: Completed June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, Division of Parole, Box 1679, Albany 1, New York.

SUMMARY: The basic problem under investigation was one of determining the relationship between job satisfaction and recidivism among paroled offenders. If job satisfaction and general satisfaction are related, then this relationship should be more salient in individuals who are manifestly experiencing poor general satisfaction, namely, the drug addict.

The Brayfield-Rothe Satisfaction Index was administered to a group of parolees. The behavior of this group was followed for a six-month period. At the conclusion of this period subjects were separated into two groups: recidivists and non-recidivists. The hypothesis that unemployed parolees are more likely to revert to criminal behavior or violate the conditions of parole than are employed parolees was supported at the .10 level of significance. The hypothesis that paroled offenders experiencing job satisfaction are less likely to revert to criminal behavior or violate the conditions of their parole than parolees experiencing job dissatisfaction, was not supported. The third and fourth hypotheses tested the generalization that if job satisfaction, life satisfaction and maladjustment are inter-related then this relationship should be clearly found in a drug addict group. This generalization was supported. Some design problems were held to be related to the relatively short observation period.

P 826 The effect of parole on the future conduct of delinquents.

PERSONNEL: André Bourdon; Justin Ciale.  
INSTITUTIONS: Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale, Montreal;  
Club Richelieu; University of Montreal,  
Department of Criminology.  
DATES: Completed April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: André Bourdon, 2800 Morin,  
CP 430, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada.

SUMMARY: This study is a comparative analysis of the effect of release on parole and release at the end of sentence on recidivism rates. The base population for the study consisted of all inmates released either on parole or at the end of their sentence from the Centre de Formation at St. Vincent de Paul between April 1, 1957 and April 1, 1958.

After a minimal follow-up period of five years, the rate of recidivism of offenders released on parole was found to be significantly lower than that of the end-of-sentence releases. It was shown, however, that the difference in rate of recidivism could be attributed to the process of selection which characterized parole. An examination of the influence of nine factors possibly affecting rates of recidivism in the group as a whole, revealed three variables that were significantly related to future criminal behavior: criminal record; age of offender and date of sentence; geographic milieu.

The risk of recidivism for the group as a whole was found to be higher in inmates possessing

a long criminal record, especially if it dated back to acts of juvenile delinquency. The risk of recidivism was greater for the younger offenders. Inmates who came from Montreal were more likely to recidivate than those who came from rural areas. Analysis of the two groups according to these three factors indicated that parolees were preponderantly more likely to have favorable situations in relation to all three variables. On the other hand, recidivists in both groups were similar in terms of the seriousness of their offense and the rapidity of their return to crime. It was found that recidivism among parolees was not influenced by the nature and extent of supervision received.

While thus highlighting the efficiency of the parole selection service, this study also pointed up the necessity of developing and initiating specialized treatment methods capable of influencing recidivism prone offenders since it appears difficult to modify their behavior under traditional programs of parole.

P 827 St. Leonard's House rehabilitation program for female offenders.

PERSONNEL: Frederick C. Harrison, Jr.  
INSTITUTIONS: Illinois State Reformatory for Women, Dwight; St. Leonard's House; Weiboldt Foundation; Signole Steel Foundation; Sears Roebuck and Company Foundation.  
DATES: Began April, 1965. Estimated completion April, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: The Reverend  
Frederick C. Harrison, Jr., St. Leonard's House, 2100 West Warren Boulevard,  
Chicago, Illinois.

SUMMARY: A continuous release plan which begins a month or more prior to release and extends four months beyond the release date has been established for women offenders incarcerated in the State Reformatory for Women. Women who are to be discharged without parole or discharged on parole but who do not have a home to go to, are given individual and group counseling by a chaplain while in prison. They are prepared for release and upon release, each woman is assigned to a married couple who acts as her sponsor. The couple give her routine assistance in job-finding and house hunting and attempt to establish a personal relationship with her. Follow-up work is done by the chaplain. It is hoped that this rehabilitation program with its institution-to-community continuum will help the women, who are primarily narcotic addicts, make a better adjustment to post-institutional, non-delinquent, free society.

P 828 Case studies of large families.

PERSONNEL: Pauline Shapiro.

INSTITUTIONS: University of Birmingham,  
England.

DATES: Began 1953. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Pauline Shapiro,  
Social Study Department, University of  
Birmingham, Birmingham 15, England.

SUMMARY: Case studies of large families were undertaken by students on a professional training course in social work. The families were selected with the help of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Each student was assigned one large family where there were at least five children of school age or under who were considered to be coping satisfactorily and another family of similar size and social status who were regarded as coping unsatisfactorily and having many problems, one of which was delinquency. Students visited these families each week and thus became participant observers.

The aim of the project is to provide a sample of large non-problem families as a contrast to our so-called problem families, which are typically large in size. Comparisons have been made in terms of housing, father's occupation, regularity and earning capacity, the mother's capacity as a housewife and her ability to control and provide affection for the family. The results are being analyzed in terms of the marked differences in parental personalities and attitudes, as well as in terms of certain differences in material conditions.

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Staat und Recht (Berlin, Germany)	Villanova Law Review (Villanova, Pennsylvania)
Stanford Law Review (Stanford, California)	Virginia Law Review (Charlottesville, Virginia)
State Governments (Chicago, Illinois)	Washburn Law Journal (Topeka, Kansas)
Syracuse Law Review (Syracuse, New York)	Washington and Lee Law Review (Lexington, Virginia)
Tennessee Law Review (Knoxville, Tennessee)	Welfare in Review (Washington, D. C.)
Texas International Law Forum (Austin, Texas)	Welfarer (New York, New York)
Texas Law Review (Austin, Texas)	Wisconsin Law Review (Madison, Wisconsin)
Tijdschrift voor Strafrecht (Amsterdam, Holland)	Wisconsin Welfare (Madison, Wisconsin)
Tilastokatsauksia Statistiska Oversikter (Helsinki, Finland)	Yale Law Journal (New Haven, Connecticut)
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Tulane Law Review (New Orleans, Louisiana)	Youth Service News (Albany, New York)
Twentieth Century (London, England)	Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug (Dusseldorf, Germany)

# INDEX

This is a combined index of the abstracts of books, journal articles, reports and unpublished materials and of the project summaries which appear in this issue. Abstracts are indexed by author, subject and, when significant, place of origin and are numbered 4679 through 5203. Project summaries are indexed by institutions, personnel, correspondents, subject and place of origin, and are numbered P 764 through P 828.

- A. G. Bush Foundation. P 804
- Abels, D. M. 4994
- Aber, Lawrence M. 4975
- Abortion. 4734, 4782, 4783, 4888, 5070
  - Switzerland. 4883
- Academy of Police Science, Inc. New York (City). P 773
- Adam, Gunter. 5173
- Adams, William T. 5147
- Addiction, SEE: Narcotic addiction; and Drug abuse.
- Adirondack Community College. P 786
- Administration of justice. 4973, 5056, 5099, 5135
  - Automation, SEE: Automation. Administration of justice.
  - History. Massachusetts. 5123
  - Research. Italy. 4712
- Admissions.
  - Projections. Washington (State). 5100
  - Statistical data. Wisconsin. 4950
- Adolescents, SEE: Youth.
- Africa.
  - Bibliography. Criminal law. 4799
  - Correction. P 792
- Africa, East. Hemp smoking. 4777
- Aftercare (SEE ALSO: Halfway houses).
  - Denmark. 5037
  - Germany, West. 4891
  - Great Britain. 4943, 5168
  - Women offenders. Illinois. Chicago. P 827
- Age. Responsibility, Criminal. Bulgaria. 4997
- Age and crime. Canada. 5109
- Age and parole violation. 4820
- Agge, Ivar. 4913
- Aggravating circumstances. Italy. 4945, 5035
- Aggressiveness.
  - Juvenile delinquents. Research. Pennsylvania. Montgomery County. 4814
  - Prediction. Research. 5105
- Ahlstrom, Winton M. 4751
- Aid (SEE ALSO: Release money).
  - Ex-prisoners. Germany, West. 4891
- Alcoholics. Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Alcoholics.
- Alcoholism (SEE ALSO: Drinking).
  - Bibliographies, SEE: Bibliographies. Alcoholism.

Alcoholism (Continued)

- Poland. 5183
- Alexander, Myrl E. 4920
- Algan, A. 5120
- Allen, Stephen M. 4780
- Allison, Junius L. 4868
- Altavilla, Enrico. 5190
- Altenhain, Gustav Adolf. 4917
- American Correction Association. 4947, P 777
- Congress of Correction, 1964. 4971-4982
- American Council on Education. P 804
- American Humane Association. Children's Division. 5082
- American Indians.
  - Drinking, SEE: Drinking. American Indians.
  - Law enforcement and crime. Canada. P 769
- American Jewish Committee. Institute of Human Relations. 4948
- American Orthopsychiatric Association, 1966. 5187
- Amir, Menachem. P 821, P 822
- Andenaes, Johannes. 4837
- Anderson, Nels. 4776
- Anttila, Inkeri. 4834, 5009
- Anxiety and adjustment. Ex-prisoners. Research. 4896
- Appeal, SEE: Post-conviction review.
- Approved schools, SEE: Training schools.
- Aragona, F. 4946
- Ark, Jacob. 4826
- Arnold, Arthur. P 804
- Arnold, William R. 4801
- Arrest.
  - Criminal law. Austria. 4739
  - Criminal law. Germany, West. 4812
  - Necessary force. 4992
- Arrests. Statistical data. Maryland. 4984
- Arson and aggressiveness. Research. 5105
- Ashman, A. 4926
- Assassination. 4904
- Assistance League of Hollywood. Family Service Section. California. P 782
- Association Francaise pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence. 5186
- Association of the Bar of New York. Special Committee on Radio and Television. 4966
- Attitudes.
  - Children. Towards adults. 4789
  - Children. Towards larceny. 5011
  - Police. Towards law and enforcement. P 816
  - Police. Towards offenders. Great Britain. 4701
  - Police. Towards social casework referral. Minnesota. Minneapolis. P 810
  - Probation officers. Towards probation. 4861
  - Public. Towards crime, law enforcement and justice. P 816
  - Public. Towards offenders. Great Britain. 4701
  - Public, Rural. Towards criminal law. Iowa. P 767
  - Public, Rural. Towards law enforcement officials. Iowa. P 767
  - Students. Towards police. Ohio. Cincinnati. P 790
- Attitudinal change. 4801
- Attorneys.
  - Education, SEE: Education. Attorneys.
  - Juvenile courts. 4868
- Aubrey, Michael. 5079
- Austria. Arrest. Criminal law. 4739
- Authoritarianism. Criminal law. Great Britain. 4998
- Automation.
  - Administration of justice. P 770
  - Crime information. 4954
  - Judicial process. Pennsylvania. 4955
  - Law enforcement. 4707
  - Police and court records. 4954
  - Prison industries. 4978



Automobile thieves, Juvenile.

Characteristics. New York (State). P 824

Motivation. Canada. P 807

Motivation. France. 5120

Averill, Stuart C. 4865

Axelrod, Albert. 4735

Aylward, Doreen M. 4944

Baer, Daniel J. P 818

Baessler, Scotty. 4742

Bail. 4802, 4811, 4827-4830

Alternatives. 4830, 5052

Alternatives. Evaluation. Connecticut. New Haven. P 772

Great Britain. P 794

Research. New York (City). 4829

Baird, Russell N. P 823

Baker Award Fund. P 823

Bald, Wambly. 4707

Ball, I. C. 5136

Ballard, Kelley B., Jr. 4724

Banking. Fraud. 5006

Bankruptcy, Fraudulent. 4988, 5006

Italy. 5036

Banks, James. P 775, P 815

Barden, Jack I. 5030

Barkin, Eugene N. 5126

Barr, Norman L. 4855

Barry, John. 4815, 4816

Bartholomew, Paul C. 4905

Base expectancy. Research. 4724

Bates, Frederick L. 5090

Bates, W. M. 5136

Battered child, SEE: Child abuse.

Baylor University. College of Medicine. P 781

Beausoleil, Julien. P 787, P 807

Behavior. Interpretations. 5029

Behavior, Criminal. Causes, SEE: Crime. Causes.

Behavior therapy. Offenders. 5075, 5078

Behavioral change. 4801

Sex offenders. Canada. 5107

Belgium.

Correction, Juvenile. 4807

Judges. Judicial discipline. 5003

Professionals. Licenses. Revocation. 5001

Traffic accidents. Responsibility, Civil. 5000

Benjamin, Michael. 4732

Bennett, James V. 4711

Berg, Paul S. D. 5012

Berliner, Arthur K. 4778

Berntsen, Karen. 4835

Berry, William. 4710

Bevis, Donald D. P 812

Bibliographies.

Alcoholism. 4847

Bail. 4847

Capital punishment. 4847, 5118

Courts. 4847

Crime. Prevention. 5118

Crime information. 4805, 5118

Criminal law. Africa. 4799

Criminal procedure. 4740, 4847, 5118

Criminology. 4740, 4847, 5118

Gambling. 4847

Jails. 4847

Bibliographies (Continued)

- Juvenile delinquency information. 4805, 5118
- Narcotic addiction. 4847, 5118
- Organized crime. 4847, 5118
- Parole. 5090, 5118
- Police. 4810, 4847, 5118
- Police. Films. 5089
- Police and minority groups. 4948
- Treatment. Offenders. 5118
- Bickel, Alexander M. 4817
- Big Brothers. Tutoring. Probationers. New York (State). Warren County. P 786
- Big Sisters. Tutoring. Probationers. New York (State). Warren County. P 786
- Biggs, John. 4859
- Biven, B. 4872
- Blackman, Nathan. 5105
- Blaine, Graham B. 5071
- Blank, Lucile. P 804
- Blauner, Robert. 4730
- Blaustein, Albert P. 4799
- Blum, Arthur. 4774
- Blum, Richard. P 778
- Blumber, Leonard. 5181
- Blumstein, Alfred. P 770
- Bogen, David. P 782
- Bolt, W. J. 5203
- Bordua, David J. 4749
- Borstals, SEE: Training schools.
- Boslov, Harold M. 4858
- Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Training Center in Youth Development. 4939
- Botter, David R. 5131
- Bottomley, A. K. P 794
- Bottoms, A. E. 4999, 5080, P 796
- Bourdon, André. P 826
- Bower, Eli M. 4750
- Boyer, Raymond. 5109
- Boyle, Edward C. 5020
- Braeuninger, Paul. 5027
- Brand, John L. 5164
- Bratholm, Anders. 4830
- Brautigam, Ernst. 4891
- Breach of the peace. Legal study. 5139
- Breda, Renato. 4792
- Bredemeier, Harry C. 5031
- Breed, Allen F. 5021
- Bridges, Dale A. P 779
- Britt, B. E. 4925
- Britts, Denise L. 5030
- Broderick, Vincent. 5113
- Brooks, Edward M. 4977
- Brooks, John Michael. P 788
- Brooks, Thomas R. 4851
- Brown, Claude. 5124
- Brown, Jeff. 4705
- Bryan, Alex. 5168
- Bulgaria. Responsibility, Criminal. 4996, 4997
- Butler, Joel R. 5202
- Buxton, R. J. 4924
- Byerly, Carl L. 4754
  
- Cadman, William H. 4982
- California.
  - Alameda County. Probation Department. P 791
  - Contra Costa County. Police. Recruiting. 4713
  - Correction. 5062

California (Continued)

- Correction. 5062
- Correction workers. Interpersonal relations. Research. 4863
- Corrections Department. 4879
- Education. Correction workers. 5150
- Education. Police. Patrol. 4922
- Education, Vocational. Inmates. 4698
- Employment. Ex-prisoners. P 791
- Gambling. 4705
- Group therapy. Inmates. 5016-5022
- Juries, Grand. Evaluation. 4743
- Los Angeles. Community programs. Treatment of disadvantaged children. P 783
- Los Angeles. Family counseling. P 782, P 783
- Los Angeles. Gangs. Detached work. P 784
- Los Angeles. Halfway houses. Narcotic addicts. 4878
- Los Angeles. Riots, Racial. 4730, 4987
- Los Angeles. Suicide. Prevention. 4993
- Los Angeles County. Education Board. Special Schools Section. P 783
- Los Angeles County. Probation Department. 4968, P 782
- Los Angeles County. Probation Department. Camps Office. P 783
- Los Angeles County. Probation Department. Community Day Center Section. P 783
- Middle socio-economic classes. Juvenile delinquency. 5187
- Organized crime. 4787
- Parole. Prediction. Research. 4724
- Parolees and releases. Research. 4965
- Police. Practices. Survey. P 778
- Probation. Research. 4968
- San Francisco. Gang leaders as youth workers. 5039
- San Francisco. Release on recognizance. 5052
- Suicide, Attempted. Youth. Causes. 5157
- Treatment. Narcotic addicts. 4697, 4878, 4879
- Youth Authority Department. P 782
- Youth Authority Department. Research. 4930
- Cambridge University.
  - Faculty of Law. P 794
  - Institute of Criminology. P 794, P 795, P 796, P 803, P 805
- Cameron, J. M. 4809
- Camps, SEE: Correctional camps.
- Camps, F. E. 4809
- Canada.
  - American Indians. Law enforcement and crime. P 769
  - Automobile thieves, Juvenile. Motivation. P 807
  - Capital punishment. 5004
  - Citizenship and Immigration Department. Indian Affairs Branch. P 769
  - Confessions. Juvenile delinquents. 4765
  - Courts. Functions. P 808
  - Crime and age. 5109
  - Criminology. 4744
  - Diagnosis. Sex offenders. 5108
  - Justice Department. 4819
  - Juvenile and youth agencies. Coordination. 4709
  - Juvenile delinquency. 4819
  - Mentally ill offenders. Control. 4683
  - Neglect, Criminal. Legal study. 4936
  - Ontario. Hamilton. Juvenile delinquency. High delinquency areas. Measurement. 5111
  - Ontario. Reform Institutions Department. P 764-P 766
  - PEAQ. Sex offenders and offenders with behavior disorders. P 766
  - Parole. Effects on recidivism. P 826
  - Parole. Prediction. P 787
  - Punishment, Legal. Reform. 4764
  - Recidivism. Prediction. P 765
  - Restitution. P 809
  - Self-concept. Sex offenders and offenders with behavior disorders. P 764
  - Sex offenders. Behavioral change. 5107

Canadian Corrections Association. P 769, P 808, P 809  
 Canepa, Giacomo. 5193  
 Cannon, Thomas. P 788  
 Cape, William H. 4907  
 Capital punishment.  
     Bibliography, SEE: Bibliographies. Capital punishment.  
     Canada. 5004  
 Carazzolo, Dora Migliore. 4791  
 Cárdenas, Raúl F. 4887  
 Carey, James T. 4759  
 Carter, J. DeWeese. 4932  
 Carter, Robert M. 4965, 5187  
 Case loads. Parole officers. 4695  
 Casework.  
     Records. 4889  
     Washington (State). Seattle. 4983  
 Cassan, Vito J. 4860  
 Castration, SEE: Sterilization.  
 Cavallin, Hector. 4733  
 Cavanagh, Elvin. 5148  
 Censorship. Germany, West. 4916  
 Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée. France. 5120  
 Ceylon.  
     Correction. Reform. 5141  
     Crime. Causes. Social change. 5086  
     Group therapy. Inmates, Female. 5140  
     Juvenile delinquents. Mental illness. 5142  
     Probation. 5083  
 Chalfant, James C. 4760  
 Chaplains.  
     Correctional institutions. 4972  
     Correctional institutions. Great Britain. 5165  
 Chevigny, Paul G. 4848  
 Chew, Charles P. 4690  
 Child abuse. 5005  
     Conferences, institutes, etc. Kansas. 4681  
     Legal study. 4736  
     Reporting of offense. Laws, statutes, etc. 5082  
     Research. Great Britain. 4809  
 Child guidance. Washington (State). 5066  
 Child protection, SEE: Child welfare.  
 Child welfare.  
     Ceylon. 5083  
     Coordination. Canada. Ontario. 4709  
     Criminal law. Israel. 5110  
     France. 5186  
     Great Britain. 4680  
     U. S. S. R. 4929  
 Children.  
     Attitudes, SEE: Attitudes. Children.  
     Interrogation. Israel. 5110  
     Offenses. Israel. P 822  
     Personality development, SEE: Personality development. Children.  
 Children, Disadvantaged.  
     Education, SEE: Education. Children, Disadvantaged.  
     Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Children, Disadvantaged.  
 Children, Emotionally disturbed. Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Children, Emotionally disturbed.  
 Children and adults. Interpersonal relations. Italy. 4789  
 Children's institutions, SEE: Juvenile correctional institutions; Training schools; and Group homes.  
 Children's Village. New York (State). Dobbs Ferry. P 806  
 Christiansen, Karl O. 4835, 4836  
 Christie, Nils. 4837  
 Christulas, N. 5192  
 Churches, SEE: Religious organizations.



Conferences, institutes, etc. (Continued)

- National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Council of Judges, 1965. 4802
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Council of Judges, 1966. 4920
- Ohio Legal Center Institute, 1965. 4766-4774
- Prejudicial News Reporting in Criminal Cases, 1962. 5131
- Sentencing Institute of the Ninth Circuit, 1965. 5126
- United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1965. 4880, 4900
- Washington Correctional Association, 1965. 4963
- Confessions.
  - Juvenile delinquents. Canada. 4765
  - Legal studies. 4706, 4737, 4763, 4811, 4817, 4906, 5093
- Confidentiality. Juvenile courts, SEE: Juvenile courts. Confidentiality.
- Congress of Correction, 1964. 4971-4982
- Connecticut.
  - Gambling. 5068
  - Governor's Committee on Gambling. 5068
  - Legal aid. P 771
  - New Haven. P 771
  - New Haven. Release on recognizance. Evaluation. P 772
- Conspiracy. Germany, West and East. 4822
- Constant, Jean. 4807
- Constitutional rights, SEE: Rights, Legal.
- Contra Costa Council of Community Services. California. 4713
- Conviction. Without trial. Legal study. 5122
- Cook, Fred J. 4679
- Coordinating Committee on Youth Development. Michigan. P 768
- Cormier, Bruno M. 5109
- Correction. 4711, 4715, 4716, 4764, 4815, 4920, 5016-5022, 5147
  - Administration. 4693, 4974
  - Africa. P 792
  - California. 5062
  - Conferences, institutes, etc. 4971-4982, 5016-5022
  - Courts. Canada. P 808
  - France. 4796, 4797, 4912
  - Great Britain. 4725, 4989, 5164
  - Italy. 4910
  - Kansas. 4907
  - Mexico. 4887
  - New York (City). 4986
  - Nigeria. P 792
  - Reform. Ceylon. 5141
  - Reform. Great Britain. 4989, 5164
  - Research. 4689, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4977
  - Scandinavia. 4842
  - Social change. 4801
  - Standards. Model act. 4947
  - Sweden. 4900, 4913
  - Switzerland. 4890
  - Tests, General. 4689
  - U. S. vs. Europe. 4791
- Correction, Juvenile. 4772
  - Belgium. 4807
  - Ceylon. 5083
  - France. 4808
  - Germany, West. 4761
  - Hawaii. 5127
  - Kentucky. 4742
  - Reform. Great Britain. 5166
  - Research. California. 4930
- Correction and social work. 4688
- Correction workers.
  - Administration. 4874
  - Functions. 4864
  - Interpersonal relations. California. 4863

Correction workers (Continued)

- Needs. 5144-5153
- Recruitment. 5144, 5145, 5146, 5148, 5149
- Social change. 4801
- Training, SEE: Education. Correction workers.
- Correction workers, Non-professional, SEE: Non-professional workers.
- Correction workers and inmates. Interpersonal relations. 5018
- Correction workers vs. correctional officers. Functions. 4864
- Correctional and criminal statistical data. (SEE ALSO: Juvenile delinquency. Statistical data; Probation. Statistical data, etc.) 4805, 4810, 4954, 4964.
- Admissions. Projections. Washington (State). 5100
- Admissions. Wisconsin. 4950
- Arrests. Maryland. 4984
- France. 4796, 4797
- Great Britain. London. 5115
- India. 5196
- Interpretation. Germany, West. 4738
- Methodology. Scandinavia. 4840
- New York (City). 4986
- New York (State). 4853
- Release. Wisconsin. 4949
- Unknown offenses. Finland. 5009
- Wisconsin. 4949, 4950, 5112
- Correctional camps.
  - Community programs. California. Los Angeles. P 783
  - Ex-inmates. Employment. California. P 791
- Correctional farms. 4975
- Correctional institutions (SEE ALSO: Juvenile correctional institutions; and specific types of institutions, e. g., Open prisons).
  - Administration. 4693, 4974
  - Admissions, SEE: Admissions.
  - Chaplains, SEE: Chaplains.
  - Discipline. Germany, West. 4917
  - Facilities. North Carolina. 4925, 4926
  - France. 4796, 4797, 4912
  - Homosexuality, SEE: Homosexuality. Correctional institutions.
  - Italy. 4910, 5048
  - Libraries, SEE: Libraries.
  - Massachusetts. 5051
  - Mexico. 4887
  - Minimum vs. maximum security. Research. 4718
  - Personnel, SEE: Correction workers.
  - Population. Projections. Washington (State). 5100
  - Press. P 823
  - Reform. Kansas. 4907
  - Standards. Model act. 4947
  - Sweden. 4900
- Correctional institutions, Female, SEE: Women's correctional institutions.
- Correctional law, SEE: Criminal law.
- Correctional officers, SEE: Correction workers.
- Counseling, Group, SEE: Group counseling.
- Counterfeiting. Detection. 4952
- Courts (SEE ALSO: Juvenile courts, and Family courts).
  - Appearance. 4828
  - Automation, SEE: Automation. Judicial process.
  - Discrimination, SEE: Discrimination. Courts.
  - Functions. Canada. P 808
  - Jurisdiction. 4786
  - Jurisdiction. Germany, East. 5178
- Cowie, John. 4845
- Cozad, Robert. 5200
- Crawford, Lois Y. P 784
- Creamer, J. Shane. 4974
- Cressey, Donald R. 4893

Ciale, Justin. P 826  
 Citizens Council on Delinquency and Crime. Minnesota. Minneapolis. 4844  
 Civil rights, SEE: Rights, Civil.  
 Clancy, Mary F. P 806  
 Clapp, N. W. 4921  
 Clarke, R. V. G. 4702  
 Classification. 4744  
     Breach of trust and fraud offenses. Great Britain. P 795  
     Children, Abnormal. 4767  
     Offenders. Great Britain. P 795  
     Offenses. 4886  
     Sex offenders and offenders with behavior disorders. Canada. P 766  
 Clevidence, Barbara. 5156  
 Clover, Thomas H. P 788  
 Cloward, Richard A. 5029  
 Club Richelieu. Canada. P 826  
 Clubs. Social work. Juvenile delinquents. Great Britain. 4872, 4875  
 Cognition. Sociopaths. Research. Iowa. 4897  
 Cohen, Eli E. 5030  
 Cohen, Henry. 5031  
 Cole, Laurence S. P 817  
 Cole, S. 5167  
 Collins, Donald J. 5106  
 Colorado. Denver. Volunteers and voluntary services. VISTA. Juvenile courts. 5053.  
 Communists and police. 4825  
 Community Day Center Program. California. Los Angeles County. P 783  
 Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County. Youth Development Project.  
     Minnesota. P 801, P 810-P 813  
 Community programs (SEE ALSO: specific headings, e. g.,  
     Group homes; Halfway houses; and Aftercare).  
     Child guidance. Washington (State). 5066  
     Community development. New York (City). P 817  
     Crime prevention. 4880  
     Group therapy. 5020, 5022  
     Juvenile delinquency prevention. 4691, 4774  
     Juvenile delinquency prevention. Louisiana. 4800  
     Skid row. Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 5181  
     Treatment of disadvantaged children. California. Los Angeles. P 783  
     Treatment of emotionally disturbed children. New York (State). P 806  
     Treatment of female ex-prisoners. Illinois. Chicago. P 827  
     Treatment of juvenile delinquents. 4768, 4774, 5022, 5030  
     Treatment of juvenile delinquents. California. 4968, 5030  
     Treatment of juvenile delinquents. Hawaii. 5127  
     Treatment of juvenile delinquents. Massachusetts. P 818  
     Treatment of juvenile delinquents. Rhode Island. P 798  
     Treatment of juvenile delinquents. VISTA volunteers. Colorado. Denver. 5053  
     Treatment of juvenile probationers. District of Columbia. P 815  
     Treatment of narcotic addicts. New York (City). P 820  
 Compensation, SEE: Restitution.  
 Competence, Legal, SEE: Responsibility, Criminal.  
 Concas, Luigi. 4945  
 Conferences, institutes, etc.  
     American Orthopsychiatric Association, 1966. 5187  
     Child abuse. Kansas. 4681  
     Congress of Correction, 1964. 4971-4982  
     Criminology. Germany, East and East Europe. 5174  
     Drug abuse. Great Britain. 5008  
     Institute of Corrections, 1965. Hawaii. 5128  
     Institute on Corrections, 1965. 5016-5022  
     Institute on Juvenile Delinquency, 1965. Hawaii. 5129, 5130  
     Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, 1964. 4685-4695  
     Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, 1965. 4684  
     International Criminological Congress, 1965. 4714-4718  
     International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, 1965. 4824  
     Judicial Conference, 1965. 5125

## Crime.

- Canadian Indians. P 769
- Causes. 4699, 4744, 4895, 5029, 5185, 5199, P 797
- Causes. Psychological. 4946, 5046
- Causes. Social change. 5129
- Causes. Social change. Ceylon. 5086
- Denmark. 4843
- Detection. 4679, 4788, 4902
- Great Britain. P 805
- History. Massachusetts. 5123
- Information. 4805, 4954
- Israel. 4885
- Prediction. District of Columbia. P 797
- Prediction. Research. 5105
- Prevention. 4711, 4815, 4816, 4909, P 797
- Prevention. Government programs, Federal. 4686
- Prevention. Mental health. 4914
- Prevention. Public. 4803, 4804, 4877, 4906
- Prevention. Texas. 5073
- Prevention. Trends. 5013
- Statistical data, SEE: Correctional and criminal statistical data.
- Trends. 4788, 4909, 5013
- Trends. Great Britain. London. 5115
- Crime, Urban. Survey. P 816
- Crime and age. Canada. 5109
- Criminal intent (SEE ALSO: Responsibility, Legal).
  - Italy. 4945
- Criminal law.
  - Abortion. Switzerland. 4883
  - Arrest. Austria. 4739
  - Arrest. Germany, West. 4812
  - Bibliography, SEE: Bibliographies. Criminal law.
  - Breach of trust and fraud. Reform. Great Britain. P 795
  - Child protection. Israel. 5110
  - Confessions. 4706, 4737, 4763, 4811, 4817, 4906, 5093
  - Correction. Model act. 4947
  - Czechoslovakia. 5002
  - Dishonesty. P 793
  - Dishonesty. Scotland. P 793
  - Evidence. Germany, West. 4915
  - Evidence. Switzerland. 4915
  - Germany, West. 5177
  - History. Massachusetts. 5123
  - Homosexuality. Great Britain. 4720, 5203
  - Libel. Germany, West. 4823
  - Manslaughter. Great Britain. 4924
  - Manslaughter. Kentucky. 4741
  - Morality. Great Britain. 4998
  - Narcotic addiction. 4854
  - Obscenity. 4731
  - Obscenity. Germany, West. 4916
  - Reform. 4870
  - Sex offenses. Germany, West. 5175, 5176
  - Social change. 4801
  - Sweden. 4913
  - Virginia. 4721
- Criminal procedure.
  - Automation, SEE: Automation. Judicial process.
  - Italy. 4712, 5045
  - Non-trial. Legal study. 5122
  - Probation. Violation. Great Britain. 4951
  - Reform. 5038, 5135
- Criminal records, SEE: Police and court records.
- Criminology.
  - Bibliography, SEE: Bibliographies. Criminology.



Criminology (Continued)

- Conferences, institutes, etc. East Europe. 5174
- Research. 4714, 4744, 4781, 4892, 4893, 4895
- Research. Scandinavia. 4833-4843
- Cross, A. R. N. 5058
- Cross, Rupert. 4989
- Crossen, Kendall F. 4787
- Cupp, William L. 4718
- Curriculum development, SEE: Education.
- Czechoslovakia. Criminal law. 5002
- 
- Dailey, Bernard. P 804
- Dalbey, Dwight J. 4933
- Dando, Shigemitsu. 4830
- Danforth, Frederick W., Jr. P 771
- Dangerous offenders, SEE: Offenders, Dangerous.
- Davies, J. W. D. 4703
- Davis, Earl. 4958
- Day, Whittier A. 4980
- Deardorf, Gwen. P 788
- Decision making.
  - Juvenile court judges. 4773
  - Probation. 4849
- DeFleur, Melvin C. 4892
- deFrancis, Vincent. 5082
- Delinquency Prevention Training Project. California. 5029-5031
- Delinquent girls. Research. 5044
- Demonstrations and law enforcement. 4825
- Denmark.
  - Crime. 4843
  - Criminology. Research. 4833-4843
  - Probation and parole. 5037
  - Recidivism. Sex offenders. 4836
  - Treatment. Inmates, Short-term. Effectiveness. 4835
- DeSantis, Leo. 4912
- Detached work. California. Los Angeles. P 784
- Detention.
  - Iowa. Woodbury County. 4700
  - Kentucky. 4742
  - New York (City). 4944
- Detention homes. Pennsylvania. Allegheny County. 5061
- Deviance and deviant behavior. Social. Youth. 4745-4760
- Devlin, Patrick. 4998
- Diagnosis.
  - Juvenile delinquents. Kansas. 4982
  - Probation. Germany, West. 4994
  - Sex offenders. Canada. 5107, 5108
- Diagnostic centers. Italy. 4790, 5048
- Differential association. Criminology. 4892, 4893
- Dimants, Ruta. 4861
- Dimond, Victor. 4972
- Dinitz, Simon. 4766, 4768
- Disadvantaged children, SEE: Children, Disadvantaged.
- Discipline. Correctional institutions, SEE: Correctional institutions. Discipline.
- Discrimination. Courts. 4848
- Dishonesty. Criminal law. South Africa, Great Britain, U. S. and Scotland. P 793
- Disorderly conduct. Legal study. 5139
- Disposition of cases. Juvenile delinquents. 4770
- District of Columbia.
  - Community programs. Treatment of juvenile probationers. P 815
  - Crime. P 816
  - Education. Correction workers. Administrators. P 777
  - Education. Police. P 776
  - Jails. 4818

District of Columbia (Continued)

- Juvenile delinquents. Characteristics. P 797
- Offenders. Characteristics. P 797
- Police Department. P 776
- Release money. Misdemeanants. P 775
- Dodge, Donald G. 5031
- Donohue, John K. 4772
- Douglas, Waldron W. P 804
- Downes, David D. 4775
- Dozier, Edward P. 4821
- Drapkin, Israel. 4884, 4885
- Drinking.
  - American Indians. Research. 4821
  - Juvenile delinquency. Germany, West. 5024
  - Youth. 4918
- Drug abuse (SEE ALSO: Narcotic addiction). 4824
  - Conferences, institutes, etc. Great Britain. 5008
  - Glue sniffing. 4780
  - Hemp smoking. Africa, East. 4777
  - LSD. 4961, 4970
  - New York (State). Nassau County. 5159
  - Prevention. 4928
- Drug therapy. Sex offenders. Research. Canada. 5107
- Duckwitz, Edmund. 5116
- Due process of law, SEE: Rights, Legal.
- Dunbar, Walter. 5062
- Eastman, George. P 802
- Eavesdropping. Legal study. 4991
- Eckenrode, C. J. 4979, 5063
- Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency. California. Los Angeles. P 783
- Education (SEE ALSO: Reading and language development).
  - Attorneys. Forensic psychiatry. 4855
  - Attorneys. Post-conviction review. Kansas. P 789
  - Children, Disadvantaged. Pre-school. 4871
  - Children, Maladjusted. 4745-4760
  - Correction workers. 4710, 5144-5146, 5149, 5151-5153
  - Correction workers. Administrators. P 777
  - Correction workers. California. 5150
  - Correction workers. Great Britain. 4874, 4876
  - Correction workers. Hawaii. 5128, 5130
  - Correction workers. Massachusetts. Boston. 4939
  - Correction workers. WICHE. 4852
  - Curriculum development. Michigan. P 768
  - Detached workers. Massachusetts. Boston. 4939
  - Ex-prisoners. Universities. 4846
  - Juvenile court judges. 4766-4774
  - Juvenile delinquency. Prevention. Curriculum. Michigan. P 768
  - Police. P 776
  - Police. Films. 5089
  - Police. Handling mentally ill people. 5010
  - Police. Patrol. California. 4922
  - Police. Texas. P 785
  - Police chiefs. P 773
  - Probationers. Tutoring. New York (State). Warren County. P 786
  - Psychiatrists. Forensic psychiatry. 4855
  - Psychologists, Juvenile court. P 780
  - Psychologists and psychiatrists. Texas. P 781
  - Public. Legal problems. Connecticut. P 771
  - Social workers. Curriculum. 5029-5031
  - Social workers. Michigan. 4985
  - Teachers in correctional institutions. Italy. 4792
  - Teachers of emotionally disturbed children. 4760
  - Teachers of maladjusted children. 4760

Education (Continued)

- Youth workers. Massachusetts. Boston. 4939
- Education, Correctional. 4976, 5026, 5147
  - Inmates. Minnesota. St. Paul. P 804
  - Inmates, Federal. Michigan. 4793
  - Inmates, Juvenile. France. 4798
  - Inmates, Juvenile. Illinois. 5064
- Education, Vocational.
  - Inmates. 4710, 4978, 5033
  - Inmates. California. 4698
- Educational status. Juvenile delinquents, SEE: Juvenile delinquents. Educational status.
- Edwards, Griffith. 4995
- Egypt.
  - Juvenile courts. P 821
  - Probation, Juvenile. P 821
- Electronic recording devices. Evidence. Legal studies. 4860, 4991
- Elers-Nielsen, Mimi. 4836
- Elias, A. 4735, 4921
- Ellenberger, Henry. 4955
- Elmhorn, Kerstin. 4838
- Embezzlement. Banks. 5006
- Empey, LaMar T. 5018, 5030
- Employment (SEE ALSO: Work-study programs).
  - Ex-prisoners. 4957
  - Ex-prisoners. California. 4698, P 791
  - Inmates (SEE ALSO: Work release; and Prison industries). 4978
  - Inmates. Missouri. 4978
  - Misdemeanants. District of Columbia. P 775
  - Non-professional correction workers. 5154
  - Youth. Oregon. Multnomah County. 5060
  - Youths, Disadvantaged. 4756
- Employment and parole selection. Research. New York (State). 4866
- Employment and recidivism.
  - California. P 791
  - New York (State). P 825
- England, Ralph W. 4715
- Engler, Cyril F. 4972
- Engstrom, Paul E. 4687
- Entrapment. 5114
- Enuresis and aggressiveness. Research. 5105
- Epstein, Norman. 4959
- Erickson, Maynard L. 5030
- Eriksson, Torsten. 4900
- Esselstyn, T. C. 4863
- Essexfields Group Rehabilitation Center, SEE: New Jersey. Essexfields Group Rehabilitation Center.
- Esteras, Louis. P 817
- Europe, East. Criminology. Conferences, institutes, etc. 5174
- Euthanasia. 4734, 4888
- Evans, J. C. G. 5171
- Evidence.
  - Eavesdropping. Legal study. 4991
  - Germany, West. 4915
  - Switzerland. 4915
  - Television. Legal study. 4860
- Expert witnesses, SEE: Witnesses, Expert.
- Ex-prisoners.
  - Aftercare, SEE: Aftercare.
  - Aid, SEE: Aid. Ex-prisoners.
  - Anxiety and adjustment. Research. 4896
  - Employment, SEE: Employment. Ex-prisoners.
  - Housing. Great Britain. London. 5168
  - Universities. Admission. 4846
- Extenuating circumstances. 5189, 5191

Fair trials and mass media. 4927, 4966, 5057  
     Conferences, institutes, etc. 5131  
 Families and juvenile delinquency. Research. New York (State). 4959  
 Families, Large. Case studies. Great Britain. P 828  
 Family and Children's Service. Minnesota. P 810  
 Family counseling.  
     California. Los Angeles. P 782, P 783  
     Disadvantaged youths. New York (City). 5184  
     Iowa. 5197  
     New York (State). P 806  
     VISTA volunteers. Colorado. Denver. 5053  
 Family courts. Standards. 5092  
 Family Research Institute. California. P 782  
 Family Treatment Program. California. Los Angeles County. P 782  
 Farberow, Norman L. 4993  
 Farms, SEE: Correctional farms.  
 Faunce, R. W. P 801, P 810-P 813  
 Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies. P 806  
 Feeney, Thomas G. P 809  
 Female offenders, SEE: Women offenders; and Inmates, Female.  
 Fernando, G. P. S. 5140, 5142  
 Films, SEE: Motion pictures.  
 Fines.  
     Germany, West. 5179  
     Great Britain. 4728  
 Finland.  
     Criminology. Research. 4833-4843  
     Institute of Criminology. 5009  
     Offenders sentenced to life imprisonment. Research. 4834  
     Unknown offenses. 5009  
 Finney, J. P 803  
 First offenders, SEE: Offenders, First.  
 Fischer, Wolfgang. 5026  
 Fleisher, Belton M. 5087  
 Fletcher, Ralph Carr. 4985  
 Florida. School for Boys. Okeechobee. 4901  
 Fontanesi, M. 4910  
 Foote, Caleb. 4827-4830  
 Ford Foundation. P 771  
 Foreign workers. Crime. Germany, West. 4882  
 Foskett, John M. 5031  
 Foth, Heinrich. 5049  
 France.  
     Automobile thieves, Juvenile. Motivation. 5120  
     Child welfare. 5186  
     Correction. 4912  
     Correctional institutions. 4796, 4797  
     Correctional statistical data. 4796, 4797  
     Education, Correctional. Inmates, Juvenile. 4798  
     Group therapy. Inmates. 4795  
     Juvenile delinquency. Causes. 5155  
     Prostitution. Delinquent girls. 5121  
     Treatment. Youths, Maladjusted. 4808  
 Franchimont, Michel. 5001  
 Frank, Benjamin. 5153  
 Fraud.  
     Banking. 5006  
     Germany, West. 5049  
 Fraudulent bankruptcy, SEE: Bankruptcy, Fraudulent.  
 Free press and fair trial, SEE: Fair trials and mass media.  
 Free will and determinism. Criminology. 4781  
 Freedman, Lawrence Zelic. 4904  
 Freedman, Marcia K. 4747, 5030



Freinek, Wilfred R. 4723  
 Friscoli, Paolo. 5034  
 Fritz, Chester George. P 824  
 Frye, Roland L. 5202

Gallagher, James J. 4760

Gambling.  
   Bibliographies, SEE: Bibliographies. Gambling.  
   California. 4705  
   Connecticut. 5068  
   Inmates. Great Britain. 5169  
   Maryland. Baltimore. 4881  
   Nevada. 4705

Gang leaders as youth workers. California. San Francisco. 5039

Gangs. 4775  
   Detached work. California. Los Angeles. P 784  
   Norway. 4841  
   Switzerland. 5015

Gans, Herbert J. 5031

Garland, Ulysses G. P 775

Garrison, Homer, Jr. 5073

Garrison, Webb. 4956

Gearhart, J. Walter. 5100

Geis, Gilbert. 4878, 5030, 5148

Gendreau, Gilles. 4722

George, B. J., Jr. 4786, 4906

Georgia.  
   Atlanta. Commission on Crime and Delinquency. 5185  
   Atlanta. Crime. Causes and prevention. 5185  
   Atlanta. Juvenile delinquency. Causes and prevention. 5185

Gerdes, Ed. 4846

Germany. Homicide. Poisoning. 4967

Germany, East.  
   Conspiracy. 4822  
   Courts. Jurisdiction. 5178  
   Criminology. Conferences, institutes, etc. 5174  
   Misdemeanors. 4732

Germany, West.  
   Arrest. Criminal law. 4812  
   Bremen. Juvenile correctional institutions. Facilities. 5116  
   Conspiracy. 4822  
   Correction, Juvenile. 4761  
   Correctional institutions. Discipline. 4917  
   Criminal law. 5177  
   Criminal statistical data. Interpretations. 4738  
   Diagnosis. Probationers. 4994  
   Drinking. Juvenile delinquency. 5024  
   Evidence. 4915  
   Fines. 5179  
   Foreign workers. Crime. 4882  
   Fraud. 5049  
   Hahnofersand. 5167  
   Homicide. Causes. Emotion. Research. 5095  
   Imprisonment. Effects. 5094  
   Juvenile correctional institutions. 5167  
   Libel. Criminal law. 4823  
   Obscenity. 4916, 4969  
   Police and court records. 5007  
   Probationers. Social instability. Measurement. 5173  
   Recidivism. Prediction. Youthful offenders. 4762  
   Rights, Legal. Prisoners. 5117  
   Sex offenses. Criminal law. 5175, 5176  
   Social welfare. Ex-prisoners. 4891  
   Suicide, Attempted and manslaughter. Responsibility, Criminal. 5172

Germany, West. Treason. 5180  
 Gibbons, Don C. 4895  
 Gibson, Frank K. 5090  
 Gibson, H. B. P 803  
 Giese, Hans. 4969  
 Gill, Brian. P 793  
 Gill, Douglas R. 4960  
 Gilman, Merritt. 5151  
 Gioggi, Francesco. 5048  
 Giordano, Henry L. 4903  
 Giovannangeli, Arthur J. 4918  
 Giuliani, Ubaldo. 5191  
 Glaser, Daniel. 5144  
 Glaser, William. 5030  
 Glue sniffing. 4780  
 Glueck Social Factors Scale. 4873  
 Gold, Martin. 4894  
 Goldberg, Theodore. 4831  
 Golden, Jay. 4804  
 Goldfarb, Ronald. 4818  
 Goldstone, Sanford. P 781  
 Gomin. 4795  
 Gottfredson, Don M. 4724, 4801  
 Government programs, Federal. Prevention and treatment programs. 4686, 5050  
 Grad, Bernard. 5109  
 Grandstaff, Earl-Clayton. 4972  
 Grant, J. Douglas. 4801, 5031  
 Grant, Richard A. 5147  
 Great Britain.  
     Aftercare. 4943, 5168  
     Attitudes. Public and police. Towards offenders. 4701  
     Bail. P 794  
     Chaplains. Correctional institutions. 5165  
     Child abuse. Research. 4809  
     Child welfare. 4680  
     Classification. Breach of trust and fraud offenses. P 795  
     Clubs. Social work. Juvenile delinquents. 4872, 4875  
     Correction. Reform. 4725, 4989, 5164  
     Correction, Juvenile. Reform. 5166  
     Criminal law. Dishonesty. P 793  
     Criminal law. Morality. 4998  
     Education. Correction workers. 4874, 4876  
     Families, Large. Case studies. P 828  
     Fines. 4728  
     Gambling. Inmates. 5169  
     Group therapy. Probationers. 4729  
     Home Office. P 803  
     Home Office. Prison Department. P 796  
     Homicide. Jealousy. 5069  
     Homicide followed by suicide. Research. 4832  
     Homosexuality. Criminal law. 4720, 5203  
     Immigrants and police relations. 4899  
     Juvenile courts. 5079  
     Juvenile delinquency. Causes. 5188, P 803  
     Juvenile delinquency. Causes. Leisure. 5188  
     Juvenile delinquency. Prevention. 4872, 4875  
     Juvenile delinquency. Research. 4775  
     Kingswood Special Unit. 4704  
     Legal rights. 4990  
     London. Crime. Trends. 5115  
     London. Education and Science Department. P 794  
     London. Police. P 795  
     London. Public Prosecutions Director. P 795  
     Manchester. Police. P 795  
     Manslaughter. Criminal law. 4924

Great Britain (Continued)

- Metropolitan Police. P 795
- Narcotic addiction. 4779, 5008
- Obscenity. Prevention. 5081
- Parole. 4943
- Pleas. Guilty. 5041
- Portsmouth Nautical School. 4702
- Probation. First offenders. 4727
- Probation. Violation. Criminal procedure. 4951
- Psychotherapy. Offenders. 5171
- Recidivism. P 805
- Release. Inmates. 4989
- Sentences, Training. 4999, 5080
- Sentencing. 5058
- Therapeutic communities. Permissiveness. 5170
- Trade Board. P 795
- Training schools. 4702, 4704, 5043
- Training schools. Reform. P 796
- Treatment. Alcoholics. 4995
- Treatment. Inmates, Juvenile. P 796
- Witnesses, Expert. 5028
- Women's correctional institutions, Juvenile. 4845
- Greece. Responsibility, Criminal. Collaborators. 5192
- Green, Philip. 4686
- Gregory, Carlton H. P 798
- Gregory, W. H. 4704
- Gromfin, Annette. 5031
- Gross, Seymour Z. 4862
- Group counseling.
  - Indiana. Indianapolis. 4831
  - Inmates. 5016-5022
  - Juvenile delinquents. Essexfields. 4921
  - Juvenile delinquents. Southfields. 4735
- Group homes.
  - Children, Emotionally disturbed. New York (State). P 806
  - District of Columbia. P 815
  - Kentucky. Southfields. 4735
  - Probation. India. 5096
  - Rhode Island. P 798
- Group offenses. Research. Norway. 4841
- Group social work. Indiana. Indianapolis. 4831
- Group therapy.
  - Community programs. 5020, 5022
  - Inmates. 5016-5022
  - Inmates. France. 4795
  - Inmates, Female. Ceylon. 5140
  - Inmates, Female, Juvenile. Great Britain. 4845
  - Inmates, Juvenile. Kentucky. 4735
  - Inmates, Juvenile. Ohio. 5163
  - Juvenile delinquents. New York (State). 4959
  - Parolees. 4694
  - Probationers. 4694
  - Probationers. Great Britain. 4729
- Grygier, Tadeusz. 4962
- Guarna, Anthony A. 4814
- Guarriello, Ovidio. 4790
- Gutman, Jerry J. 4697
- Habeas corpus. Legal study. 4932
- Haber, Leonard. P 825
- Habitual offenders, SEE: Recidivists.
- Hadden, T. B. P 795
- Haggins, Edward T. 5093

Halfway houses.

- District of Columbia. P 815
- Family therapy. New York (City). 5184
- Great Britain. London. 5168
- Marcotic addicts. California. Los Angeles. 4878
- Women offenders. Illinois. Chicago. P 827
- Hall, Jay. 4773, 4801, P 785
- Halleck, Seymour. 5097
- Hallucinogenic drugs, SEE: LSD
- Hampton Beach Project. New Hampshire. 5102
- Hanack, Ernst-Walter. 5176
- Haney, M. L., Jr. 4972
- Hannon, Thomas E. 4898
- Hansz, Bob. 5052
- Harris, D. J. 4990
- Harrison, Frederick C., Jr. P 827
- Hartmann, Klaus. 5173
- Hauge, Ragnar. 4839
- Havighurst, Robert J. 4748
- Hawaii.
  - Commission on Children and Youth. 5130
  - Correction, Juvenile. 5127
  - Education. Correction workers. 5128, 5130
  - Probation, Parole and Corrections Association. 5128, 5130
- Haxby, David. 4725
- Head, Wilson A. 5163
- Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County. New York (State) 5159
- Hebrew University. Institute of Criminology. Israel. P 821
- Heller, Melvin S. 5198
- Hellman, Daniel S. 5105
- Hemp smoking. Africa, East. 4777
- Henley, James R., Jr. P 788
- Henning, John J. 5064
- Henry, J. V. 5139
- Henry, M. 5120
- Herrmann, Walter. 5094
- Hewitt, William H. 5113
- High delinquency areas. Juvenile delinquency, SEE: Juvenile delinquency. High delinquency areas.
- Hilles, Linda. 5098
- Hogg Foundation. P 781, P 788
- Holden, H. M. 4872
- Holleman, James L. 4896
- Holzbach, Helmut. 4762
- Homicide.
  - Causes. Emotion. Research. 5095
  - Causes. Jealousy. Great Britain. 5069
  - Followed by suicide. Research. Great Britain. 4832
  - India. 5158
  - Poisoning. Germany. 4967
  - Recidivism. Japan. 5104
  - Sexual deviation. Research. 5103
- Homosexuality. 4782, 4784
  - Correctional institutions. 4719
  - Criminal law. Great Britain. 4720, 5203
- Homosexuality, Female. Juvenile women's correctional institutions. 5162
- Hood, Roger. 5043
- Hoover, John Edgar. 4788
- Hostility, SEE: Aggressiveness.
- Hotis, John B. 4933
- Houston State Psychiatric Institute. Texas. P 781
- Howard University. P 773
- Huda, M. N. 4953



Illegitimacy. 5119  
 Illinois.  
     Chicago. Community programs. Treatment of female ex-prisoners. P 827  
     Chicago. Crime. P 816  
     Chicago. Vagrancy. 4776  
     Chicago. Public Administration Service. P 802  
     Juvenile delinquents. Educational status. 5064  
     Police. Organization. P 802  
     Reformatory for Women. Dwight. P 827  
 Immigrants and police relations. Great Britain. 4899  
 Imprisonment. 4815, 4958  
     Czechoslovakia. 5002  
     Effects. Germany, West. 5094  
     Effects. Self-concept. Research. 5201  
     Effects. Short-term vs. long-term inmates. Research. 5012  
     Switzerland. 4890  
 Imprisonment, Partial. Minnesota. 4844  
 Inbau, Fred E. 5131  
 Incest offenders. Characteristics. Research. 4733  
 Incompetence, Legal. 4856, 4857  
 India.  
     Correctional statistical data. 5196  
     Juvenile delinquency. Prevention. 5194  
     Murderers. Characteristics. 5158  
     Probation. Group homes. 5096  
     Vagrancy. Prevention. 5195  
 Indiana. Indianapolis. Group counseling. 4831  
 Indigent accused.  
     Legal aid, SEE: Legal aid  
     Legal rights, SEE: Rights, Legal. Indigent accused.  
 Inge, George P. 5161  
 Inmates.  
     Characteristics. New York (State). 4853  
     Discipline, SEE: Correctional institutions. Discipline.  
     Education, SEE: Education, Correctional.  
     Employment, SEE: Employment. Inmates.  
     Interpersonal relations. 5016-5022  
     Interpersonal relations. Germany, West. 5094  
     Maladjustment. 4723  
     Prediction of rule infractors. Iowa. P 799  
     Release money, SEE: Release money.  
     Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Inmates.  
     Work release, SEE: Work release.  
 Inmates, Female. Sociopathy. Research. Iowa. 4898  
 Inmates, Female, Juvenile. Interpersonal relations. Kansas. 5162  
 Inmates, Juvenile.  
     Release, SEE: Release. Inmates, Juvenile.  
     Statistical data. 4964  
     Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Inmates, Juvenile.  
 Inmates and correction workers. Interpersonal relations. 5018  
 Insanity, Legal, SEE: Responsibility, Criminal.  
 Institute for Defense Analyses. P 770  
 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. California. Sacramento. 4724  
 Institute for the Study of Human Problems, Inc. California, P 778  
 Institute of Corrections, 1965. Hawaii. 5128  
 Institute on Corrections, 1965. 5016-5022  
 Institute on Juvenile Delinquency, 1965. Hawaii. 5129, 5130  
 Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, 1964. 4685-4695  
 Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, 1965. 4684  
 Institutionalization. Alternatives, SEE: Community programs; and Probation.  
 International Association of Chiefs of Police. P 776  
 International Criminological Congress, 1965. 4714-4718  
 International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. Conference, 1965. 4824  
 Interrogation.  
     Children. Israel. 5110

Interrogation (Continued)

Legal studies. 4706, 4737, 4763, 4811, 4817, 4906, 5093

Interview. Treatment. Inmates, Juvenile. 4722

Iowa.

Attitudes. Public, Rural. Towards criminal law and law enforcement officials. P 767

Family counseling. 5197

MMFL inmates. Prediction of rule infractors. P 799

Men's Reformatory. Anamosa. P 799

Sociopathy. Research. 4897, 4898

Treatment. Youths. Non-cooperation. 5161

Woodbury County. Detention. 4700

Israel.

Child protection. Criminal law. 5110

Crime. 4885

Juvenile courts. P 821

Juvenile delinquency. 5085, P 822

Probation, Juvenile. P 821

Social Welfare Ministry. P 822

Italy.

Administration of justice. Research. 4712

Aggravating circumstance. 4945, 5035

Bankruptcy, Fraudulent. 5036

Children and adults. Interpersonal relations. 4789

Correction. 4910

Correctional institutions. 5048

Criminal intent. 4945

Criminal procedure. 4712, 5045

Diagnostic centers. Recreation. 4790

Education. Teachers in correctional institutions. 4792

Extenuating circumstances. 5189, 5191

Responsibility, Criminal. 4911

Security measures. Potential offenders. 5047

Sentences, Suspended. 5034

Sentencing. 5189

Traffic violations. 5190

Training schools. 4703

Treatment. Narcotic addicts. 5193

Jaakkola, Risto. 5009

Jacobs, Jerry. 5157

Jacobs, Paul. 5031

Jacobson, Frank N. 5030

Jagannadham, V. 5194

Jails.

District of Columbia. 4818

Massachusetts. 5051

Japan.

Aomori. Family Court. P 774

Murderers. Recidivism. 5104

Offenders against property. Development. P 774

Treatment. Offenders. 5084

Youth. Rebellion. 4682

Jayawardena, C. H. S. 5086, 5141

Jecker, John D. 4801

Jha, B. K. 5158

Job placement, SEE: Employment.

Jobe, Richard G. 4982

Johnsen, Jon. 5037

Johnson, Elmer H. 4717

Johnson, H. R. M. 4809

Johnson, Hugh K. P 775

Johnson, Thomas. P 820

Johnston, Edwin. P 799

Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training. Functions. 5145

Jones, F. L. A. 5169  
 Jones, Howard. 4874  
 Jones, Wyatt. 5030  
 Joshi, M. M. 5096  
 Jubinville, Real. P 808, P 809  
 Judges (SEE ALSO: Juvenile court judges).  
     Conferences, institutes, etc. 4802, 5125, 5126  
     Judicial discipline. Belgium. 5003  
     Selection. 5072  
 Judicial Conference. Third Judicial Circuit, 1965. 5125  
 Judicial process. 5072  
     Automation, SEE: Automation. Judicial process.  
 Julin, Jack A. P 804  
 Junior League of Portland, Oregon. 5060  
 Juries, Grand. Evaluation. California. 4743  
 Jurors. Selection. Discrimination. 4848  
 Juvenile and youth agencies.  
     Coordination. 4774  
     Coordination. Canada. Ontario. 4709  
     Coordination. Hawaii. 5130  
     Great Britain. 4875  
 Juvenile correctional institutions (SEE ALSO: specific types of institutions, e. g., Training schools).  
     Administration. 4980  
     District of Columbia. 5033  
     Educational programs, SEE: Education, Correctional.  
     Facilities. Germany, West. Bremen. 5116  
     Germany, West. 5116, 5167  
     Kentucky. Southfields. 4735  
     Release, SEE: Release.  
     Statistical data. 4964  
 Juvenile correctional institutions, Female, SEE: Women's correctional institutions, Juvenile.  
 Juvenile court judges.  
     Conferences, institutes, etc. 4766-4774  
     Decision making. 4775  
     Manual. Kansas. 5088  
 Juvenile courts.  
     Administration. 4771  
     Attorneys. 4868  
     Belgium. 4807  
     Confidentiality. 4802, 4867  
     Egypt. P 821  
     Great Britain. 5079  
     Israel. P 821  
     Location. Pennsylvania. Allegheny County. 5014  
     Massachusetts. 5059  
     Middle East. 4941  
     Poland. P 821  
     Procedure, SEE: Juvenile judicial procedure.  
     Puerto Rico. P 821  
     Reform. 5133  
     Rights, Legal. Juvenile delinquents. Legal study. Maryland. 4934  
     Standards. 5092  
     VISTA volunteers. Colorado. Denver. 5053  
     Yugoslavia. P 821  
 Juvenile delinquency. 4775, 4962, 4980  
     Canada. 4819  
     Causes. 4699, 4745-4760, 4775, 4789, 4895, 5011, 5155, 5185, 5199 P 797  
     Causes. Cultural. Yugoslavia and Great Britain. 5182  
     Causes. Economic. Research. 5087  
     Causes. Great Britain. 5188, P 803  
     Causes. Leisure. Great Britain. 5188  
     Causes. Physical handicaps. 5200  
     Causes. Role of the father. 5160  
     Causes. Socio-economic. 4749, 4766, 4768, 5025, 5155

Juvenile delinquency (Continued)

- Causes. Socio-economic. 4749, 4766, 4768, 5025, 5155
- Drinking, SEE: Drinking. Juvenile delinquency.
- High delinquency areas. Measurement. Canada. Ontario. Hamilton. 5111
- Information. 4805
- Israel. 5085, P 822
- Middle East. 4940-4942
- Minnesota. Minneapolis. P 811
- Poland. 5183
- Prediction. 4873, 5105
- Prevention. 4711, 4745-4760, 4775, P 797
- Prevention. Canada. 4768, 4819
- Prevention. Community programs. 4691, 4774
- Prevention. Community programs. Louisiana. 4800
- Prevention. Federal aid. 5050
- Prevention. Great Britain. 4872, 4875
- Prevention. India. 5194
- Prevention. Middle East. 4942
- Prevention. Research. Hawaii. 5130
- Prevention. Schools. 4754
- Research. 4962
- Research. Great Britain. 4775
- Statistical data. 4775, 4805
- Statistical data. Canada. 4819
- Statistical data. Great Britain. 4775
- Statistical data. New York (State). 5032
- Texas. Lubbock. P 788
- Unknown offenses. Self-reporting. Research. Michigan. 4894
- Juvenile delinquency, Female. Causes. Research. 5044
- Juvenile delinquency, Middle class, SEE: Middle class delinquency.
- Juvenile delinquents (SEE ALSO: Inmates, Juvenile; and Delinquent girls).
  - Characteristics. District of Columbia. P 797
  - Characteristics. Statistical data. 4964
  - Community treatment, SEE: Community programs. Treatment of juvenile delinquents.
  - Detention, SEE: Detention.
  - Diagnosis, SEE: Diagnosis. Juvenile delinquents.
  - Education, SEE: Education, Correctional.
  - Educational status. Illinois. 5064
  - Interpersonal relations. Texas. Lubbock. P 788
  - Mental illness. Ceylon. 5142
  - Physical handicaps, SEE: Physical handicaps. Juvenile delinquents.
  - Rights, Legal, SEE: Rights, Legal. Juvenile delinquents.
  - Social instability. Measurement. Germany, West. 5173
  - Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Juvenile delinquents.
- Juvenile judicial procedure. 4769
  - Canada. 4819
  - Israel. 5085
  - Massachusetts. 5059, 5091
  - Middle East. 4941
  - Psychiatrists. 4767
  - Reform. 5133
  - Standards. 5092
- Juvenile law.
  - Germany, West. 4761
  - Manual. Kansas. 5088
- Kadish, Joseph
- Kandel, Arthur. 4858
- Kansas.
  - Attorney General. 5088
  - Boys' Industrial School. 4982
  - Child abuse. Conferences, institutes, etc. 4681
  - Community Mental Health Services. 4681
  - Correction. 4907



Kansas (Continued)

- Inmates, Female, Juvenile. Interpersonal relations. 5162
- Juvenile law. Manual. 5088
- Legal aid. Prisoners. P 789
- Physical handicaps. Juvenile delinquents. Research. 5200
- Release. Inmates, Juvenile. Research. 4865
- Kantor, Robert. 5012
- Katz, Richard. P 818
- Katzenbach, Nicholas deB. 4854
- Kavanagh, K. H. 4726
- Kawasaki, Mark. P 820
- Keeler, William J. 5106
- Kellerhals, Hans. 4890
- Kelly, Francis J. P 818
- Kempf, William A. 4698
- Kenrick, E. W. P 808
- Kentucky.
  - Detention. 4742
  - Lexington. Treatment. Narcotic addicts. 4850, 5137
  - Manslaughter. Criminal law. 4741
  - Southfields Residential Group Center. 4735
  - Treatment. Inmates, Juvenile. 4735
- Kenya. Hemp smoking. 4777
- Kerry, P. A. P 805
- Ketcham, Orman W. 5133
- Keve, Paul W. 4771
- Killingsworth, Charles C. 5031
- Kime, William L. P 819
- Kindelsperger, Kenneth W. 4688
- King, Charles. 5184
- Kirby, Bernard C. 5150
- Klein, Malcolm. P 784
- Klonoff, H. 5107
- Knudson, David S. 4992
- Kobal, Milos. 5182
- Konopka, Gisela. 5044
- Krasnow, Erwin. 4867
- Kühling, Paul. 5117
- Kuhn, Edward W. 5099
- Kvaraceus, William C. 4753
- 
- LSD. 4970, 5040
  - Criminal law. 4961
- Lader, Lawrence. 5070
- Lamberti, Armand.
- Larceny. Motivation. 5011
- Law, Correctional, SEE: Criminal law.
- Law, Juvenile, SEE: Juvenile law.
- Law enforcement. 4788
  - Automation, SEE: Automation. Law enforcement.
  - Texas. 5073
- Law enforcement and legal rights, SEE: Rights, Legal, the Supreme Court and law enforcement.
- Law enforcement and the public, SEE: Public and crime prevention.
- Lawder, Lee F. 4803
- Lederer, Wolfgang. 5160
- Lederman, George. 4980
- Leferenz, Heinz. 5175
- Legal aid.
  - Connecticut. P 771
  - Prisoners. Kansas. P 789
- Leist, J. W. 4767, 4768
- Lejins, Peter P. 4977, 5145
- Le Maire, Louis. 4836
- Le Moal, Paul. 5121

Lenrow, Peter B. 4801  
 Lenzi, George A. 4869  
 Leonhard, Karl. 5095  
 Lesbianism, SEE: Homosexuality, Female.  
 Levy, Herbert Monte. 4794  
 Levy, Russell, H. 5064  
 Libel. Criminal law. Germany, West. 4823  
 Libraries. Correctional institutions. 4979, 5063  
 Licenses. Revocation. Professionals. Belgium. 5001  
 Lifer, SEE: Offenders sentenced to life imprisonment.  
 Lincoln Heights Project. California. Los Angeles. P 784  
 Linden, A. M. 4936  
 Lingo, Charles A., Jr. P 817  
 Lipton, Harry. 5199  
 Litman, Robert E. 4993  
 Loasses, Cesare. 5036  
 Lohman, Joseph D. 4759, 4965, 5129, 5187  
 Long, Nicholas J. 4757  
 Lorton Youth Center. District of Columbia. 5033  
 Louisiana. Juvenile delinquency. Prevention. 4800  
 Lowenstein, Ralph L. 4731  
 Lower Eastside Action Project, Inc. New York (City). P 817  
 Lower Eastside Information and Service Center for Narcotics Addiction, Inc. New York (City).  
 P 820  
 Lower socio-economic classes.  
 Children, SEE: Children, Disadvantaged.  
 Community development. New York (City). P 817  
 Description. New York (City). Harlem. 5124  
 Lunden, Walter A. 4909, 5115  
 Luthe, R. 5172  
 Lynch, Brent T. 5138  
  
 MMPI.  
 Incest offenders. Research. 4733  
 Inmates. Prediction of rule infractors. Iowa. P 799  
 Inmates. Sociopathy. Iowa. 4897  
 Inmates, Female. Sociopathy. Iowa. 4898  
 Sex offenders. Research. Canada. 5107  
 McArthur, Jack. 4902  
 McAtee, Stephen W. P 783  
 MacCafferty, James A. 4977  
 McClintock, F. H. P 796  
 McCorkle, Lloyd. 4693, 4694  
 McCormick, Paul. P 791  
 McCune, John R. 4896  
 McEachern, Alexander W. 4849  
 McGarry, A. Louis. 4857  
 McGee, Eugene N. 5030  
 McGowan, Leo P. 4737  
 McGrath, W. P 769, P 787, P 809  
 McKee, John M. 4977  
 M'Naghten-Durham rulings. 4869  
 McNickle, Roma K. 4852  
 Maddux, James F. 5137  
 Medill School of Journalism. 5131  
 Mafia. California. 4787  
 Maladjustment, Social. 4745-4760  
 Malinverni, Alessandro. 5189  
 Maloney, Sara E. 5022  
 Manslaughter.  
 Criminal law. Great Britain. 4924  
 Criminal law. Kentucky. 4741  
 Marburger, Carl L. 4755  
 Marcus, A. M. 5108

Marijuana. Criminal law. 4961  
 Markle, James P. 4828  
 Marshall, Hermine H. 5042  
 Maryland.  
     Arrests. Statistical data. 4984  
     Baltimore. Gambling. 4881  
     Commission to Study Problems of Drug Addiction. 5054  
     Crime Investigating Commission. 4881  
     Criminal Justice Commission. 4847, 4984  
     Narcotic addiction. 5054  
     Retarded offenders. Characteristics. Research. 4858  
 Mass media and fair trials, SEE: Fair trials and mass media.  
 Mass media and reporting of offenses. Norway. 4839  
 Massachusetts.  
     Administration of justice. History. 5123  
     Attorney General's Committee on Juvenile Crime. 5059  
     Boston. Education. Correction workers. 4939  
     Community programs. Treatment of juvenile delinquents. P 818  
     Governor's Committee on Jails and Houses of Correction. 5051  
     Jails. 5051  
     Juvenile courts. 5059  
     Juvenile judicial procedure. 5091  
     Responsibility, Criminal. Research. 4857  
     Senate. 5051  
     Youth Services Division. 5091, P 818  
 Massie, R. F. P 764-P 766  
 Mayar, John J. 4770  
 Mazerol, M. T. 5120  
 Medical examinations, SEE: Psychiatric and medical examinations and reports.  
 Medical Society of the County of New York. 4961  
 Meeker, Ben. 4692  
 Mental health and crime prevention. 4914  
 Mental illness. Juvenile delinquents, SEE: Juvenile delinquents. Mental illness.  
 Mentally ill offenders, SEE: Offenders, Mentally ill.  
 Mexico. Correction. 4887  
 Mey, Hans-Georg. 4994  
 Meyer, Fritz. 4994  
 Michigan.  
     Corrections Department. P 819  
     Education. Juvenile delinquency. Prevention. Curriculum. P 768  
     Education. Psychologists, Juvenile court. P 780  
     Education. Social workers. 4985  
     Education, Correctional. Inmates, Federal. 4793  
     Oakland County. Juvenile Court. P 780  
     Parolees. Characteristics. P 819  
     Self-reporting. Juvenile delinquency. Research. 4894  
     Women's correctional institutions, Juvenile. Eligibility. 5156  
 Michigan State University. P 819  
 Middle class delinquency. California. 5187  
 Middle class delinquency and family relations. Research. New York (State). 4959  
 Middle East.  
     Juvenile delinquency. 4940-4942  
     Juvenile judicial procedure. 4941  
 Miles, Arthur P. 4714  
 Miles, Frank F. 5060  
 Miles, Ieuan. 4943  
 Military courts. Witnesses, Expert. 5106  
 Miller, Derek H. 4876, 5188  
 Miller, Lovick. 4689  
 Miller, S. M. 5029, 5031  
 Millerson, G. L. 4701  
 Millo, E. 5085  
 Mills, James. 4919  
 Milner, A. P 792  
 Miner, Joshua L., III. P 818

Minervini, Girolamo. 5045  
Minnesota.

Detention and Corrections Authority. P 804  
Minneapolis. Attitudes. Police. Towards social casework referral. P 810  
Minneapolis. Juvenile delinquency. P 811  
Minneapolis. Police Department. P 810  
Minneapolis. Police Department. Juvenile Division. P 811  
Minneapolis. Public Schools. P 801, P 812, P 813  
Minneapolis. Students. Mobility. P 812, P 813  
Probation officers, Juvenile. Characteristics. 4862  
St. Paul. City-County Workhouse. P 804  
St. Paul. Education, Correctional. Inmates. P 804  
School dropping-out. Prevention. P 801  
Work release. 4844

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, SEE: MMPI.

Minnis, Mhyra. P 788  
Mintz, John A. 4933  
Misdemeanants. Release money, SEE: Release money. Misdemeanants.  
Misdemeanors. Germany, East. 4732  
Misaner, Gordon E. 4713  
Missouri. Employment. Inmates. 4978  
Mobilization for Youth. New York (City). P 820  
Mock, Samuel. 5019  
Model acts. Corrections. 4947  
Möglestue, Idar. 4840  
Monger, Mark. 4728  
Monture, G. C. P 769  
Morality. Criminal law. Great Britain. 4998  
Morality and crime. 5199  
Morin, Jean-Guy. P 807  
Morrice, J. K. W. 5170  
Morris, Albert. 4805  
Morro William J. 5067  
Morse, William C. 4757  
Morton, Sidney, G. 5011  
Motion pictures. Education. Police. 5089  
Mowat, Ronald Rae. 5069  
Moylan, Charles E. 4934  
Moz, Rudolph I. 4977  
Mucchielli, Roger. 5155  
Mucci, Wayne R. P 771, P 772  
Mueller, Gerhard. 4935  
Mueller, Kate Henner. 4758  
Müller, Hubert. 4738  
Mulvihill, Anthony. P 818  
Murder, SEE: Homicide.  
Murderers.

Characteristics. India. 5158  
Cognition. Research. 5202  
Emotion. 5095  
Jealousy. Great Britain. 5069  
Recidivism. Japan. 5104

Murderers, Suicidal.

Characteristics. Research. Great Britain. 4832  
Responsibility, Criminal. Germany, West. 5172

Murton, Bonnie J. P 801, P 810-P 813

Nachbauer, Kurt. 4994  
Nagel, Stuart S. 5056  
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act. 4854  
Narcotic addiction. 4782, 4785, 4824, 4903  
Causes. 4782, 4785  
Great Britain. 4779, 5008  
Maryland. 5054



Narcotic addiction (Continued)

- New York (City). 4919
- New York (State). 4813
- New York (State). Nassau County. 5159
- Prevention. New York (State). 5055

Narcotic addicts.

- Characteristics. New York (City). 4919
- Crime. New York (State). 4813
- Halfway houses, SEE: Halfway houses. Narcotic addicts.
- Hospitalization. California. 4879
- Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Narcotic addicts.

Narcotic addicts (former) as therapists. New York (City). P 820

Narcotic addicts inmates. Characteristics. 5136

Narcotic institutions. Kentucky. Lexington. 4850

Narcotics. Distribution. 4824

National Association for Mental Health. 5010

National Association of Probation Officers. Great Britain. 4943

National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. 5092

National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organizations. Great Britain. 4680

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. 4944, 4947, 5092, 5118

- Council of Judges. Conference, 1965. 4802
- Council of Judges. Conference, 1966. 4920
- Information Center on Crime and Delinquency. 4977
- Iowa Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. 4700

National Crime Commission, SEE: U. S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

National Institute of Mental Health, SEE: U. S. National Institute of Mental Health.

National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, 1964. 5074

National Legal Aid and Defender Association. P 771

National Society for the Study of Education. 4745-4760

Nease, Barbara. 5111

Neglect, Criminal. Legal study. Canada. 4936

Nelson, E. K. 5146

Nelson, Ray. P 775

Nelson, Robert. P 804

Nepote, Jean. 5013

Neurosis and criminal behavior. 5046

Nevada. Gambling. 4705

New Hampshire. Hampton Beach. Riots. Research. 5102

New Jersey. Essexfields Group Rehabilitation Center. 4921

New York (City).

- Bail. Research. 4829
- Community programs. Community development. P 817
- Community programs. Treatment of narcotic addicts. P 820
- Correction. 4986
- Correction Department. 4986
- Crime. P 816
- Detention. 4944
- Education. Police chiefs. P 773
- Halfway houses. Family therapy. 5184
- Harlem. Description. 5124
- Narcotic addiction. 4919
- Police Department. 5143
- Police Department. Evaluation. 4851
- Police Department. Functions. 5143
- Police review boards. 5113
- Youth House. 4944

New York (State). 5055

- Automobile thieves, Juvenile. Characteristics. P 824
- Child abuse. 5005
- Community programs. Treatment of emotionally disturbed children. P 806
- Correction Department. Statistical data. 4853
- Education. Police. Films. 5089
- Group homes. Children, Emotionally disturbed. P 806
- Investigation. Commission. 4813

New York (State) (Continued)

- Municipal Police Training Council. 5089
- Narcotic addiction. 4813, 5055
- Nassau County. Narcotic addiction. 5159
- Parole. Selection. Employment. Research. 4866
- Parole Division. Research and Statistics Bureau. P 800, P 814, P 824, P 825
- Parolees. Absconding. P 814
- Parolees. Social adjustment. P 800
- Recidivism and employment. P 825
- Rochester. Police review boards. Authority. 4826
- Stop and frisk. Legal study. 5134
- Treatment. Narcotic addicts. 4813
- Warren County. Education. Probationers. Tutoring. P 786
- Warren County. Probation Department. P 786
- Youthful offenders. Statistical data. 5032
- Newberg, Paula M. 5201
- Newman, Charles. 4695
- Newman, Donald J. 5122
- Niebuhr, Herman. 5181
- Nigeria. Correction. P 792
- Nonprofessional workers (SEE ALSO: Volunteers and voluntary services).
  - Correction workers. 5154
  - Gang leaders as youth workers. California. San Francisco. 5039
  - Probation officer aide. Washington (State). Tacoma-Pierce County. P 779
- Normandeau, André. 5004
- Norris, Harold. 4877
- North Carolina.
  - Correctional institutions. Facilities. 4925, 4926
  - Sentencing. 4960
- Northwestern University Law School. 5131
- Norway.
  - Criminology. Research. 4833-4843
  - Group offenses. Research. 4841
  - Press. Reporting of offenses. 4839
  - Self-reporting. Unknown offenses. Research. 4837
- Obiditsch, Fritz. 5025
- Obscenity. 4969
  - Criminal law. 4731
  - Germany, West. 4916, 4969
  - Prevention. Great Britain. 5081
- O'Donnell, J. A. 5136
- Offenders (SEE ALSO: Inmates, and specific offenders, e. g., Sex offenders).
  - Characteristics. District of Columbia. P 797
  - Characteristics. Great Britain. P 805
  - Characteristics. New York (State). 4853
  - Group activity, SEE: Group offenses.
  - Plastic surgery, SEE: Plastic surgery. Offenders.
  - Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Offenders.
- Offenders, Dangerous.
  - Control. 4859
  - Control. Canada. 4683
- Offenders, First. Probation, SEE: Probation. First offenders.
- Offenders, Mentally ill.
  - Control. Canada. 4683
  - Poland. 5183
  - Research. 4897
- Offenders, Minor, SEE: Misdemeanants.
- Offenders, Potential. Security measures. Italy. 5047
- Offenders, Retarded. Characteristics. Research. Maryland. 4858
- Offenders against property. Development. Japan. P 774
- Offenders as correction workers. 5154
- Offenders as medical researchers. 4956
- Offenders as youth workers. California. San Francisco. 5039

Offenders sentenced to life imprisonment. Research. Finland. 4834  
 Offenders with behavior disorders. Self-concept, SEE: Self-concept.  
 Offenses (SEE ALSO: specific offenses, e. g., Homicide).  
     Classification, SEE: Classification. Offenses.  
     Reporting, SEE: Reporting of offense.  
     Statistical data, SEE: Correctional and criminal statistical data.  
 Offenses against children, SEE: Pedophilia; and Child abuse.  
 Offenses committed within correctional institutions. 4723  
 O'Friel, F. B. 5166  
 Ohio.  
     Cincinnati. Attitudes. Students. Towards police. P 790  
     Cincinnati. Education Board. P 790  
     Cincinnati. Police Division. P 790  
     Columbus. Probation, Juvenile. 5101  
     Psychodrama. Inmates, Juvenile. 5163  
 Ohio Legal Center Institute. Juvenile Court Judges Training Program. 4766-4774  
 Ohio University. Ohio University Fund, Inc. P 823  
 Oklahoma. Tulsa. Release on recognizance. 5052  
 O'Leary, Vincent. 4710  
 Oliver, John W. 4923, 4973, 5126  
 Olson, Bruce Trevor. 4743  
 O'Neill, Eugene S. 4983  
 O'Neill, J. 4704  
 Ontell, Robert. 5030  
 Open courts, SEE: Juvenile courts. Confidentiality.  
 Open Door Program. New York (City). 4944  
 Opportunities, Inc. P 798  
 Oregon. Multnomah County. Employment. Youth. 5060  
 Organized crime.  
     California. 4787  
     Fraudulent bankruptcy. 4988, 5006  
     Gambling. Connecticut. 5068  
     Gambling. Maryland. Baltimore. 4881  
     Georgia. Atlanta. 5185  
 Osborne Association. 4957  
 Ostrikanska, Zofia. 5183  
 Otis, Jack. 5152  
 Outward Bound, Inc. Massachusetts. P 818  
 Owens, Chester D. 4976  
  
 PEAQ. Sex offenders and offenders with behavior disorders. Canada. P 766  
 Palermo, James S. 4829  
 Palmer, D. S. 4729  
 Parents, SEE: Families.  
 Parker, Bruce J. 5052  
 Parole. 4981, 5099  
     Aftercare. Great Britain. 4943  
     Bibliography. 5090  
     Conferences, institutes, etc. 4685-4695  
     Denmark. 5037  
     Effects on recidivism. Canada. P 826  
     Pennsylvania. 4726  
     Prediction. Canada. P 787  
     Prediction. Research. 4689, 4724, 4873  
     Pre-parole investigations. 4690  
     Research. 5090  
     Research. Michigan. P 819  
     Selection. 5090  
     Selection. Employment. Research. New York (State). 4866  
     Statistical data. Wisconsin. 5112  
     Supervision, SEE: Supervision. Parolees.  
     Utah. 5138  
     Violation. Research. Pennsylvania. 4820

Parole officers. Case loads, SEE: Case loads. Parole officers.  
 Parolees.  
   Absconding. New York (State). P 814  
   Characteristics. Michigan. P 819  
   Characteristics. Wisconsin. 5112  
   Social adjustment. New York (State). P 800  
   Supervision, SEE: Supervision. Parolees.  
 Parolees and releasees. Research. California. 4965  
 Parthun, R. J. P 764-P 766  
 Partial imprisonment, SEE: Imprisonment, Partial.  
 Passin, Herbert. 4682  
 Paulson, Monrad G. 4736, 4801  
 Payne, Raymond. 5090  
 Payton, George T. 4922  
 Peace, Patricia Denton. P 781  
 Pedophiles. Characteristics. 4806  
 Pedophilia. 4806  
 Peer relations. Inmates, SEE: Inmates. Interpersonal relations.  
 Pelaggi, Antonio. 4911  
 Penal code, SEE: Criminal law.  
 Pennsylvania.  
   Allegheny County. Automation. Courts. 4955  
   Allegheny County. Detention homes. 5061  
   Allegheny County. Juvenile court. Location. 5014  
   Allegheny County Planning Commission. 5014, 5061  
   Internal Affairs Department. 4810  
   Montgomery County. Aggressiveness. Juvenile delinquents. 4814  
   Parole. 4726  
   Parole. Violation. Research. 4820  
   Parole Board. 4820  
   Philadelphia. Skid row. Community program. 5181  
   Psychotherapy. Inmates. 5198  
 Personal Experience and Attitude Questionnaire, SEE: PEAQ.  
 Personality and crime. 4946  
 Personality development. Children. 4750  
 Peterhouse. Great Britain. Cambridge. P 795  
 Peters, Karl. 4761, 5177  
 Peterson, Ross M. 5066  
 Pettibone, John M. 5101  
 Phelleps, Ralph J. 4981  
 Phillips, D. 4927  
 Physical handicaps. Juvenile delinquents. Research. Kansas. 5200  
 Piliavin, Irving. 4864  
 Pilnick, S. 4921  
 Pinamonti, Guido. 5022  
 Piret, J. M. 4808  
 Pisani, Mario. 5035  
 Plastic surgery. Offenders. 4884  
 Platt, Davis P. P 817  
 Pleas.  
   Guilty. Criminal procedure. Legal study. 5122  
   Guilty. Great Britain. 5041  
 Poisoning. Homicide. Germany. 4967  
 Poland.  
   Crime. 5183  
   Juvenile courts. P 821  
   Probation, Juvenile. P 821  
 Police. 4810  
   Administration. 4810  
   Attitudes, SEE: Attitudes. Police.  
   Coordination. Illinois. P 802  
   Evaluation. New York (City). 4851  
   Functions. 4908  
   Functions. New York (City). 5143  
   Handling of mentally ill people. 5010

Police (Continued)

- Juvenile officers. Manual. Kansas. 5088
- Organization. Illinois. P 802
- Organization. New York (City). 5143
- Organization. Texas. P 785
- Patrol procedure. 4922
- Practices. Survey. P 778, P 816
- Public relations, SEE: Police and community relations.
- Recruiting. 4708
- Recruiting. California. Contra Costa County. 4713
- Training, SEE: Education. Police.
- Underdeveloped countries. 4953
- Police and communists. 4825
- Police and community relations. 4804, 4877, 4908
  - Illinois. Chicago. 4803
  - Ohio. Cincinnati. P 790
  - Survey. P 816
  - Texas. P 785
- Police and court records. Germany, West. 5007
- Police and immigrants. Great Britain. 4899
- Police and probation officers, juvenile. Cooperation. Massachusetts. 5091
- Police and race relations. Bibliographies. 4948
- Police review boards.
  - New York (City). 5113
  - New York (State). Rochester. 4826
- Pomrenke, Norman E. 4708
- Ponti, G. 4910
- Poole, Harry S. 4972
- Poor, SEE: Lower socio-economic classes.
- Pornography.
  - Criminal law. 4731
  - Germany, West. 4916, 4969
  - Prevention. Great Britain. 5081
- Portune, Robert. P 790
- Post-conviction review.
  - Kansas. P 789
  - Legal study. 4794, 4923, 4932
- Post-trial procedure. Reform. 5038
- Potrykus, Gerhard. 5007
- Powell, Lewis F., Jr. 4931
- Powers, Edwin. 5123
- Powers, Sanger B. 4972
- Predelinquency. Identification. 4753
- Pre-parole investigations, SEE: Parole.
- Pre-sentence investigations and reports.
  - Juvenile courts. 4867
  - Juvenile courts. Massachusetts. 5059
  - Washington (State). Tacoma-Pierce County. P 779
- Press.
  - Correctional institutions. P 823
  - Reporting of offenses. Norway. 4839
- Pre-trial release. 4802, 4811, 4827-4830, 5052
- Prigmore, Charles S. 4710, 5145, 5147
- Prison industries. 4978
- Prisoner aid societies. Great Britain. 5168
- Prisoners, SEE: Inmates.
- Prisons, SEE: Correctional institutions.
- Probation.
  - Aftercare. Great Britain. 4943
  - Attitudes of probation officers. 4861
  - Ceylon. 5083
  - Conferences, institutes, etc. 4684-4695
  - Decision making. 4849
  - Denmark. 5037
  - First offenders. Great Britain. 4727



Probation (Continued) India. 5096  
     Prediction. 4873  
     Research. California. 4968  
     Supervision, SEE: Supervision. Probationers.  
     Statistical data. Wisconsin. 5112  
     Utah. 5138  
     Violation. Criminal procedure. Great Britain. 4951  
 Probation, Juvenile.  
     Egypt. P 821  
     Israel. P 821  
     Massachusetts. 5091  
     Ohio. Columbus. 5101  
     Poland. P 821  
     Puerto Rico. P 821  
     Yugoslavia. P 821  
 Probation departments.  
     Administration. 4692, 4693  
     Establishment. Washington (State). Tacoma-Pierce County. P 779  
 Probation officers.  
     Attitudes, SEE: Attitudes. Probation officers.  
     Case loads, SEE: Case loads.  
     Decision making. 4849  
     Duties. 4861  
     Recruitment. 5148  
     Supervision. 4692  
 Probation officers, Juvenile. Characteristics. Minnesota. 4862  
 Probationers.  
     Characteristics. Wisconsin. 5112  
     Social instability. Measurement. Germany, West. 5173  
     Supervision, SEE: Supervision. Probationers.  
 Professionals. Licenses. Revocation. Belgium. 5001  
 Project innovation. U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. 5050  
 Prostitutes, Juvenile. Characteristics. France. 5121  
 Prostitution. Prevention. France. 5121  
 Psychiatric and medical examinations and reports. Research. Massachusetts. 4857  
 Psychiatrists. Juvenile judicial procedure. 4767  
 Psychodrama. Inmates, Juvenile. Ohio. 5163  
 Psychopathy. 5097  
     Research. Iowa. 4897, 4898  
 Psychotherapy.  
     Inmates. Pennsylvania. 5198  
     Juvenile delinquents. Texas. Harris County. P 781  
     Offenders. 5074, 5075  
     Offenders. Great Britain. 5171  
 Public. Attitudes, SEE: Attitudes. Public  
 Public and crime prevention. 4804, 4877, 4906, 4973  
     Illinois. Chicago. 4803  
 Puerto Rico.  
     Juvenile courts. P 821  
     Probation, Juvenile. P 821  
 Pulliam, Jack C. 4980  
 Punishment, Legal. 4764, 4781, 4815  
     History. Massachusetts. 5123  
     North Carolina. 4960  
 Punishment, Non-legal. Effects. Children. Research. 5042  
 Purcell, Francis P. 5029  
  
 Quinney, Richard. 4892  
  
 Race relations and police, SEE: Police and race relations.  
 Radaelli, Uberto. 4789  
 Radzinowicz, Leon. 4781  
 Ragazzino, Domenico. 5047

Randolph, Ross V. 4978  
 Ranft, Otfried. 4823  
 Rasch-Bauer, Hermine. 4889  
 Rasmor, Robert W. 5137  
 Ray, Thomas S. 4896  
 Reading and language development. Inmates. Rhode Island. 5067  
 Recidivism.  
     Ex-prisoners. Research. Denmark. 4835  
     Homicide. Japan. 5104  
     Juvenile delinquents. Great Britain. 4702  
     Offenders sentenced to life imprisonment. Finland. 4834  
     Parolees. Research. Pennsylvania. 4820  
     Poland. 5183  
     Prediction. Canada. P 765  
     Prediction. Youthful offenders. Germany, West. 4762  
     Prevention. 4880  
     Sex offenders. Denmark. 4836  
 Recidivism and employment.  
     California. P 791  
     New York (State). P 825  
 Recidivism and parole. Canada. P 826  
 Recidivists. Characteristics. Great Britain. P 805  
 Records. Police, SEE: Police and court records.  
 Recreation. Diagnostic centers. Italy. 4790  
 Rector, Milton G. 5145  
 Redston, George. 4787  
 Rees, Lloyd L. 5165  
 Rehabilitation, SEE: Treatment.  
 Reifen, David. 5110  
 Reiss, Albert. P 816  
 Release.  
     Inmates. Great Britain. 4989  
     Inmates, Juvenile. Research. Kansas. 4865  
     Inmates, Juvenile. Research. Wisconsin. 4949  
 Release money. Misdemeanants. District of Columbia. P 775  
 Release on recognizance.  
     California. San Francisco. 5052  
     Evaluation. Connecticut. New Haven. P 772  
     Oklahoma. Tulsa. 5052  
     Washington (State). Tacoma-Pierce County. P 779  
 Releasees and parolees. Research. California. 4965  
 Religious organizations.  
     Correction. 4687  
     Crime and juvenile delinquency. Prevention. 4687  
 Reporting of offenses.  
     Child abuse. Laws, statutes, etc. 5082  
     Press. Norway. 4839  
     Survey. P 816  
 Responsibility, Civil. Traffic accidents. Belgium. 5000  
 Responsibility, Criminal. 4696, 4856, 4869, 5126  
     Bulgaria. 4996, 4997  
     Collaborators. Greece. 5192  
     History. 4781  
     Italy. 4911  
     Military offenders. 5106  
     Research. Massachusetts. 4857  
     Suicidal persons. Homicide. Germany, West. 5172  
 Restitution. 4802  
     Persons wrongly accused. Canada. P 809  
     Victims. Canada. P 809  
     Victims of violent crimes. Legal study. 4935  
 Restitution as treatment. Canada. P 809  
 Retarded offenders, SEE: Offenders, Retarded.  
 Revitch, Eugene. 5103  
 Rheau, Gene. P 769

Rhode Island.  
     Community programs. Treatment of juvenile delinquents. P 798  
     Group homes. P 798  
     Reading and language development. Inmates. 5067  
 Ribner, Susan. P 817  
 Richards, Catharine V. 4752  
 Riessman, Frank. 5029  
 Rights, Civil and law enforcement. 4804  
 Rights, Legal. 4963  
     Great Britain. 4990  
     Indigent accused. 4706, 4737, 4811, 4974, 5056, 5125  
     Interrogation. 4706, 4737, 4763, 4811, 4817, 4906, 5093  
     Juvenile delinquents. Juvenile courts. Maryland. 4934  
     Juvenile delinquents. Kentucky. 4742  
     Prisoners. Germany, West. 5117  
     Right to counsel. 4706, 4737, 4811, 4817, 4974, 5056, 5093, 5125  
     Search and seizure. 4905, 4933  
 Rights, Legal, the Supreme Court and law enforcement. 4706, 4804, 4817, 4877, 4905, 4906, 5099  
 Rinsley, Donald B. 5161  
 Riots. Research. New Hampshire. Hampton Beach. 5102  
 Riots, Racial. California. Los Angeles. 4730, 4987  
 Ritz, Wilfred J. 4721  
 Roberts, John W. 4829  
 Roberts, R. W. 5119  
 Robey, Ames. 4856  
 Robinson, Cyril D. 4812  
 Rockefeller, Nelson A. 5055  
 Ronayne, John A. P 773  
 Roosenburg, A. M. 4914  
 Ropp, Barlow. 4741  
 Rorschach ink blot test. Sex offenders. Research. Canada. 5107  
 Rose, G. N. G. P 805  
 Rose, Gordon. 4873  
 Rosenberg Foundation. P 791  
 Ross, Alexander. 4683  
 Ross, Arthur. 5031  
 Rousey, Clyde. 5200  
 Rubin, Sol. 4870  
 Ryan, James H. 4860  
  
 SIMBAD. California. 4849  
 Saavedra, Alfredo M. 4888  
 Sadism and aggression. Research. 5105  
 Sadoff, Robert L. 5106, 5198  
 St. Leonard's House. Illinois. Chicago. P 827  
 Saltzgiver, Luther. 4972  
 Samuels, Gertrude. 4850  
 San Francisco Project. 4965  
 Sanfilippo, Rudy. 5031  
 Sannito, Thomas C. 4898  
 Santaniello, Anthony. 5067  
 Sard, Thomas R. 5033  
 Scandinavia. Correction. 4842  
 Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. 4833-4843  
 Schafer, Stephen. 4935  
 Schaffer, John W. 4723  
 Schapper, Beatrice. 4806  
 Schasre, Robert. 5029-5031  
 Scher, Daniel L. 5150  
 Schipkowsky, Nikola. 4996, 4997  
 Schmidt, August. 4916  
 Schmidt, Helmut. 4732  
 Schneidman, Edwin S. 4993  
 Schnur, Alfred C. 4716

Schoenbacker, R. O. D. P 781  
 School dropping-out. Prevention. Minnesota. P 801  
 Schools. Juvenile delinquency. Prevention. 4745-4760  
 Schools, Experimental. Minnesota. P 801  
 Schools and community relations. 4755  
 Schrader, Heinrich. 5178  
 Schreiber, Daniel. 4756  
 Schulman, Perry W. 4765  
 Schur, Edwin M. 4782-4785  
 Schwab, James. P 784  
 Schneider, Hans Joachim. 5174  
 Scotland. Criminal law. Dishonesty. P 793  
 Scott, Max L. 5030  
 Scott, Ulric, Jr. P 804  
 Seaberg, James R. 4983  
 Search and seizure. Legal studies. 4905, 4933  
 Sears Roebuck and Company Foundation. P 827  
 Seattle Atlantic Street Center. 4983  
 Security measures. Potential offenders. Italy. 5047  
 Selby, Anne. 4987  
 Selby, Earl. 4987  
 Selby, Paul L. 4769  
 Self-concept.  
     Delinquent girls. 5044  
     Juvenile delinquency. 4759  
     Sex offenders and offenders with behavior disorders. Canada. P 764  
 Self-concept and imprisonment. Research. 5201  
 Self-reporting.  
     Unknown offenses. Research. Michigan. 4894  
     Unknown offenses. Research. Norway. 4837  
     Unknown offenses. Research. Sweden. 4838  
 Selosse, J. 5120  
 Seneviratne, J. A. G. 5083  
 Sentences, Suspended. Italy. 5034  
 Sentences, Training. Great Britain. 4999, 5080  
 Sentencing. 4802  
     Conferences, institutes, etc. 5126  
     Disparity. Juvenile courts. 4770  
     Great Britain. 4999, 5058, 5080  
     Italy. 5189  
     North Carolina. 4960  
     Offenders, Mentally ill. 5126  
 Sentencing Institute of the Ninth Circuit, 1965. 5126  
 Sex offenders (SEE ALSO: specific offenders, e. g., Homosexuals).  
     Behavioral change. Sex offenders.  
     Diagnosis, SEE: Diagnosis. Sex offenders.  
     Homicide. Research. 5103  
     Recidivism, SEE: Recidivism. Sex offenders.  
     Self-concept, SEE: Self-concept. Sex offenders.  
     Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Sex offenders.  
 Sex offenses. (SEE ALSO: specific offenses, e. g., Pedophilia).  
     Criminal law. Germany, West. 5175, 5176  
 Sexual deviation, SEE: specific deviations, e. g. Homosexuality.  
 Shackelford, Wendell. 4696  
 Shah, S. A. 5074-5078  
 Shandler, Irving W. 5181  
 Shapiro, Pauline. P 828  
 Sharp, E. Preston. P 777  
 Sheehan, Thomas M. 5114  
 Shelly, Joseph A. 5149  
 Sheridan, William H. 5092  
 Sherif, Muzafer. P 817  
 Shipley, Thomas E. 5181  
 Shireman, Charles H. 4801  
 Shooting Sports Association, Inc. 5023

Siciliano, Saverio. 5037  
 Sidman, Barry. P 776  
 Sigler, Maurice. 4972  
 Signole Steel Foundation. P 827  
 Sigurdson, Herbert R. 5031  
 Silverman, Julian. 5012  
 Simon, Rita James. 4696, 5057  
 Sindell, Stuart L. 5134  
 Sington, Derrick. 4899, 5008  
 Skid row. Community program. Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 5181  
 Skirbekk, Sigurd. 4837  
 Skousen, W. Cleon. 4825  
 Sloop, Hoyt O. 4937  
 Slums.  
     Community development. New York (City). P 817  
     Description. New York (City). Harlem. 5124  
 Smith, Betty C. 4974  
 Smith, Charles E. 5126  
 Smith, Cyril S. 4875  
 Smith, T. B. 4830  
 Social adjustment. Parolees, SEE: Parolees. Social adjustment.  
 Social change.  
     Correction. 4801  
     Planning. 5031  
 Social change and crime. 4880, 5129  
 Social change and juvenile delinquency. 5129  
 Social welfare.  
     Effects. 4987  
     Ex-prisoners. Germany, West. 4891  
 Social work (SEE ALSO: Casework). 5065  
     Indiana. Indianapolis. 4831  
     Records. 4889  
     Washington (State). Seattle. 4983  
 Social work and correction. 4688  
 Social workers (SEE ALSO: Detached workers, and Youth workers).  
 Socialization and juvenile delinquency. 5155  
 Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation speciale. Canada. Montreal.  
 Sociopathy. Research. Iowa. 4897, 4898  
 Solnar, Vladimir. 5002  
 South Africa. Criminal law. Dishonesty. P 793  
 Southfields, SEE: Kentucky.  
 Sparks, R. F. 4999  
 Spevacek, John D. 4897  
 Spitzer, Stephan P. 4897  
 Spruill, V. Jean. 5202  
 Stanford achievement test. Juvenile delinquents. Illinois. 5064  
 Stanford Research Institute. P 797  
 Stanford University. P 778  
 Stanton, John M. 4866, P 800, P 814, P 824, P 825  
 Statistical data. Crime, SEE: Correctional and criminal statistical data.  
 Staub, Sylvia. 5015  
 Sterilization. Offenders. 4884  
 Stiller, Richard. 4719  
 Stop and frisk. Legal study. 5134  
 Storch, Seymour Leonard. P 824  
 Stratton, John R. P 767  
 Straus, Nathan. 4938  
 Stubbs, Roy St. George. 4764  
 Students.  
     Attitudes, SEE: Attitudes. Students.  
     Characteristics. Great Britain. P 803  
     Mobility. Minnesota. Minneapolis. P 812, P 813  
 Sturup, George K. 4836  
 Suarez, John M. 4855



Subcultures.  
 Inmates. 5016-5022  
 Inmates. Germany, West. 5094  
 Juvenile delinquents. Great Britain. 4775  
 Such, William Richard. P 772  
 Suicide.  
 Following homicide. Research. Great Britain. 4832  
 Prevention. California. Los Angeles. 4993  
 Suicide, Attempted. Youth. Causes. California. 5157  
 Suicide, Attempted and manslaughter. Responsibility, Criminal. Germany, West. 5172  
 Sult, William M. 4901  
 Supervision.  
 Parolees. Group therapy. 4694  
 Parolees and probationers. Conferences, institutes, etc. 4684-4695  
 Probation officers. 4692  
 Probationers. Group therapy. 4694  
 Probationers, Juvenile. Ohio. Columbus. 5101  
 Surface, Bill. 4988  
 Suspended sentences, SEE: Sentences, Suspended.  
 Suwa, Genshiro. P 774  
 Sveri, Knut. 4841  
 Sweden.  
 Correction. 4900  
 Criminal law. 4913  
 Criminology. Research. 4833-4843  
 Self-reporting. Unknown offenses. Research. 4838  
 Switzerland.  
 Abortion. Criminal law. 4883  
 Evidence. 4915  
 Gangs. 5015  
 Imprisonment. 4890  
 Syracuse University. Graduate School of Social Work. P 824  
 Szabo, Denis. 4699, 4744  
 Szirba, Rudolf. 4739  
 Szold Institute. Israel. P 822  
 TAT. Sex offenders. Research. Canada. 5107  
 Taber, Merlin. 4861  
 Tacoma-Pierce County Opportunity and Development, Inc. Washington (State). P 779  
 Takenouchi, Takayuki. 5084  
 Tamiya, Hiroshi. 4830  
 Tanner, R. E. S. 4777  
 Tanzania. Hemp smoking. 4777  
 Taylor, Edward M. 4849  
 Teachers. Education, SEE: Education. Teachers.  
 Teachers as probation officers. Ohio. Columbus. 5101  
 Teicher, Joseph D. 5157  
 Television. Evidence. Legal study. 4860  
 Templar, George. 4991  
 Terwilliger, Carl. 5154  
 Tests, General. Correction. 4689  
 Texas.  
 Crime. Prevention. 5073  
 Education. Police. P 785  
 Education. Psychologists and psychiatrists. P 781  
 Harris County. Juvenile Probation Department. P 781  
 Lubbock. Juvenile delinquency. P 788  
 Police Department. P 785  
 Texas Technological College. P 788  
 Therapeutic communities.  
 Correctional farms. 4975  
 Kentucky. Southfields. 4735  
 New Jersey. Essexfields. 4921  
 Permissiveness. Great Britain. 5170

Therrien, André. P 787  
 Thimm, Joseph. 5065  
 Tigano, Ugo. 5046  
 Tilden, George W. 4978  
 Tomaino, Louis. 4801, P 785  
 Tornquist, Karl-Erik. 4842  
 Toro, Eugene F. 4737  
 Toussieng, Poul W. 4865  
 Traffic accidents. Responsibility, Civil. Belgium. 5000  
 Traffic violations. Italy. 5190  
 Training, SEE: Education.  
 Training schools. 4937  
     Florida. Okeechobee. 4901  
     Great Britain. 4702, 4704, 5043, P 796  
     Italy. 4703  
     Statistical data. 4964  
 Training schools, Female. Eligibility. Michigan. 5156  
 Trivisono, Anthony. 5197  
 Treason. Germany. West. 5180  
 Treatment (SEE ALSO: specific headings, e. g., Group therapy; Community programs; etc.)  
     Alcoholics. 4995  
     Children, Emotionally disturbed. New York (State). P 806  
     Effectiveness. Prediction. 4873, 4994  
     Effectiveness. Research. 4711  
     First offenders. Great Britain. 4727  
     Inmates. 5027, 5098, 5147  
     Inmates. France. 4912  
     Inmates. Great Britain. 4725  
     Inmates, Female, Juvenile. Great Britain. 4845  
     Inmates, Juvenile. 4722, 5030  
     Inmates, Juvenile. Florida. Okeechobee. 4901  
     Inmates, Juvenile. Great Britain. P 796  
     Inmates, Juvenile. Kansas. 4982  
     Inmates, Juvenile. Kentucky. 4735  
     Inmates, Juvenile. New York (City). 4944  
     Inmates, Short-term. Effectiveness. Denmark. 4835  
     Juvenile delinquents. 4772, 5030, 5078  
     Juvenile delinquents. Canada. 4819  
     Juvenile delinquents. Germany, West. 4761  
     Juvenile delinquents. Government programs, Federal. 4686  
     Juvenile delinquents. Hawaii. 5127  
     Juvenile delinquents. Kentucky. 4742  
     Juvenile delinquents. Research. California. 4930  
     Narcotic addicts. 4778, 4785, 4824, 4903, 4938  
     Narcotic addicts. California. 4697, 4879  
     Narcotic addicts. California. Los Angeles. 4878  
     Narcotic addicts. Great Britain. 4779, 4903  
     Narcotic addicts. Italy. 5193  
     Narcotic addicts. Kentucky. Lexington. 4850, 5137  
     Narcotic addicts. Laws, statutes, etc. 4854  
     Narcotic addicts. New York (City). 4919, P 820  
     Narcotic addicts. New York (State). 4813, 5055  
     Offenders. 4815, 4816, 4884, 5074, 5075, 5147  
     Offenders. Great Britain. 5171  
     Offenders. Japan. 5084  
     Offenders. Scandinavia. 4842  
     Offenders. U. S. vs. Europe. 4791  
     Psychopaths. 5076  
     Sex offenders. 5077  
     Sociopaths. 5076  
     Vagrants. 4995  
     Youths. Non-cooperation. Iowa. 5161  
     Youths, Maladjusted. France. 4808  
 Treatment, Intensive. Children, Disadvantaged. California. Los Angeles. P 783  
 Treatment, Permissive. Great Britain. 5170

Treves, Renato. 4712  
 Trial by jury. Legal study. 4931  
 Troje, Bernard M. P 804  
 Tunc, André. 5000  
 Turner, Clayton R. 4975  
 Tydings, Joseph D. 5072

Uganda. Hemp smoking. 4777  
 Ullrich, Hans. 5024  
 Underdeveloped countries. Police. 4953  
 Unemployment. Effects. Youth. 4747, 4751, 5087  
 Unification of laws. 5135, 5139  
 United Fund of Hennepin County. P 810  
 United Nations.  
   Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. 4816  
   Bibliography. Criminology and criminal procedure. 4740  
   Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1965. 4880, 4900  
   Economic and Social Affairs Department. 4940-4942  
 United Planning Organization. District of Columbia. P 775, P 815  
 U. S. S. R. Child welfare. 4929  
 United States of America.  
   Children's Bureau. 4964, 5092, P 821  
   Congress. Senate. Government Operations Committee. 5006  
   Defense Department. P 770  
   Economic Opportunity Office. P 771, P 779, P 783, P 801  
   Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime. Detection. 4679, 4788  
   Judicial Conference of the United States. 5038  
   Justice Department. 4854  
   Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. 4766-4774, 4801, 4939, 5016-5022, 5029-5031, 5050, 5087, 5102, P 768, P 775, P 784, P 785, P 801, P 811-P 813, P 815, P 817, P 818  
   Law Enforcement Assistance Office. P 770, P 773, P 776, P 777, P 778, P 797, P 798, P 802, P 816  
   National Institute of Mental Health. P 767, P 780  
   Penitentiary. Kansas. Leavenworth. P 789  
   President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. P 776  
   President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. P 778, P 816  
   President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Functions. 5132  
   Prisons Bureau. 4793, 4880  
   Public Health Service Hospital. Kentucky. Lexington. 4850, 5137  
 Universities. Admission. Ex-prisoners. 4846  
 University of Birmingham. Great Britain. P 828  
 University of California. School of Criminology. 4965  
 University of Cincinnati. P 790  
 University of Georgia. Institute of Government. 5090  
 University of Hawaii. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Center. 5127, 5128, 5130  
 University of Iowa. P 767  
 University of Kansas. School of Law. P 789  
 University of Louisville. Kent School of Social Work. 4684-4695  
 University of Michigan. P 768  
   Institute for Social Research. P 816  
   School of Social Work. 4985  
 University of Missouri. Freedom of Information Center. 4731  
 University of Montreal. Department of Criminology. P 787, P 826  
 University of New York. Graduate School of Business Administration. P 825  
 University of Southern California.  
   School of Social Work. 5016-5022  
   Youth Studies Center. 4849, 5029-5031, P 784  
 University of Texas. School of Law. Southwest Center for Law and the Behavioral Sciences. 4801

Unknown offenses.  
 Finland. 5009  
 Self-reporting. Research. Michigan. 4894

Unknown offenses (Continued)

- Self-reporting. Research. Sweden. 4838
- Unmarried mothers. 5119
- Unruh, Claus. 4967
- Utah.
  - Parole. 5138
  - Probation. 5138
- Vagrancy. 4995
  - Illinois. Chicago. 4776
  - Prevention. India. 5195
- Vallee, Frank. P 769
- Van Hauwaert, W. 5003
- Van Laningham, Dale E. 4861
- Varma, L. P. 5158
- Veillard-Cybulska, H. 4929
- Venzlaff, Ulrich. 4762
- Victims.
  - Restitution, SEE: Restitution.
  - Survey. P 816
- Vidal Riveroll, Carlos. 4886
- Vinter, Robert D. 5017, P 768
- Violence, SEE: Aggressiveness.
- Virginia. P 770
  - Criminal law. 4721
- Vocational training, SEE: Education, Vocational.
- Volunteers and voluntary services.
  - Junior sheriffs. Louisiana. 4800
  - Tutoring. Probationers. New York (State). Warren County. P 786
- VISTA. Juvenile courts. Colorado. Denver. 5053
- VISTA. Release on recognizance. 5052
- Votaw, Roy. 4691
- Vouin, Robert. 4830
- WAIS. Inmates, Female. Sociopathy. Iowa. 4898
- WICHE. Juvenile Delinquency Program. 4852
- Wagner, W. 4822
- Wahl, Albert. 4965
- Waider, Heribert. 5180
- Wainwright, Louie L. 4974
- Wakeman, Roy P. 4983
- Walder, Hans. 4915
- Wales. Recidivism. P 805
- Walker, Kenneth. 4720
- Walker, Nigel. 4727
- Wall, John M. 4735
- Wallach, Irving A. P 797
- Wallach, Jo. 5029-5031
- Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law. P 771, P 772
- Washington, D. C., SEE: District of Columbia.
- Washington (State).
  - Child guidance. 5066
  - Correctional institutions. Inmates. Projections. 5100
  - Institutions Department. 4963, 5100
  - Social work. Youth. 4983
  - Tacoma-Pierce County. Court of Justice. P 779
  - Tacoma-Pierce County. Municipal Court. P 779
  - Tacoma-Pierce County. Probation Department. Establishment. P 779
- Washington Correctional Association, 1965. 4963
- Watkins, John C. 4977
- Watson, Nelson A. 4980
- Wattenberg, William W. 4746
- Weapons. Laws, statutes, etc. Manual. 5023

Wehner, Bernd. 4738, 4882  
 Weiboldt Foundation. P 827  
 Weiner, Robert, Mrs. P 786  
 Weisinger, Mort. 4957  
 Welfare, SEE: Social welfare, and Child welfare.  
 Welles, Judy. 5053  
 West, D. J. P 803  
 West J. D. 4832  
 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. 4852  
 Westling, Achilles. 4834  
 White, Warren. 4974  
 Williams, D. G. T. 5081  
 Williams, Edward Bennett. 5135  
 Williams, Glanville. 4734, 4998  
 Williams, Martha. 4801, P 785  
 Willman, Herbert. P 818  
 Wilson, Harriett. 4871  
 Wilson, Paul E. P 789  
 Wiltwick School for Boys. New York (City). 5184  
 Wisconsin.  
     Admissions. Statistical data. 4950  
     Parole and probation. Statistical data. 5112  
     Public Welfare Department. 4949, 4950, 5112  
     Release. Statistical data. Inmates, Juvenile. 4949  
 Witnesses, Expert.  
     Great Britain. 5028  
     Military courts. 5106  
 Witter, W. 5172  
 Wold, Carl I. 4993  
 Wolf, Preben. 4843  
 Wolf, Sidney. 4723  
 Wolfgang, Marvin E. 4908, 4935  
 Women offenders. Aftercare, SEE: Aftercare. Women offenders.  
 Women's Correctional institutions, Juvenile.  
     Ceylon. 5140  
     Eligibility. Michigan. 5156  
     Great Britain. 4845  
     Homosexuality, SEE: Homosexuality, Female.  
 Wolley, Edward A. 4828  
 Work, SEE: Employment.  
 Work camps, SEE: Correctional camps.  
 Work-experience programs. 4756  
 Work release. Minnesota. Minneapolis. 4844  
 Work-study programs. Inmates. California. 4698  
 Wright, J. Skelly. 4811  
 Wright, Roberts J. 4981  
 Wyrick, Warren. 4975  
  
 Yang, Andrew T. P 780  
 Yarborough, Ralph W. 4935  
 Yeager, John G. 4977  
 Yoshimasu, Shufu. 5104  
 Young, Don J., Jr. 4769  
 Youth.  
     Dependence. 4747  
     Drinking, SEE: Drinking. Youth.  
     Employment, SEE: Employment. Youth.  
     Problems. 5071  
     Rebellion. Japan. 4682  
     Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Youths.



Youth agencies, SEE: Juvenile and youth agencies.  
Youth work. Washington (State). Seattle. 4983  
Youth workers, Non-professional, SEE: Non-professional workers.  
Youthful offenders. 4980  
    Recidivism, SEE: Recidivism. Youthful offenders.  
    Statistical data. New York (State). 5032  
Youths, Disadvantaged. Family counseling, SEE: Family counseling. Youths, Disadvantaged.  
Youths, Maladjusted. Treatment, SEE: Treatment. Youths, Maladjusted.  
Yugoslavia.  
    Juvenile courts. P 821  
    Juvenile delinquency. Causes. Cultural. 5182  
    Probation, Juvenile. P 821

Zimet, Erwin. 4972  
Zipf, Heinz. 5179

